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FOR THE YEAR

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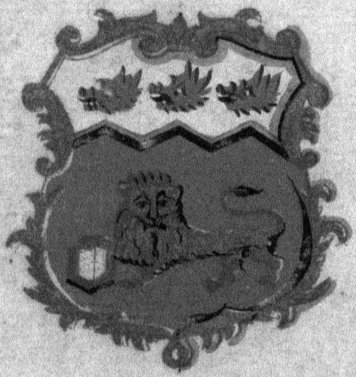

BOMBAY:
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

1871.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

A.	Ahmedabad High School.
Ak.	Akola High School.
Ar.	Ahmednuggur Government English School.
A. M.	Ahmedabad English Mission School.
B.	Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
B. G.	Baba Gokhley's School, Poona.
B. P.	Bombay Proprietory School.
Br.	Broach Government English School.
C. S.	Carwar Government English School.
C.	Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney Navasári Madresá.
D.	Deccan College.
D E.	Deshmukh English School.
Ds.	Dhoolia High School.
E.	Elphinstone College.
E S.	Elphinstone High School.
F. C. N.	Free Church Institution, Nagpore.
F. G. A.	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
F. S.	Fort High School.
G.	Grant Medical College.
G A.	General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
G. P.	Guzerath Provincial College.
H.	Hydrabad High School.
H H. M.	His Highness the Mahárájá of Indore Madresá.
H. M.	Hydrabad Mission School.
J.	Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Parsi Benevolent Institution.
J. Z.	Sir J. J. Zarthosti Madresá.
Kh	Kolhapore High School.
K.	Karachi High School.
K. M.	Karachi Mission School.
K E.	Karachi European and Indo-European School.
K. S.	Kathiawar High School.
L.	Government Law School.

M S	Mahágávkar English School.
M.	Robert Money Institution.
N.	Nassick Government English School.
Nd.	Neriad Government English School.
N. S.	Normal School, Nagpore.
O.	Oomarávati High School.
P. C.	Poona Camp School.
P. E.	Poona Engineering College.
P. H.	Parsi High School.
M. P.	Poona Free Church Mission Institution.
P. N.	Poona Normal School.
P. S.	Poona High School.
P. T.	Private Tuition.
P. V.	Poona Vernacular College.
Pr.	Prabhu Seminary.
R.	Ratnagiri High School.
Rj.	Rajkote High School.
S.	Surat High School.
S. M.	Surat Irish Mission School.
S. W.	Sawant Wadi Government English School.
Sa.	Sattara Government English School.
S. S.	Bombay Scottish High School.
S. O.	Bombay Scottish Orphanage.
Sh.	Sholapore Government English School.
St. M.	St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
St. X.	St. Xavier's College.
T. E.	Tanna English School.
U. S.	University College School, London.

Bombay University Almanac.

APRIL, 1871, TO MARCH 31, 1872.

APRIL, 1871.

1	Sat.	
2	Sun.	
3	Mon.	
4	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Accounts at 4½ P.M.
5	Wed.	
6	Thurs	
7	Fri.	Good Friday.
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thurs	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	Sun.	
17	Mon.	First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering ends.
18	Tues.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thurs	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	
24	Mon.	
25	Tues.	
26	Wed.	
27	Thurs	
28	Fri.	
29	Sat.	
30	Sun.	First Term in Medicine ends.

MAY, 1871.

1	Mon.	
2	Tues.	
3	Wed.	
4	Thurs	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tues.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thurs	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	
16	Tues.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thurs	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	
23	Tues.	
24	Wed.	**Queen Victoria born**, 1819.
25	Thurs	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	
28	Sun.	
29	Mon.	
30	Tues.	
31	Wed.	

JUNE, 1871.

1	Thurs	
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	Sun.	
5	Mon.	
6	Tues.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thurs	
9	Fri.	[Cursetjee Prize.
10	Sat.	*Last day of sending in* Poems for the Homejee
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	Second Term in Arts and Civil Engineering begins.
13	Tues.	
14	Wed.	
15	Thurs	Second Term in Medicine begins.
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	
20	Tues.	Queen Victoria's Accession, 1837.
21	Wed.	
22	Thurs	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
25	Sun.	
26	Mon.	
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thurs	
30	Fri.	

JULY, 1871.

1	Sat.	
2	Sun.	
3	Mon.	
4	Tues.	
5	Wed.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** at 4½ P.M.
6	Thurs	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thurs	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	Sun.	
17	Mon.	
18	Tues.	UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY INCORPORATED, 1857.
19	Wed.	*Last day of application for* F. M.
20	Thurs	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	
24	Mon.	
25	Tues.	
26	Wed.	
27	Thurs	
28	Fri.	
29	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
30	Sun.	
31	Mon.	

AUGUST, 1871.

1	Tues.	
2	Wed.	
3	Thurs	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	Sun.	
7	Mon.	
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thurs	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	Sun.	
14	Mon.	
15	Tues.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thurs	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	Sun.	
21	Mon.	*Last day of Application* for M. A. Examination,
22	Tues.	[and for the Bhugwundas Purshotumdas
23	Wed.	[Sanskrit Scholarship Examination.
24	Thurs	
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	
31	Thurs	

SEPTEMBER, 1871.

1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	
5	Tues.	UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS INCORPORATED,
6	Wed.	[1857.—Question Papers for F.M. due
7	Thurs	*from Examiners.*
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	
12	Tues.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thurs	
15	Fri.	Second Term in Medicine ends.
16	Sat.	
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	Second Term in Arts and Civil Engineering
19	Tues.	ends, and Examination for F. M. begins.
20	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for LL.B., LL.B. Hon-
21	Thurs	ours, and Matriculation Examinations.
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	Sun.	
25	Mon.	*Last day of sending in* Essays for the Manockjee
26	Tues.	Limjee Gold Medal, and for notifying new subject.
27	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for F.A., B.A., F.C.E.,
28	Thurs	L.C.E. and M.C.E. Examinations.
29	Fri.	
30	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M. *Last day* of awarding the Homejee Cursetjee [Prize.

OCTOBER, 1871.

1	Sun.	
2	Mon.	F. M. Results declared.
3	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** at 4½ P. M.
4	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for M. D. Examination.
5	Thurs	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	
10	Tues.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thurs	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	
17	Tues.	
18	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for **L. M.**
19	Thurs	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	
24	Tues.	
25	Wed.	
26	Thurs	
27	Fri.	
28	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
29	Sun.	
30	Mon.	
31	Tues.	

NOVEMBER, 1871.

1	Wed.	First Term in Medicine begins.
2	Thurs	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	Question Papers for M.A., for LL.B., LL.B. Honours, and for Matriculation due *from Examiners.*
7	Tues.	
8	Wed.	
9	Thurs	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	Question Papers for F.A., B.A., F.C.E., L.C.E. and M.C.E. due *from Examiners.*
14	Tues.	
15	Wed.	
16	Thurs	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun.	
I. 20	Mon.	First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering begins; **Examinations for M.A., LL.B., LL.B. Honours, and Matriculation begin.**
21	Tues.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thurs	Question Papers for M.D. due *from Examiners.*
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
26	Sun.	
II. 27	Mon.	**Examinations for F.A., B.A., F.C.E., L.C.E., and M.C.E., begin;** Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal awarded.
28	Tues.	
29	Wed.	
30	Thurs	

DECEMBER, 1871.

	1	Fri.	LL. B. Honours Results declared.
	2	Sat.	M. A. Results declared. *Last day of announcing* the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship when vacant.
	3	Sun.	
III.	4	Mon.	**Examination for M.D. begins**; LL. B. Results [declared.
	5	Tues.	Examination Papers for L. M. due *from Examiners.*
	6	Wed.	
	7	Thurs	
	8	Fri.	
	9	Sat.	
	10	Sun.	
IV.	11	Mon.	F.A. and M.C.E. Results declared.
	12	Tues.	
	13	Wed.	
	14	Thurs	B.A., F.C.E., and L.C.E., Results declared.
	15	Fri.	
	16	Sat.	
	17	Sun.	
V.	18	Mon.	**L.M. Examination begins;** Matriculation and
	19	Tues.	M.D. Results declared.
	20	Wed.	
	21	Thurs	
	22	Fri.	L. M. Results declared.
	23	Sat.	Annual Meeting of the Senate.
	24	Sun.	
	25	Mon.	**Christmas Day.**
	26	Tues.	
	27	Wed.	
	28	Thurs	
	29	Fri.	[Scholarship. *Last day of Application* for the Jam Shri Vibhaji;
	30	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
	31	Sun.	

JANUARY, 1872.

1	Mon.	
2	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts**
3	Wed.	at 4½ P.M. *Last day of Application* for
4	Thurs	Degrees.
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tues.	Admission to Degrees.
10	Wed.	
11	Thurs	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	
16	Tues.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thurs	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	
23	Tues.	
24	Wed.	UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA INCORPORATED,
25	Thurs	1857.
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
28	Sun.	
29	Mon.	
30	Tues.	[Scholarship adjudged.
31	Wed.	[Homejee Cursetjee Prize.—Jam Shri Vibhaji *Last day for notifying* Subject for the

FEBRUARY, 1872.

1	Thurs	
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	Sun.	
5	Mon.	
6	Tues.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thurs	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	
13	Tues.	
14	Wed.	
15	Thurs	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	
20	Tues.	
21	Wed.	
22	Thurs	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
25	Sun.	
26	Mon.	
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thurs	

MARCH, 1872.

1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	
5	Tues.	
6	Wed.	
7	Thurs	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	
12	Tues.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thurs	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	
19	Tues.	
20	Wed.	
21	Thurs	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	Sun.	
25	Mon.	
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thurs	
29	Fri.	
30	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at $4\frac{1}{2}$ P.M.
31	Sun.	

II.

Schedule of Examinations for 1871-72.

Examinations.	Candidates' Applications due	Examiners' Question Papers due	Examinations begin on	List of Marks due	Results published on
F. M.	18th July...	4th Sept. ..	18th Sept...	29th Sept. .	2nd Oct.
M. A	21st Aug ...	6th Nov...	20th Nov...	29th Nov...	2nd Dec.
LL.B. Honours	20th Sept. .	6th ,, ...	20th ,, ...	29th ,, ...	1st ,,
Pass LL.B.	20th ,, ...	6th ,, ...	20th ,, ...	29th ,, ...	4th ,,
Matriculation	20th ,, ...	6th ,, ...	20th ,, ...	14th Dec...	18th ,,
F. A.	27th ,, ...	13th ,, ...	27th ,, ...	8th ,, ...	11th ,,
B. A.	27th ,, ...	13th ,, ...	27th ,, ...	11th ,, ...	14th ,,
F. C. E.	27th ,, ...	13th ,, ...	27th ,, ...	11th ,, ...	14th ,,
L. C. E.	27th ,, ...	13th ,, ...	27th ,, ...	11th ,, ...	14th ,,
M. C. E.	27th ,, ...	13th ,, ...	27th ,, ...	8th ,, ...	11th ,,
M. D.	4th Oct ...	23rd ,, ...	4th Dec...	15th ,, ...	18th ,,
L. M.	18th ,, ...	5th Dec...	13th ,, ...	23rd ,, ...	23rd ,,
Bhugwandass Pursh. Sansk. Schol	21st Aug ...	6th Nov...	20th Nov...	29th Nov ...	2nd ,,

III.

Notifications.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR A CYCLE OF FIVE YEARS.

I.—ENGLISH.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1871.

1. JOHNSON—Lives of Cowley and Addison.
2. SIR W. SCOTT—Quentin Durward.
3. MILTON—Paradise Lost, Books I, and II
4. COWPER—The Task, Books I II and III

1872.

1. JOHNSON—Lives of Swift, Pope, Thomson, and Gray
2. SIR W SCOTT—Woodstock
3. MILTON—Paradise Lost, Books III and IV
4. GRAY—Poems.

1873.

1. JOHNSON—Life of Dryden.
2. SIR W. SCOTT—The Talisman
3. MILTON—Paradise Lost, Books V and VI.
4. THOMSON—Seasons, Spring and Summer.

1874.

1. JOHNSON—Lives of Milton and Addison.
2. SIR W. SCOTT—Kenilworth.
3. MILTON—Paradise Lost, Books VII. and VIII.
4. COWPER—Table Talk, Conversation and Retirement.

1875.

1. JOHNSON—Lives of Swift and Pope.
2. SIR W. SCOTT—Ivanhoe.
3. MILTON—Paradise Lost, Books IX. and X.
4. THOMSON's Seasons, Autumn and Winter.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1871.

1. BACON—Essays.
2. ADDISON—Papers in the "Spectator," 1—99.
3. SHAKESPEARE—Antony and Cleopatra.
4. WORDSWORTH—The Prelude.

1872.

1. BACON—The Advancement of Learning.
2. BURKE—Reflections on the French Revolution.
3. SHAKESPEARE—Othello.
4. SPENSER—The Faerie Queene, Book I.

1873.

1. BACON—Essays.
2. ADDISON—Papers in the "Spectator," 101—219.
3. SHAKESPEARE—King Lear.
4. WORDSWORTH—The Prelude.

1874.

1. BACON—The Advancement of Learning.
2. HOOKER—Ecclesiastical Polity, Book I. 221—291.
3. SHAKESPEARE—Macbeth.
4. SPENSER—The Faerie Queene, Book II.

1875

1. BACON—Essays.
2. ADDISON—Papers in the "Spectator," 221—291.
3. SHAKESPEARE—Hamlet.
4. SPENSER—The Facrie Queene, Book III.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

1871.

1. BURKE—Speeches.
2. LOCKE—On Toleration.
3. CHAUCER—Selection from the Canterbury Tales. The Prologue. The Knighte's Tale. Prologues amd Tales of The Man of Lawe. The Clerke. The Squier. The Frankelein. The Second Nonne. The Chanones Yemaune. The Doctoure. The Pardonere. Prioresse. Sir Thopas. Melibeus The Monk The Nonnes Preeste; and The Persone.
4. SHAKESPEARE—Henry IV., Parts I. and II., and Henry V.

1872.

1. MILTON—Areopagitica.
2. COLERIDGE—The Friend.
3. CHAUCER—Selections from the Canterbury Tales. (Same as for 1871.)
4. SHAKESPEARE—King John, Richard II., and Richard III.

1873.

1. ADDISON—Papers in the "Spectator."
2. LOCKE—On Toleration.
3. CHAUCER—Selections from the Canterbury Tales. (Same as for 1871.)
4. SHAKESPEARE—Julius Cæsar, Coriolanus, Troilus, and Cressida.

1874.

1. BURKE—Speeches.
2. MILTON—Areopagitica.
3. CHAUCER—Selections from the Canterbury Tales. (Same as for 1871.)
4. SHAKESPEARE—Winter's Tale. Twelfth Night. As you like it. Midsummer Night's Dream.

1875.

1. ADDISON—Papers in the "Spectator."
2. BURKE—On the French Revolution and Letters on a Regicide Peace.
3. CHAUCER—Selections from the Canterbury Tales. (Same as for 1871.)
4. SHAKESPEARE—Merchant of Venice. Taming of the Shrew. Measure for Measure. Much Ado about Nothing.

II.—SANSKRIT.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1871.

1. KALIDASA—Shakuntala, (especially the prose), Acts I.—IV
2. KALIDASA—Raghuvansha, Cantos II.—V.
3. Ramayana, Ayodhyakanda, pp. 1—43, Gorresio.
4. Panchatantra, I.

1872.

1. KALIDASA—Shakuntala (especially the prose), Acts V.—VII.
2. KALIDASA—Raghavansha, Cantos VI.—XIII.
3. Ramayana, Ayodhyakanda, pp. 44—85, Gorresio.
4. Panchatantra, II. and III.

1873.

1. KALIDASA.—Vikramorvashi.
2. Ramayana, Ayodhyakanda, pp. 86—163.
3. BHARTRIHARI—Nitishataka.
4. Panchatantra, IV. and V.

1874.

1. Chandakaushika.
2. KALIDASA—Kumara Sambhava, Cantos I.—VI.
3. Hitopadesha, I. and II.
4. Ramayana, Ayodhyakanda, pp. 164—207, Gorresio.

1875.

1. Nagananda.
2. BHARTRIHARI—Vairagyashataka.
3. Hitopadesha.—III. and IV.
4. Ramayana, Ayodhyakanda, pp. 208—249, Gorresio.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1871.

1. Mudrarakshasa, especially the poetry.
2. MALLINATHA—Kiratarjuniya, I.—III.
3. DANDI—Dashakumaracharitra, First half.
4. Tarkasangraha.

1872.

1. Uttararamacharitra, especially the poetry.
2. Kiratarjuniya, IV.—VIII.
3. DANDI—Dashakumaracharitra, Second half.
4. Tarkasangraha.

1873.

1. Viracharitra, especially the poetry.
2. HARSHA—Naishadhiya I.—III.
3. Kadambari, First half.
4. Tarkasangraha.

1874.

1. BHAVABHUTI—Malatimadhava and Meghaduta, especially the poetry.
2. Shishupalvadha, I.—V.
3. BANA BHATTA—Kadambari, Second half.
4. Tarkasangraha.

1875.

1. Ratnavali and Malavikagnimitra, especially the poetry.
2. Shishupalavadha, VI.—X.
3. Vasavadatta.
4. Tarkasangraha.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

1871, 1873, 1875.

I. *a.* Rigveda, Mandala I. Hymns 1, 6, 19, 32, 37, 38, 39 50, 64, 85, 86, 87, 88, 91, 112, 113, 115, 165, 166.
II. „ 12, 23, 38.
III. „ 30, 33.
VI. „ 26, 27.
V. „ 83.
VI. „ 51.
VII. „ 18, 33, 89, 101.
VIII. „ 3, 25, 29, 42, 56.
X. „ 10, 12, 14, 15, 16. 39, 85, 90, 108, 121, 127, 129, 146.

b. Yaska's Nirukta, I.—VII.

II. Either—

Nyayashastra :—

viz. a. Tarkasangraha with Dipika.
b. Muktavali.
c. Dinakari.

Or *Dharmashastra* :—

viz. a. Mitakshara.
b. Vyavahara Mayukha.
c. Viramitrodaya.

1872, 1874.

I. *a.* Rigveda, Mandala and Hymns, same as for 1871, 73, and 75.

b. Yaska's Nirukta, I.—VII.

II. Either—

Vyakarnashastra :—

viz. a. Siddhanta Kaumudi and Laghushabdendu-shekhara.

b. Paribhashendushekhara.

Or *Vedantashastra.*

viz. a. Vedantasara.
b. Vedantaparibhasha.
c. Sharirabhashya.

III.—GREEK.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. Xenophon—Anabasis, I.
2. Xenophon—Memorabilia, I.
3. Homer—Iliad, I.
4. Euripides—Hecuba.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Herodotus—I., II.
2. Demosthenes—De Corona.
3. Aristophanes—Ranæ.
4. Sophocles—Œdipus Tyrannus.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Thucydides—I.—IV.
2. Plato—De Republica.
3. Pindar—Olympic Odes.
4. Æschylus—Agamemnon.

IV.—LATIN.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1871.

1. Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, I.
2. Cicero—Pro Cæcina.
3. Virgil—Æneid, I.
4. Ovid—Fasti, I.

1872.

1. Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, II.
2. Cicero—Pro Lege Manilia with Pro Archia.
3. Virgil—Æneid, II.
4. Ovid—Fasti, II.

1873.

1. Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, III.
2. Cicero—Oratio Philippica, II.
3. Virgil—Æneid, III.
4. Ovid—Fasti, III.

1874.

1. Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, IV.
2. Cicero—Pro Murena.
3. Virgil—Æneid, IV.
4. Ovid—Fasti, IV.

1875.

1. Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, V.
2. Cicero—Orationes in Catilinam.
3. Virgil—Æneid, V.
4. Ovid—Fasti, V.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1871.

1. Livy—I.
2. Cicero—De Officiis.
3. Horace—Odes I. with Satires I.
4. Virgil—Georgics, I., II.

1872.

1. Livy—II.
2. Cicero—De Natura Deorum.
3. Horace—Odes II. with Satires II.
4 Virgil—Georgics III., IV.

1873

1. Livy—III.
2. Cicero—De Officiis.
3. Horace—Odes III. with Epistle I.
4. Virgil—Georgics I., II.

1874.

1. Livy—IV.
2. Cicero—De Natura Deorum.
3. Horace—Odes IV. with Epistles II.
4. Virgil—Georgics III., IV.

1875.

1. Livy—IV.
2. Cicero—De Officiis.
3. Horace—Epodes, Carmen Seculare, with Ars Poetica.
4. Virgil—Georgics I., II.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

1871.

1. Tacitus—Annales I.—VI.
2. Cicero—Epistolæ ad Atticum I.—III.
3. Plautus—Trinummus
4. Lucretius—I.—III.

1872.

1. Tacitus—Annales, XI.—XVI.
2. Cicero—Epistolæ ad Atticum IV.—VI.
3. Plautus—Captivi.
4. Lucretius—IV.—VI

1873.

1. Tacitus—Annales, I.—VI.
2. Cicero—Epistolæ ad Atticum VII.—IX.
3. Plautus—Miles Gloriosus.
4. Lucretius—I.—III.

1874.

1. Tacitus—Annales XI.—XVI.
2. Cicero—Epistolæ ad Atticum X.—XII
3. Plautus—Menæchuci.
4. Lucretius—IV.—VI.

1875.

1. Tacitus—Annales I.—VI.
2. Cicero—Epistolæ ad Atticum XIII.—XVI.
3. Plautus—Aulularia.
4. Lucretius—I.—III.

V.—ARABIC.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. Khazánat-ul-Olum. Vol. I.
2. Alf Laila wa Laila. Nights 1—10.
3. Tazkirat-ul-Hukmá of Alobabaidi.
4. Poem of Amrulkeis in the Muallakát.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Makámát-ul-Hariri. First Ten Assemblies.
2. Alf Laila wa Laila. Nights 11—40.
3. Sharistáni. First 50 pages. (London Edition.) [Vol. II.]
4. Poem of Zoheir in the Muallakát; and Khazánat-ul-Olum.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Makámát-ul-Hariri. From 11th to 20th Assembly.
2. Alf Laila wa Laila. Nights 41—100.
3. Akhwánat-ul-Safá.
4. Poem of Labid in the Muallakát.

VI.—PERSIAN.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. Sháh Námah From the beginning to the death of Eraj, 104 pages (Government Edition).
2. Sáadi-Gulistán. Book II.
3. Diwáni Háfiz. pp 1—30. (Government Edition.)
4. Hátim Tai. First Two Adventures.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Sháh Námah. From the death of Eraj to the birth of Rustam, pp. 105—250. (Government Edition.)
2. Anwár Suhaili. First two Chapters.
3. Diwáni Háfiz. pp. 31—100. (Government Edition.)
4. Farishta. History of the Emperor Báber.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Sháh Námah. From Rustam's birth to his arrival at Hamawaran, pp. 250—500. (Government Edition.)
2. Bahár-i-Dánish. From the arrival of the Prince Jahándár Sháh at the city of Baháwar Bánu until his return to his own country.
3. Akhlák Jaláli. Part I., 100 pages (Calcutta Edition).
4. Sikandar Námah. From the beginning to the battle fought by Pilangar, Prince of Abyssinia.

PERIODS OF HISTORY FOR A CYCLE OF FIVE YEARS.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1871.

1. Rome to the death of Pyrrhus.
2. ENGLAND—The Conquest to Richard I. (1066—1199.)

1872.

1. Greece to 431 B.C.
2. ENGLAND—John to Richard II. (1199—1399.)

1873.

1. Punic Wars.
2. ENGLAND—Henry IV. to Richard III. (1399—1485.)

1874.

1. Peloponnesian War.
2. ENGLAND—Henry VII. to Edward VI. (1485—1553.)

1875.

1. Rome from the death of Hannibal to the death of Antony.
2. ENGLAND—Mary and Elizabeth (1553—1603.)

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

1871.

The History of Western Europe from the capture of Rome by Alaric to the close of the Carlovingian dynasty

1872

The History of Western Europe from the Advent of the Capetian dynasty in France to the close of the reign of Henry III. of England.

1873

The History of Western Europe from the accession of Edward I to 1519

1874.

From the Accession of Charles V. of Germany to the peace of Westphalia.

1875.

From the peace of Westphalia to the Meeting of the States General at Versailles, 1789.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED IN LAW.

I.—FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. The Institutes of Justinian; with Introduction, and Notes by Sandars; omitting Bk. III., tit. I.—XII.
2. Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law. Bk. I. Chaps. 1—3; and Bks. II., III.
3. Joshua Williams on Personal Property.
4. Smith's Lectures on Contracts.
5. Smith's Manual of Equity Jurisprudence.
6. The Indian Penal Code.
7. The Code of Civil Procedure.
8. The Code of Criminal Procedure.
9. Sir T. Strange's Hindu Law.
10. Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law.
11. Williams on Real Property.
12. Addison on Contracts.
13. Addison on Torts.
14. Smith on Mercantile Law.
15. Best on Evidence.

II.—ADDITIONAL FOR HONOURS.

1. Austin's Lectures in Jurisprudence, Vol. I. Outline of Course of Lectures.
2. Bowyer's Commentaries on the Modern Civil Law.
3. Maine's Ancient Law.
4. Story's Conflict of Laws.
5. Wheaton's International Law.
6. Story's Equity Jurisprudence.
7. Lindley's Introduction to the Study of Jurisprudence being a Translation of the General Part of Thibaut's System de Pandekten Rechts.
8. VonSavigney's Treatise on Possession, translated by Perry. *Latest Edition.*
9. Domat's Civil Law, Translated by Straham, edited by Cushing. *Latest Edition.*

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1. Academic Costume will be worn at Convocations for conferring Degrees.

2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear official* costume or uniform, may appear in the academic dress of their own Universities or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.

3. Other Fellows will wear the Fellow's Gown and Scarf of the University of Bombay. The Head Dress of the European Fellows is a College Cap.

4. Gowns and Scarfs of the University will be given for use on the Degree Days to applicants entitled to receive them, according to the order in which their names occur in the list of subscriptions for the use of Costume.

5. Messrs. Watson & Co., Robe-makers to the University, will provide the Academic Costume of any University which Fellows of the University of Bombay are entitled to wear.

6. A Graduate or Candidate for a Degree may have the use of a Gown for one occasion on pre-payment of Rupees 10.

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* Ex. Gr. Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers, &c.

IV.

Acts.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT No. XXII. OF 1857.

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

(*Received the Assent of the Governour General on the 18th July* 1857.)

AN ACT *to establish and incorporate a University at Bombay.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Bombay and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish a University at Bombay for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is

expedient that such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely, The Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE, Governour of Bombay,

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

The Right Reverend JOHN HARDING, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Bombay, *Ex-officio*,

The Honourable Sir HENRY SOMERSET, Lieutenant-General, Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Bombay, *Ex-officio*,

The Honourable JAMES GRANT LUMSDEN, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex-officio*,

The Honourable ARTHUR MALET, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex-officio*,

EDWARD IRVINE HOWARD, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, *Ex-officio*,

ROBERT HAINES, Esquire, M.B., Acting Educational Inspector, Presidency Division, *Ex-officio*,

C. MOREHEAD, Esquire, M.D., Principal of the Grant Medical College, *Ex-officio*,

JOHN HARKNESS, Esquire, LL.D., Principal of the Elphinstone College, *Ex-officio*,

The Reverend JAMES MCDOUGALL, Acting Principal of the Poona College, *Ex-officio*,

PHILIP WILLIAM LEGEYT, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council of India,

The Honourable Sir MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Knight,

METCALF LARKEN, Esquire, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay, and President of the late Board of Education,

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BHAO DAJEE, Esquire, Graduate of the Grant Medical College, Member of the late Board of Education,

MATTHEW STOVELL, Esquire, Surgeon in the Bombay Army, Secretary to the late Board of Education,

CLAUDIUS JAMES ERSKINE, Esquire, Civil Service, late Director of Public Instruction,

WILLIAM EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay,

Major General CHARLES WADDINGTON, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Chief Engineer of Public Works,

The Reverend JOHN WILSON, Doctor of Divinity, Fellow of the Royal Society, Honorary President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,

The Reverend PHILIP ANDERSON, Master of Arts, Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment,

HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Sind,

Lieutenant EDWARD FREDERICK TIERNEY FERGUSSON, Indian Navy,

MAHOMED YUSOOF MOORGAY, Cazee of Bombay,

JAMES JOHN BERKLEY, Esquire, Fellow of the Geographical Society, M.I.C.E., President of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution, and Chief Resident Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,

HENRY LACON ANDERSON, Esquire, Secretary to Government,

Being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may

hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Bombay; and such Body Politic shall by such name, have perpetual succession, and shall have a common Seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University, by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of *ex-officio* and other Fellows as the Governour of Bombay in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Bombay Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided, that if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Senate.

Office vacated by leaving India.

IV. The Governour of Bombay for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE.

Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight. The Office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of Office on the First day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the Office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governour of Bombay in Council shall, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy in the said Office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governour of Bombay in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated, or any future Vice-Chancellor, to such Office.

Vice-Chancellor.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Bombay, the Members of the Council of Bombay, the Director or Acting Director of Public Instruction, the Educational Inspector or Acting Educational Inspector of the Presidency Division, the Principals and Acting Principals of Government Colleges, all for the time being, shall, while filling such Offices, be *ex-officio* Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than twenty-six; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall, by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise be reduced below twenty-six, the Governour of Bombay in Council

Fellows.

shall *forthwith*, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University, as with the then Fellows of the said University shall make the number of such Fellows exclusive as aforesaid, twenty-six. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governour of Bombay in Council from nominating more than twenty-six persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.

The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.

VII. The Governour of Bombay in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University; and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honours, and the granting of marks of honour for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees, and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meet-

Bye-laws.

ings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common Seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governour of Bombay in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor, and Vice-Chancellor unless six Fellows at the least shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall have power after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also

have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governour of Bombay in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honours, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honours which he may have gained in respect

of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Bombay, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Government of Bombay in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose, such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governour of Bombay in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall, once in every year, be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governour of Bombay in Council may direct.

Annual accounts.

Act No. XLVII. of 1860.

An Act *for giving to the Universities of Calcutta Madras, and Bombay, the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of* 1857.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; It is enacted as follows:—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay respectively, to confer such Degrees, and to grant such Diplomas or Licences in respect of Degrees as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed, or to be made or passed, by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to and approved by the Governour General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governour in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act, and to the examinations for such Degrees.

V.

Bye-laws.

THE SENATE.

1. The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the Fifth Saturday in the First Term in Arts, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor or in his absence from the Presidency by the Syndicate.

2. A meeting of the Senate shall be convened on the requisition of any six of the Members.

N.B.—Six Members of the Senate constitute a quorum; and all questions are decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present, the Chairman, when the numbers are equal, having a second or casting vote. (Act XXII. of 1857, Section IX.)

THE FOUR FACULTIES.

3. There shall be four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine and Civil Engineering. Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

4. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

5. Each Faculty shall elect its own Dean. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its Dean; or in his absence, by the Senior* Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

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* The *ex-officio* Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows, mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

6. Whenever the Office of Dean in any one of the Faculties may have remained vacant for one Calendar month, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint a Dean from the Members of such Faculty.

7. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

8. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and eight of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties in the following proportion :—

Three	by the	Faculty	of Arts.
Two	„	„	Law.
Two	„	„	Medicine.
One	„	„	Civil Engineering.

9. It will be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and, if necessary, to remove the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations; to grant Degrees, Honours, and Rewards; to keep the Accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons; and the Syndicate will, from time to time, frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate.

10. The election of Syndics shall take place within one month before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons so elected shall be declared at that Meeting.

11. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

12. On the temporary absence of a Syndic, the Faculty which he represents may elect one of its Members to officiate during such absence.

13. By a temporary absence shall be understood an absence of not more than three months from the Town of Bombay. Any Syndic, who is absent from Bombay for a period of more than three months, or who leaves the Presidency of Bombay without giving notice to the Registrar of his intention to return within three months, shall be held to have permanently vacated his office.

14. On a permanent vacancy in the Syndicate, the Faculty represented by the late Syndic shall proceed to elect another for the remainder of the current year.

15. In the event of any Faculty omitting to elect a Syndic under the preceding Bye-law within one calendar month from the date of the vacancy, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

16. Four Syndics shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority.

17. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior Fellow present, shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate; and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

18. During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties.

19. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

20. Any Faculty, or any Member of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

21. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, or modify, any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate, to review it.

22. No question shall be decided by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

23. The Registrar shall be appointed by the election of the Senate. The election shall be by means of ballot, and shall take place at the Annual Meeting of the Senate. The Registrar's term of office shall commence on the first day of January next following after such Annual Meeting of the Senate, and shall continue for two years only; but the Registrar may be re-elected. If a vacancy should occur in the office of Registrar between two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate as Registrar until the next first day of January.

24. The Registrar shall be the Custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

25. All Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such Meetings.

26. Leave of absence may be granted to the Registrar by the Syndicate for a period not exceeding three months. During the absence of the Registrar on leave, an Acting Registrar may be appointed by the Syndicate; but if the Registrar shall be absent for a period of more than three months, his appointment shall become vacant.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

27. A Board of Accounts, consisting of three Fellows of the University, not being members of the Syndicate, shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting. The Vice-Chancellor and Registrar shall be *ex-officio* Chairman and Secretary of the Board.

28. The Board shall meet ordinarily once every three months, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

29. The Board shall examine and audit the University Accounts; prepare the University Budget, and the account of Endowment and Trust Funds; consider ways and means; and make recommendations where necessary to the Syndicate.

30. Members of the Board shall hold office for one year, from the 1st of January next after the Annual Meeting at which they were appointed. They shall be eligible for re-appointment at the expiration of their office. All vacancies in the Board occurring between two Annual Meetings of the Senate shall be temporarily filled up by persons appointed by the Syndicate.

UNIVERSITY TERMS.

31. The University year for the Faculties of Arts, Civil Engineering, and Medicine shall be divided into two Terms. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering, the First Term shall commence on the Third Monday in November and shall end on the Third Monday in April. In the Faculty of Medicine, the First Term shall commence on the First of November and shall end on the Thirtieth of April. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering, the Second Term shall commence on

the Second Monday in June and shall end on the Third Monday in September. In the Faculty of Medicine, the Second Term shall commence on the Fifteenth of June and end on the Fifteenth of September.

32. Terms can only be kept by matriculated students who shall attend for a prescribed number of days at one or more of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University.

33. The following shall be the number of days' attendance necessary for keeping Terms:—For the First Term ninety days; and for the Second Term in the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering eighty days, and for the Second Term in that of Medicine seventy days. But if an Undergraduate shall, after his Matriculation, attend sixty days during that same Term in which he has matriculated, he shall be held to have kept that Term.

34. The Principals and Heads of Colleges and Institutions will be requested to register the daily attendance of matriculated students, with a view to being able to certify their having kept Term.

35. Days during which Undergraduates or Graduates are engaged in University Examinations may count towards the keeping of their Terms.

36. To keep Term at a College or Recognized Institution, it is implied that an Undergraduate shall go through the full course of study at that College or Institution, and shall not at the same time be holding any appointment which, in the judgment of the Syndicate, interferes with his position as a *bonâ fide* student. By this is not meant that a student may not also be employed for a short time in teaching in a Recognized Institution.

ENDOWMENTS.

37. An account of all Endowments and Trust Funds held by the University shall be published annually in the University Calendar.

VI.

Regulations.

I. ARTS.

MATRICULATION.

1. The Examination will be held once a year, at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

2. Candidates for Matriculation must have completed their sixteenth year.

3. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar two months before the Examination (*Vide* Form A.)

4. Two months before the commencement of the Examination, each Candidate must pay or cause to be paid to the Registrar at Bombay, or to such person as he may appoint in the Mofussil, a fee of Rupees 10, for which a receipt will be given (*Vide* Form B.)

5. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for again presenting himself at any subsequent Matriculation Examination on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

6. Candidates will be examined in Languages, Mathematics, and General Knowledge.

I. LANGUAGES.—Three papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Canarese.
Greek.	Portuguese.	Hindustani.
Latin.	Marathi.	Persian.
Hebrew.	Gujarathi.	Sindhi.

(Any other language may at any time be added to this list by the Syndicate.)

In English there will be one paper containing one or more passages for paraphrase, and questions in grammar, idiom, etymology, and prosody.

In the second Language there will be one paper containing prose passages for translation from English and into English, and one paper of questions in grammar, idiom, and etymology.

Oral examination in each Language :—

The Candidate will be called upon to read and to explain *extempore* in English, a prose passage from a standard author to be selected by the Examiners.

N.B.—It is essential that the Candidate should not know beforehand from what books he will have to read or translate.

II. MATHEMATICS.—Three papers.

1*st*.—Arithmetic. The examples to be worked from first principles and not merely by rules.

2*nd*.—Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive. Problems will be set involving Simple Equations.

3*rd*.—First four books of Euclid with deductions.

III. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.—Two papers.

1*st*.—Elementary History and Geography.

2*nd*.—Elementary knowledge of

a. The mechanical powers.

b. The laws of chemical combination, the chemistry of air and water, and the phenomena of combustion.

c. The solar system.

7. All answers in each branch must be given in English except when otherwise specified; and Candidates must write their papers in a plain, legible hand.

8. Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in each branch of the Examination.

9. On the morning of the Fourth Monday after the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of passed Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

10. Each passed Candidate will receive a Certificate signed by the Registrar. (*Vide* Form C.)

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

11. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts must have passed the Matriculation Examination, and will be required to pass two subsequent examinations, the one to be called the First Examination in Arts, and the other the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

12. The first Examination in Arts will be held once a year in Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts.

13. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept four Terms at a College or Institution Recognized in Arts; and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form D.

N. B.—If a Graduate in Medicine or Civil Engineering is desirous of appearing at the First Examination in Arts he may be admitted to the Examination after keeping two terms only in a College or Institution recognized in Arts by the University of Bombay.

14. Any Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay may be admitted to this Examination provided his testimonials of good conduct and length of study from his own University be satisfactory.

15. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form D.)

16. Each applicant must pay a fee of Rupees 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form E.)

17. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions, to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *vivâ voce* in Languages.

18. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Languages.
II. Mathematics.
III. Logic.
IV. History.
V. One of the following to be selected by the Candidates:

A. Butler's Sermons I., II., III., with Preface.

B. Analytical Geometry of the Right Line and Circle by rectangular and oblique Co-ordinates, with Elementary Differential Calculus,—Functions of one Variable including Maxima and Minima.

C. Chemical Physics.

I. LANGUAGES.—Four papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.
Greek.	Hebrew.	Persian.

Candidates will be examined in two books of Prose and two of Poetry in each language. These books will be notified by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

In each language there will be two papers and a *viva voce* examination. Each paper on English will contain a passage to be paraphrased. The papers on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The papers on each language will contain questions in grammar, idiom, and etymology, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II. MATHEMATICS.—Two papers.

1. { Arithmetic, with the nature and use of Logarithms.
   { Algebra, to Quadratic Equations inclusive.
2. { Euclid, Books I. to VI., with deductions.
   { Trigonometry, Solutions of Plane Triangles, and expressions for the area.

III. LOGIC.—One paper.

Logic (Whately and Fowler). The Examination will comprise easy questions in Logical Analysis.

IV. HISTORY.—One paper.

1. Ancient History.
2. Modern History.

A definite period of each will be notified by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

V. One of the following to be selected by the Candidate;

A. Butler's Sermons, I., II., III., with Preface.

B. Analytical Geometry of the Right Line and Circle by rectangular and oblique Co-ordinates, with Elementary Differential Calculus,—Functions of one Variable including Maxima and Minima.

C. Chemical Physics.

Elementary Chemical Physics, including Heat, Light, Electricity, and Magnetism, and the general principles of Chemical Science.

19. On the morning of the Second Monday after the Examination, the Examiners will arrange in alphabetical order such of the Candidates as have passed.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

20. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts.

21. No undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination, unless he shall have kept six Terms in the University of Bombay; and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form F.

N. B.—If a Graduate in Medicine or Civil Engineering is desirous of appearing at the B.A. Examination he may be admitted to the Examination after keeping four terms only in a College or Institution recognized in Arts by the University of Bombay.

22. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form F.)

23. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 30, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form G.)

24. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination for Bachelor of Arts, on a new application under Form F. being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

25. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions, to be answered on paper in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidate will be examined *vivâ voce* in Languages.

26. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Languages.

II. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

III., IV. and V. Three of the following, to be selected by the Candidate :—

A. History.
B. Logic and Moral Philosophy.
C. Political Economy.
D. Dynamics and Hydrostatics.
E. Optics and Astronomy.
F. Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.
G. Differential and Integral Calculus.
H. Chemical Physics.
I. Inorganic Chemistry.
J. Physiology, vegetable and animal.

I. LANGUAGES.—Four papers.

1. English.

2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.
Greek.	Hebrew.	Persian.

Candidates will be examined in four books (two Prose and two Poetry) in each language, notified by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

In each language there will be two papers and a *viva voce* examination. The papers on English will contain passages to be paraphrased. The papers on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The papers on each language will contain questions in grammar, idiom, and etymology, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Three Papers.

1*st*. *Arithmetic*, from first principles, with the nature and use of Logarithms.

Algebra, to Quadratic Equations inclusive, with Proportion and Variation, Permutations and Combinations, the Progressions, and the Binomial Theorem.

2nd. Trigonometry, solution of plane triangles, with expressions, for the area.

Conic Sections, geometrically.

3rd. Euclid, the first six books, and the eleventh book to Prop. XXI., with deductions.

Mechanics, Composition and Resolution of Forces, Centre of Gravity, and the Mechanical Powers.

III., IV. and V. Three of the following subjects. (Two papers in each.)

A. History.

Candidates will be required to take up one of the following subjects :—

a. England: in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.

Or,

b. Ancient History, including *Greece*, from the invasion of Darius to the death of Alexander, and *Rome*, from the Gallic invasion to the death of Augustus.

And also one of the following :—

c. India. Including the period from the invasion of Baber to the death of Aurungzebe, and the History of the Marathas.

Or,

d. The History of the Jews from the first king to the taking of Jerusalem by Titus.

The Examination will comprise questions on Geography, Physical as well as Political, connected with the subjects taken up.

B. Logic and Moral Philosophy.

1st.—Logic (Thomson's Outline of the Laws of Thought, Books I., II. and III., of Mill's Logic), with questions in Logical Analysis.

2nd.—Moral Philosophy. First Part of Butler's Analogy with the Sermons and the Dissertation on the Nature of Virtue ; *or* (at the option of the Candidate), Whewell's Elements of Morality.

C. Political Economy.

The Principles of the science with special reference to the Economic History of England.

D. Dynamics and Hydrostatics.

a. Laws of Motion, Bodies falling *in vacuo* and down inclined planes, Circular and Parabolic Motions, the Pendulum, and Impact.

b. Equilibrium of Liquids. Equilibrium of Gases under varying pressures and temperatures. Specific Gravity. The Hydrostatic Balance, Barometer, Suction-pump, Forcing-pump, Air-pump, Siphon, Hydraulic Press, and Steam-engine.

E. Optics and Astronomy.

a. Reflection and Refraction at plane and spherical surfaces, Dispersion of Light. The Rainbow. The Sextant, Lenses, the Telescopes, the Eye.

b. Apparent Motions of the Heavenly Bodies. Instruments, Phenomena depending on change of place. Atmospheric Refraction. Comparison of Diameters of Earth, Sun, Moon, and Planets. Ptolemaic and Copernican Systems. Eclipses. Sidereal, Solar, and Mean Time, Apparent Time. Latitude, Longitude, and Variation of the Compass.

F. Analytical Geometry of two Dimensions.

a. Co-ordinates of a point. Rectangular and Oblique Co-ordinates. Polar Co-ordinates. Length of a line. Area of a triangle. Locus of an equation to the straight line. Polar Equation to the straight line. Transformation of Co-ordinatesr. Equation to the Circle. Polar Equation to the Circle. Properties of the Circle.

b. Equation to the Parabola. Polar equation to the Parabola. Properties of the Parabola.

Equation to the Ellipse. Eccentric angle. Connection between Ellipse and Parabola. Polar equation to the Ellipse. Properties of the Ellipse.

Equation to the Hyperbola. Asymptotes. Polar equation to the Hyperbola. Properties of the Hyperbola.

G. Differential and Integral Calculus.

a. Differentiation of Functions of one Variable, including Maxima and Minima, and Taylor's Theorem.

b. Integration of Functions of one Variable.

H. CHEMICAL PHYSICS.

Chemical Physics, including Light, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism, and the general principles of Chemical Science.

I. INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

J. PHYSIOLOGY, VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL.

Cell-life. Vegetable Respiration. Assimilation and Circulation. Vegetable Embryology. Germination. Circulation of the blood. Respiration. Animal Heat. Digestion. Absorption. Secretion. Nervous Functions. Sight. Smell. Hearing. Taste. Reproduction.

27. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will arrange in two classes, each in alphabetical order, and publish the names of the Candidates who have passed. Those placed in the First Class will be considered to have taken Honours in the B. A. Examination.

28. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form II.)

MASTER OF ARTS.

29. The Examinations for the Degree of Master of Arts will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

30. The Examinations will comprise the following branches:—

I. Languages.
II. History and Philosophy.
III. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy
IV. Natural Sciences.

I. LANGUAGES. (Six papers.)

Candidates must take up English, with one or more of the following:—Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, and Persian.

The Subjects in each Language will be announced by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The following papers will be set :—

1*st* and 2*nd*. Questions on the English books taken up by the Candidate, including points of Scholarship, Comparative Philology, Criticism, and the History of Literature.

3*rd* and 4*th*. Similar questions on the Latin, Greek Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, or Persian books taken up by the Candidate.

5*th*. Translation from English into the second language, and *vice versâ*.

6*th*. Original English composition in Prose and Verse.

II. History and Philosophy. (Six papers.)

1*st* and 2*nd*. Questions on a period to be announced by the Syndicate two years before the examination, including Constitutional Law, Manners, Literature, Political Geography, and Ethnology.

3*rd*. Politics as a Science, including Political Economy.

4*th*. Logic, including the Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences.

5*th*. The History of Greek Philosophy.

6*th*. The History of Modern Philosophy, from the time of Charlemagne to the end of the 18th Century.

In lieu of the 5th and 6th papers, a Candidate may bring up—

(*a*.) Historical or external Evidences of Christianity

(*b*.) Moral or internal Evidences of Christianity.

III. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. (Six papers.)

1*st*. Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections.

2*nd*. Algebra and Trigonometry.

3*rd*. Newton's Principia, Book I., § I.—III., and Astronomy.

4*th*. Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.

5*th*. Statics and Dynamics.

6*th*. Hydrostatics and Optics.

IV. NATURAL SCIENCES. (Six papers.)

a. { Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, and Physiology
Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
Geology.

b. { Chemical Physics.
Chemistry, Inorganic.
Meteorology and Physical Geography.

The Candidate will be required to select for examination one of the sub-sections *a* and *b*, and to be acquainted with the history of the sciences, therein enumerated.

31. Any person, being a Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts, and should he pass the Examination, in any one of the above branches he will be admitted to the Degree of M.A., on the expiration of five years from the date of his Matriculation.

32. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least three months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form J.)

33. A fee of Rupees 50 must be paid to the Registrar, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form K.)

34. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent M.A. Examination, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

35. In the week following the Examination, the Examiners in each branch will arrange in two classes alphabetically, and publish the names of those Candidates who have passed. Those placed in the First Class in any branch of the M.A. Examination shall be considered to have taken Honours in that branch.

36. Certificates of having passed the M. A. Examination will be given under Form L.

II. LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

2. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he be a Bachelor of Arts of at least two years' standing in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and unless he produce certificates to the effect that he has attended for periods amounting to at least three years, three-fourths of the Lectures proper to his class, in some School or Schools of Law recognised by the University.

3. Application must be made to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form M.)

4. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 25, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form N.)

5. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

6. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

7. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be examined in the Principles of Jurisprudence and in the several systems of Municipal Law administered by the High Court of Bombay.

8. There will be four papers, namely :—

1. Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law.
2. Personal Rights and Status and the Law of Succession.
3. The Law of Property, Contracts, and Torts.
4. The Law of Evidence, of Crimes, and of Procedure, Civil and Criminal.

9. On the morning of the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination the Examiners will arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, the names of such of the Candidates as may have passed.

10. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form O.)

HONOURS.

11 The Honours' Examination will be open to any Candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws held in one of the three years next preceding such Honours' Examination.

12. The Examination will commence on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

13. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

14. Each Candidate for Honours will be examined in each of the following subjects:—

(*a*) Roman Civil Law.
(*b*) General Jurisprudence, including International Law.
(*c*) The several systems of Municipal Law which obtain in India.

15. Three papers will be set, one in each subject (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*): each paper may be divided into two parts, three hours being allowed to each part.

16. The Examiners will publish, on the Friday in the ensuing week, lists of the successful Candidates in two classes, the names in each class being arranged in alphabetical order. No Candidate shall be placed in the First Class unless the Examiners are of opinion that he has exhibited considerable original ability as well as great industry.

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine must be a Bachelor of Arts of the University of Bombay, or of some University recognized by it; or he must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay. He must have been engaged during four University years in professional study at a School of Medicine.

2. The Candidate will be required to pass two Examinations.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

3. The First Examination will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday after 12th September.

4. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have produced Certificates to the following effect:—

a. Of having completed his nineteenth year.

b. Of having been engaged in Medical studies for at least two University years.

c. Of having attended the following courses:—

In Descriptive Anatomy.	2 Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Physiology and General Anatomy.	2 Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Chemistry	2 Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Botany	2 Courses, each of at least 30 Lectures.
In Materia Medica.....	2 Courses, each of at least 60 Lectures.
In Practical Chemistry, including General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry and the Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.	2 Courses of instruction, each of three months.

In Practical Pharmacy, 1 course of Instruction of at least four months; producing a certificate of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

In Comparative Anatomy. { 1 Course of at least 24 Lectures.

d. Of having been engaged in Dissection for two First Terms in Medicine, in the course of which he must have dissected the whole human body twice.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form P.)

6. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 10, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form Q.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination, on a new application being forwarded under Form P, and a fresh fee paid.

8. The Examination will be Written and Practical. Oral examination of Candidates will be left to the discretion of Examiners.

9. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—
   1. Anatomy, Descriptive and Practical.
   2. Physiology, Histology, and Comparative Anatomy.
   3. Chemistry, including Practical Chemistry, General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.
   4. * Botany, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.

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* In Systematic Botany the candidate will be required to possess a competent acquaintance with the following Natural Orders (excepting those printed in italics, in which only a general knowledge will be expected):—

Anonaceæ, Menispermaceæ, Nymphæaceæ, *Nelumbiaceæ*, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferæ, *Capparidaceæ*, Malvaceæ, *Sterculiaceæ*, Aurantiaceæ, Guttiferæ, Sapindaceæ, Meliaceæ, Vitaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Cinchonaceæ, Compositæ, Asclepiadaceæ, Apoynace, Bignoniaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Crophulariaceæ, Solanaceæ, *Atropaceæ*, Labiatæ, Verbonaceæ, Acanthaceæ, Lauraceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, *Urticaceæ*, Artocarpaceæ, Coniferæ, Orchidaceæ, Zingiberaceæ, *Cannaceæ*, *Amaryllidaceæ*, Liliaceæ, *Melanthaceæ*, Palmaceæ, *Araceæ*, Graminaceæ; and with the structure of the Cryptogamic orders.

10. On the Second Monday after the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in two divisions, in alphabetical order.

11. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form R.)

SECOND EXAMINATION.

12. The Second Examination will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the First Monday after December 12.

13. No Candidade will be admitted to this Examination within two years of the time of his passing the First Examination.

14. Each Candidate must, subsequently to passing the First Examination, have attended the following Courses :—

In Medicine	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures,
In Surgery	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures,
On Diseases of the Eye.....	2 Courses, each of at least 20 lectures,
On Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children	2 Courses, each of at least 60 lectures,
In Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology.....	2 Courses, of at least 60 lectures in the aggregate,
In Dental Surgery	1 Course of at least 20 lectures,
In Pathology	1 Course of at least 30 lectures,
In Hygiene	1 Course of at least 20 lectures ;

and have dissected the surgical regions and performed operations on the dead subject during two Terms in Medicine, and have attended a Lying-in-Hospital for nine months, and have conducted Midwifery cases; and have attended Hospital Practice during a period of at least two University years, in the following manner, viz .—

(*a*) Eighteen months at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Clinical Clerk), with Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

(*b*) Eighteen months at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Surgical Dresser) with Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance; and

(*c*) Six months at the practice of an Eye Infirmary.

15. Each Candidate will be required to produce Reports of six Medical and of six Surgical Cases, drawn up and written by himself, during the periods of service as Clinical Clerk and Surgical Dresser respectively, the said Reports to be duly authenticated by the Professors of Clinical Medicine and Surgery and must produce a certificate of good moral conduct from the head of the College in which he has studied.

16. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form S.)

17. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 25, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form T.)

18. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Second Examination, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

19. The Examination will be Written, and Practical. Oral Examination will be left to the discretion of the Examiners.

20. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

1. Principles and Practice of Medicine including Pathology.
2. Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy, and Ophthalmic and Dental Surgery.
3. Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
4. Medical Jurisprudence including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene.

21. The Clinical Examination in Medicine and Surgery will be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital, and will be of a nature faithfully and fully to test the Candidate's practical ability in taking, recording, and treating cases of disease, in investigating the pathology of disease, microscopically, chemically, and otherwise, and in surgical manipulations.

22. The Examination in Surgery will include the performance of Surgical operations on the dead body.

23. On the second Monday after the conclusion of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two classes, the names in each class being arranged in alphabetical order.

24. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form U.)

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

25. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in the First Term in Arts.

26. Each Candidate must have obtained the Degree, at least, of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay or some University recognized by it, and must have regularly attended the Medical and Surgical practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals for a period of two years subsequent to his having taken a Degree in Medicine and Surgery at the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it.

27. Each Candidate must produce testimonials signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine, that he is, in habits and character, a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

28. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form V.)

29. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 100, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form W.)

30. Candidates will be examined in Medicine, including—

1. Practice of Physic.
2. Surgery.
3. Midwifery.

31. The Examination will be (*a*) written (one paper being set in each of the above subjects), (*b*) oral, (*c*) clinical, in the wards of a hospital, and (*d*) practical, in a dissecting-room.

32. On the second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

33. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination (*Vide* Form X.)

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay.

2. A Candidate will be required to pass two Examinations. The one to be called the First Examination in Civil Engineering, and the other the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

3. The First Examination will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the fourth Monday in November.

4. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination, unless he produces satisfactory testimonials of having kept four terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay.

N.B.—If an Undergraduate has kept two or more terms in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay, and has passed an Examination in the subjects of the first year of a School or College of Civil Engineering in a manner satisfactory to the Head of such School or College,—this will be considered an equivalent for having kept two terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination (*vide* Form Y).

6. Each applicant must pay a fee of Rupees 10, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form Z.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

8. The Examination will be written and oral.

9. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. MATHEMATICS. (Three papers and oral).

1*st*. *a. Arithmetic*—From first principles, with the nature and use of Logarithms.

b. Algebra—To the end of Quadratic Equations inclusive, with Proportion and Variation, Permutations and Combinations, the Progressions and the Binomial Theorem.

2*nd*. *c. Euclid*—The first four and the 6th Books, with the definitions of the 5th Book, and the 11th Book to proposition XXI., with simple deductions.

d. Trigonometry—Solution of plane triangles, with expressions for the area.

3*rd*. *e. Conic Sections*—Geometrically, the Parabola and the Ellipse, as given in Goodwin's Course.

f. Analytical Geometry—The Point, the Straight Line and the Circle.

II. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS. (Two papers and oral.)
Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

III. EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.
(One paper and oral.)

Elementary Chemical Physics including Heat, Electricity and Magnetism, and the general principles of Chemical Science.

IV. ENGINEERING. (Three papers and oral.)

1*st*. Properties and strength of Materials, Earth-works, Construction of Roads.

2*nd*. Bridges, Oblique Bridge.

3*rd*. Construction of the Steam Engine, Elementary Carpentry, Surveying with Compass and Chain, and Levelling with the Dumpy or Y Level.

V. ENGINEERING DRAWING.

Each Candidate will be required to exhibit the drawings executed by him during the term preceding the Examination. Each drawing to bear the following Certificate :—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of _____ * by _____ and completed on the _____

(Signed)_____

Principal of the

_____

Date _____

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

10. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two divisions, the names in each division being arranged in alphabetical order.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

11. The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering will be held annually in Bombay commencing on the fourth Monday in November.

12. No Undergraduate will be admitted to the Examination unless he shall have kept two terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay, subsequently to passing the First Examination.

13. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination (*vide* Form AA.)

14. Each applicant must pay a fee of Rupees 25, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form AB).

15. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

16. The Examination will be written, oral, and practical.

17. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. MATHEMATICS. (Three papers and oral).

1*st*. *a*. *Euclid* and *Geometric Conic Sections*.

2*nd*. { *b*. *Trigonometry*—Plane and Spherical.
c. *Analytical Conic Sections*.

3rd. { *d. Differential Calculus*—Including Taylor's and Maclaurin's Theorems, and Maxima and Minima.
e. Integral Calculus—Elementary examples in Integration.

II. APPLIED MATHEMATICS. (Two papers and oral.)

1st. Statics, Dynamics and the Theory of the Arch.

2nd. Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Optics.

III. EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

(Two papers and practical.)

1st. { *a.* Electricity and Magnetism.
b. Inorganic chemistry, including the chemistry of the non-metallic substances and of the principal metals and qualitative analysis of salts and minerals.

2nd. { *c.* Heat.
d. Elementary Geology including the general description, succession and classification of stratified rocks, igneous rocks and volcanoes; the more simple phenomena connected with the elevation and disruption of stratified masses. Geology of India. General character and distribution of organic remains in the various strata.

IV. ARCHITECTURE. (One paper.)

The Classic orders; the characteristics of the Gothic, Saracenic, and Hindu Architecture.

V. ENGINEERING. (Four papers with oral and practical Examination.)

1st. Geometrical and Topographical drawing and Descriptive Geometry. Trigonometrical Surveying; Traversing with the Theodolite; Levelling with a spirit level, and the adjustments and use of Instruments; method of finding azimuth, latitude and longitude at a place.

2nd. Designing and Estimating; Specification; Setting out works on the ground.

3rd. Irrigation; Construction of Roads and Railways; Mortars and Cements; Quarrying and Blasting Rocks.

4th. Construction of the Steam Engine and other Machinery; Principles of framing in wood and in iron.

VI. Engineering Drawing.

Each candidate will be required to exhibit the drawings executed by him during the term preceding the examination.

Each drawing to bear the following certificate :—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of _____ * by _____ and completed on the _____

(Signed) _____

Principal of the

_____

(Date)

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

18. The Practical Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering will be conducted in a place appointed by the Examiners, and be of a nature to test fully the Candidates' practical ability in the Subjects III. and V. of Regulation 17.

19. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two Classes, the names in each class being arranged in alphabetical order.

20. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AC.)

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

21. The Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering.

22. Each candidate must have obtained the Degree, at least of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and must have practised as a Civil Engineer for at least three years after receiving the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it.

23. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AD.)

24. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AE.)

25. In the Examination each candidate will be required to submit with due authentication the working drawings and specifications of such engineering works as may have been designed and executed by himself during the two previous years.

26. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates arranged in alphabetical order.

27. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AF.)

GENERAL.

No question shall be put at any University Examination, calling for a declaration of religious belief on the part of the Candidate, and no answer or translation given by any Candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarity of religious belief.

ADMISSION TO DEGREES.

1. Degrees will be conferred on the Second Tuesday in January, and such other Graduation days, as may be appointed by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

2. Persons entitled to Degrees, and desirous of being admitted, must apply in writing ten days previously to the Registrar, who will communicate their names, together with the necessary certificates to the respective Deans of Faculty, for submission to the Senate on the next Graduation day.

3. The Senate will, on the motion of the Deans of Faculty respectively, pass the necessary graces in that behalf, and the Dean of Faculty will then present the persons so approved of to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor successively in the following order:—Licentiate of Civil Engineering, Licentiate of Medicine, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Master of Civil Engineering, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Medicine.

4. As he presents each Candidate, the Dean of Faculty will address the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor in the following words:—

Mr. Chancellor (or Mr. Vice-Chancellor, or my Lord, if he be a nobleman,) I present to you (name and College) who has been examined and found qualified for the degree of_____ to which I pray he may be admitted:

and the Chancellor will answer:—

By the authority given me as Chancellor of this University I admit you (name) to the Degree of_____ and I charge you that ever in your life and conversation you show yourself worthy of the same.

The Chancellor will at the same time present each Graduate successively with the Certificate of the Degree conferred on him.

5. Nothing in the foregoing Bye-laws is to be held to prevent the Chancellor admitting to the Degree of M.D. or M.A. any person who may be presented to him by the Senate with a certificate that he has been examined and judged worthy of such special distinction.

VII.

Forms.

I. ARTS.

MATRICULATION.

FORM A.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay.

I wish to be examined in the English and the_____ languages.

I am, Sir,
You obedient Servant,

(Name with Surname in the English and Vernacular characters)._____

Birth place ..... { Village. Talooka. Zilla.

Birth day ..... { According to christian or Native chronology.

Father's ..... { Name. Occupation.

(Race and Religion)..... _____

(Where educated) ..... _____

(Date)

I certify that _____ has been (in my School) *or* (under my tuition) from_____ to_____ and that I assent to the above Application.

Signature of Applicant's last Schoolmaster or Teacher. } _____

Date { (*Enter place*) (*Enter day and year*) } _____

N. B.—If the period of School attendance or tuition named in the certificate be less than eight months the Applicant must also forward another certificate or other certificates signed by his last previous Instructor or Instructors so as to cover altogether a period of not less than eight months.

When a student has been attending both a Public School and a Private Teacher at the same time the certificate of the Master of the former will be required.

(1). *Certificate of moral Character* to be signed by a person of known respectability.

I certify that I have known_____ for_____years, and believe him to be a person of good moral character.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

(2). *Certificate of Age* to be signed by a person of known respectability.

I certify that I have known the family of the above _____ for_____ years, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief he has completed his sixteenth year, or will have completed his sixteenth year before the commencement of the ensuing Matriculation examination.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

FORM B.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Matriculation Examination.

(Signed) _____

Registrar.

(Date)

FORM C.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____duly passed the Matriculation Examination held in the month of_____18

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed) _____

Registrar.

(Date) _____

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

FORM D.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts. I wish to be examined in the English and_____languages, and in*

I am, &c.

(Name).....

(Race and Religion).....

(College) .....

(Date of Matriculation) .....

(Date)

Certificate to be signed by the Heads of Colleges or Institutions at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that_____has attended since his matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _____of which I am_____

* Insert one of the following:
A. Butler's Sermons I., II., III., with Preface.
B. Analytical Geometry.
C. Chemical Physics.

No. of days.	Remarks.
First Term 187 Second Term	
First Term 187 Second Term	
First Term 187 Second Term	

I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Date) (Signed) _____

FORM E.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Arts.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

EXAMINATION FOR B.A.

FORM F.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the_____languages, and in*

I am, &c.

(Name)....._____

(Race and Religion)....._____

(College) ....._____

(Date of First Examination in Arts)_____

(Date)

Certificate to be signed by the Heads of Colleges or Institutions at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended since his passing the First Examination in Arts the number of days under specified, at the_____ _____of which I am_____.

Number of days.	Remarks.
First Term	
187 _____	
Second Term	
First Term	
187 _____	
Second Term	
First Term	
187 _____	
Second Term	

I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said_____ is a person of

Insert three of the following:—A. History.—B. Logic and Moral Philosophy.—C. Political Economy.—D. Dynamics and Hydrostatics.—E. Optics and Astronomy.—F. Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.—G. Differential and Integral Calculus.—H. Chemical Physics.—I. Inorganic Chemistry.—J. Physiology, vegetable and animal.

good conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Date) (Signed)_____

FORM G.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____Rupees 30, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(Signed)_____

(Date) Registrar.

FORM H.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, held in the month of_____, and was placed in the_____Class.

(Signature of the holder.)_____

(Signed)_____

(Date) Registrar.

MASTER OF ARTS.

FORM J.

To the REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself for Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in the University of Bombay.

I offer to be examined in*

I am, &c.

(Name and Degree) .....
(Race and Religion) .....
(College) .....
(Date of Graduation) .....
(Date).

FORM K.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.

(Signed)_____

(Date) Registrar.

FORM L.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners in † _____ at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts, held in the month of_____

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____

(Date) Registrar.

Insert one or more of the following:—

1. The English and _____ languages.
2. History and Philosophy.
3. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
4. Natural Sciences.

† Specify the branch or branches of examination.

II. LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

FORM M.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws; and if allowed to compete for Honours, I will choose subject_____ *

I am, &c.

(Name).....

(Race and Religion).....

(College) .....

(Date of Graduation in Arts).....

(Date)

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Head of the School of Law in which the Candidate may have studied.

I certify that_____has studied in the_____ of which I am_____ as under specified:

Period of Study.		Remarks.
From	to	

(Signed)_____

(Date)

* Enter *a* or *b*.

N.B.—If the Candidate has not studied for the requisite period in one School of Law, he must furnish supplementary Certificates in the above tabular form.

N.B.—If the applicant is not a graduate of the University of Bombay, he must append a certificate of graduation, and testimonials of moral character, satisfactory to the Syndicate.

FORM N.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____Rupees 25, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

(Signed)_____

(Date) Registrar.

FORM O.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, held in the month of_____, and was placed in the_____Division.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____

(Date) Registrar.

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

First Examination.

FORM P.

To the

Registrar of the University of Bombay.

Sir,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine in the University of Bombay.

I am, &c.

(Name).....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of Graduation, or Matriculation, as the case may be) .....

(Date)

Certificates.

(1) I certify that_____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, has completed his nineteenth year.

(Signature of some person of known respectability)

(Date)

(2) I certify that_____to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)

(Date)

(3) I certify that _____has been engaged in Medical study in the School of Medicine_____for two University years.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine.)

(Date)

(4) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Descriptive Anatomy, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) (Signed)_____

---

(5) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Physiology and General Anatomy, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) (Signed)_____

---

(6) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Chemistry, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) (Signed)_____

---

(7) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Botany, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) (Signed)_____

---

(8) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Materia Medica, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) (Signed)_____

---

(9) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses in Practical Chemistry, including General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs, each of _____ months.

(Date) (Signed)_____

(10) I certify that_____ has attended one Course of Practical Pharmacy of _____ months; and that he has acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of medicine.

(Date) (Signed)_____

---

(11) I certify that_____has attended one Course in Comparative Anatomy of_____Lectures.

(Date) (Signed)_____

---

(12) I certify that _____ has been engaged in Dissection for two First Terms in Medicine, in the course of which he has dissected the whole human body twice.

(Date) (Signed)_____

FORM Q.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rupees 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.

(Signed)_____

(Date) Registrar.

FORM R.

UNIVERSITY BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination for the degree of Licen-

tiate of Medicine, held in the month of _____, and was placed in the_____Division.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____

(Date) Registrar.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

FORM S.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.

I have, &c.

(Signed)_____

(Name with Surname) ..... _____
(Race and Religion) ..... _____
(College) ..... _____
(Date of passing the First Examination) ..... _____

(Date)

CERTIFICATES.

(1.) I certify that_____ to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine.)_____

(Date)

---

(2) I certify that_____has attended two Courses of Lectures in Medicine, each of _____Lectures.

(Date) ((Signed)_____

(3) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Surgery, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) (Signed)_____

---

(4) I certify that _____has attended two Courses of Lectures on Diseases of the Eye, each of _____ _____ Lectures.

(Date) (Signed)_____

---

(5) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures on Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, each of_____Lectures.

(Date) (Signed)_____

---

(6) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology, of_____Lectures in the aggregate.

(Date) (Signed)_____

---

(7) I certify that _____ has attended one Course in Dental Surgery of_____Lectures.

(Date) (Signed)_____

---

(8) I certify that _____has attended one Course in Pathology, of_____Lectures.

(Date) (Signed)_____

---

(9) I certify that_____ _____ has attended one Course in Hygiene, of_____Lectures.

(Date) (Signed)_____

(10) I certify that_____ has dissected the surgical regions, and performed operations on the dead subject during two Terms in Medicine.

---

(11) I certify that_____ has attended a Lying-in-Hospital for nine months, and has conducted _____ Midwifery cases.

(Date) (Signed)_____

---

(12) I certify that_____ has attended at the Medical Practice of_____ Hospital for eighteen months, during nine of which he has officiated as Clinical Clerk, and during that time has attended _____ Lectures on Clinical Medicine.

(Date) (Signed)_____

---

(13) I certify that_____ has attended at the Surgical Practice of_____ Hospital for eighteen months, during nine of which he has officiated as Surgical Dresser, and during that time has attended _____ Lectures on Clinical Surgery.

(Date) (Signed)_____

---

(14) I certify that_____ has attended the practice at_____ Ophthalmic Hospital for six months.

(Date) (Signed)_____

FORM T.

University of Bombay.

Received from _____ Rupees 25, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.

(Signed) _____

(Date) Registrar.

FORM U.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Second Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine held in the month of _____, and was placed in the _____ class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____

(Date) Registrar.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

FORM V.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

I enclose testimonials signed by Doctors _____ and _____; and _____ of my having obtained the Degree of _____ in the University of _____; and the Degree of _____ in Medicine in the University of _____

I have, &c.

(Name) _____

(Race and Religion) _____

(Date)

I certify that _____ has attended the Medical and Surgical practice of _____ Hospital during the years _____ and _____

(Date) (Signed)_____

FORM W.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ _____ Rupees 100, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

(Signed) _____

(Date) Registrar.

FORM X.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, held in the month of_____

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signed) _____

(Date) Registrar.

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM Y.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

I have, &c.

(Name)..... _____
(Race and Religion) ..... _____
(College) ..... _____
(Date of Matriculation) ..... _____.

Date { (Enter place)
(Enter time)

(Signed)_

Certificate to be signed by the Head of College or Institution in Arts at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended since his matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _____ _____ of which I am_____

(Signed)_____

(Date)

	Number of days.	Remarks.
187 -7	First Term Second Term	
187 -7	First Term Second Term	
187 -7	First Term Second Term	

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering at which the Candidate may have studied.

(1.) I certify that_____has attended since his matriculation the number of days under specified, at the_____at which I am_____

	Number of Days.	Remarks.
187 -7	First Term Second Term	
187 -7	First Term Second Term	
187 -7	First Term Second Term	

(2.) I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said_____

is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

FORM Z.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Signed)_____

(Date) Registrar.

FORM AA

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

I have, &c.

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College).....

(Date of passing the First Exam. in C.E.) .....

(Signed)_____

(Date)

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering.

I certify that _____ has attended subsequently to his passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering, the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am _____

(Signed)_____

(Date)

Number of Days.	Remarks.
First Term 187 -7 . Second Term	
First Term 187 -7 . Second Term	
First Term 187 -7 . Second Term	

2. I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering at the University of Bombay.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

FORM **AB**.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 25, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

FORM **AC**.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate

of Civil Engineering held in the month of_____
and was placed in the _____class.

(Signed)_____

(Date) Registrar.

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM **AD**.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

I have, &c.

(Signed)_____

(Name)..... _____

(Race and Religion) .....____

(College).....____.

(Date of Graduation in Arts).....____

(Ditto ditto in Civil Engineering) _____

(Date)

CERTIFICATES.

1. I certify that_____has passed a period extending from_____to_____ in actual practice on works under me.

(Signature of Engineer in charge of)_____

(Date)_____

2. I certify that_____has passed the period extending from_____to_____ in actual practice as a Civil Engineer, during which period he has been engaged on the following works.

(Signature of Engineer)_____

(Date)

FORM AE.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

(Signed)_____

(Date) Registrar.

FORM AF.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering held in the month of_____.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____

(Date) Registrar.

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY'S TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

FORM AG.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to present myself as Candidate for the Munguldass Nathoobhoy's Travelling Fellowship.

If I am elected, I pledge myself to accept the Fellowship, and to comply with its conditions.

I enclose herewith testimonials of my fitness for election.

I am, &c.

(Name and Degree.)....._____

(Race.) ....._____

(College.) ....._____

(Date of Graduation.) ....._____

(Date.)

BHUGWANDAS PURSHOTUMDAS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM **AH.**

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Bhugwandas Purshotumdas Sanskrit Scholarship Examination.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Name with Surname.)... _____
Date { (Enter place) ..... _____
(Enter time.) ..... _____

JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM **AI.**

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship.

I enclose a copy of my Matriculation Certificate (Form C), and also a certificate that I was born in the village of _____ in the Province of Kattyawar, signed by (here enter the name of some person holding an official appointment in Kattyawar).

I am, &c.,

(Signature)_____

HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM **AJ**.

To

The REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarship.

I enclose a copy of my Matriculation Certificate (Form C), and also a Certificate that I was born iu *Soreth* in Kattiawar, signed by (here enter the name of some person holding an official appointment in Kattiawar).

I am, &c.

(Signature)_____

VIII.

Endowments.

I.

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY'S TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to Government, dated the 19th August 1862, offered the sum of Rs. 20,000 in 4 per cent. Government securities, for the purpose of endowing a Travelling Fellowship for Hindu Graduates of the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 26th March 1863, and the following regulations were passed for the awarding and tenure of the Fellowship :—

1. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy's Travelling Fellowship shall be open to all Graduates of the University of Bombay being Hindus, who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Laws, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering : and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the date of the candidate's

receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Licentiate of Medicine or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

2. Candidates for the Fellowship must forward an application to the Registrar under Form AG* one week before the day of election.

3. The election shall take place without examination by the votes of the Syndicate, the Vice-Chancellor or Senior Fellow present having a casting vote.

4. Whenever there is a vacancy in the Fellowship, a convenient day for holding an election shall be appointed by the Syndicate, who shall give due notice of the same in the *Government Gazette*.

5. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Fellowship shall be tenable by any one Fellow for a space of three years. The conditions of tenure are that the Fellow must leave Bombay and proceed to Europe within two months after his election; that he shall spend at least six months out of each year in England; and that he shall report twice a year to the University Registrar as to the mode in which his time has been spent.

6. Any violation of the above conditions shall *ipso facto* cause the Fellowship to be vacated; and the Syndicate shall be empowered, for any just cause, to recall and deprive of his Fellowship any one who may have been elected.

7. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellow shall receive through the University Registrar, in half-yearly instalments, payable in advance, from the day of his leaving India, the interest due upon the endowment, together with any accumulations that may have taken place during previous vacancies.

YEAR.	FELLOW.	COLLEGE.
1867 ...	Jayakar, Atmárám Sadáshiv, L.M.... ..	Grant.
1868 ...	Thákur, Shripád Bábáji, B.A.	Elphinstone.

II.

THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD-MEDAL.

Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee, Esquires, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Sir Alexander

* See page 91.

Grant, Bart., dated the 27th May 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Securities, for the purpose of founding an annual Gold-Medal, to bear the name of their father, the late Manockjee Limjee, Esquire, and to be awarded each year to the best Essay by a University Student, on certain prescribed subjects. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 3rd September 1863, and the following regulations were passed for the awarding of the Medal :—

1. The Manockjee Limjee Gold-Medal shall be awarded annually for the best Essay by a University Student, in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates in the University of Bombay, who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation, on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Laws, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering; and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the date of the Candidates' receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or Licentiate of Medicine, or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

3. Competitive Essays shall be written in the English language on the subject appointed for the current year, and shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in September. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover, containing the name of the competitor, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

4. The subject of the Essay shall be in alternate years, (*a*) some question of Indian History or Antiquities; (*b*) some question connected with the introduction into India of European Science and Art.

5. The subject for the competition is to be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essays.

6. The Judges shall be two in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in November.

7. The Medal shall be presented to the successful candidate on the Convocation for conferring degrees next ensuing after

the Judges' decision. The Medallist shall on the same occasion read aloud selected portions of his Essay.

8. The successful Essay shall be printed at the expense of the University.

9. The Medal shall not be awarded to any Essay, which in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University. But if only one Essay be sent in, nothing shall hinder the Judges from awarding to it the Medal, if it appears to them to come up to the proper standard.

10. Whenever a year passes without the Medal being awarded, the interest of the Endowment shall go towards the printing of Essays and other expenses connected with the Prize.

11. On all occasions of Academical costume, Medallists shall be entitled to wear their Medals.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE
1865...	*The Rise and Spread of Buddhism in India.*	No Essay received.	.....
1866...	*The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Scientific Practice of Medicine in India.*	Medal not awarded.	.....
1867...	*The Unprinted Literature of the Maráthás.*	Ditto.	.....
1868...	*A Comparison of different styles of Architecture in respect of their suitability for Public and Domestic Buildings in India.*	Patel, Rastamji Mervánji, M.A.	F.
1869	*The Connection between the Physical Geography of India and the History of the Country.*	Balvant Bhikáji Vakhárkar, B.A.	D.
1870...	*The Social and Economic Effects of the Introduction of Railways into India.*	Dorábji Edalji Gimi, B.A.	E.
1871...	*The Revenue Survey and Settlement of the Bombay Presidency as Contrasted with the Land Systems of Lord Cornwallis and of the North-Western Provinces.*		

III.

THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq., Justice of the Peace in a letter to the address of the Registrar of the University, Dr. R. S. Sinclair, under date the 10th August 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit, in the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 24th September 1863, and the following Regulations for the awarding of the proceeds of the endowment were passed :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called the Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship, of the value of four hundred Rupees, tenable for one year, and payable half-yearly, shall be annually competed for, provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship shall be permitted to compete a second time.

2. Persons eligible to be candidates shall be Bachelors of Arts of the University of Bombay of not more than two years' standing.

3. Candidates must send in their names to the Registrar on or before the third Monday in August. (*Vide* Form AII.)

4. The Examination shall consist of the Papers set in Sanskrit in the M A. Examination of the year. The Examiners for Sanskrit in the M.A. Examination shall be Examiners for the Scholarship, and shall publish the name of the successful Candidate on the last Saturday in November.

5. The Scholarship shall not be assigned except to a Candidate whom the Examiners consider deserving of reward for his special knowledge and ability as a Sanskrit Scholar.

6. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the interest of the endowment shall go to the general expenses of the Scholarship.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1866-67 ...	*Bhágvat, Govind Rámchandra*	Poona.
1867-68 ...	*Máráthé, Káshináth Bálkrishna*	Do.
1868-69 ...	*Káthavaté, Abáji Vishnu*	Do.
1869-70 ...	*Telang, Káshinath Trimbak*	Elphinstone.
1870-71 ...	*Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev*	Do.
1871-72 ...	*Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev*	Do.

IV.

THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE PRIZE.

Homejee Cursetjee Dady Sett, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 10th September 1863, wrote as follows :—

"It has been suggested to me that the establishment of an Annual Prize or Medal for the best English Poem by a University student would afford a useful stimulus to the cultivation of Literature and to the development of good taste and refinement in this Presidency. Concurring in this view, I hereby beg to offer to the University of Bombay the sum of Rupees 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Securities, and hope that the University may be pleased to accept this sum, and apply it to the carrying out of the above object, under such Regulations as they may think best."

This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 21st December 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the prize :—

1. The Homejee Cursetjee Prize, consisting of Books to the value of Rupees 200, shall be awarded annually for the best English Poem by a University student, in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Matriculated students of the University of Bombay, who shall not be of more than four years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Poems.

3. Competitive poems shall be written in the Heroic metre or in the Spenserian stanza, and shall not exceed 150 lines in

length. Each poem shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing and his Post Office address, and a declaration that the poem sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

4. The subject for the competition shall be annually announced by the Syndicate during the month of January. The competitive poems shall be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 2nd Saturday in June. The prize shall be decided by the votes of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate at a meeting to be held for the purpose on or before the 30th of September. The Chairman of the meeting to have a casting vote.

5. The successful poem shall be published in the local newspapers.

6. The Prize shall be awarded to the successful candidate at the Convocation for conferring Degrees next after the decision of the Syndicate.

7. The Prize shall not be awarded to any poem which in the opinion of the Syndicate would not, when printed, be creditable to the University.

8. On the occasions when the prize is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such a way as they shall think most expedient to the furtherance of the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.
1864...	*The Himalaya Mountains*	Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji.
1865...	*The Indian Seasons*.....	*Prize not awarded.*
1866...	*Alexandria*	*Ditto.*
1867...	*The Solar System*	Modi, Barzorji Edalji.
1868...	*India Three Thousand years ago*...	*Prize not awarded.*
1869...	*The Indus*.....	Kohiyár, Jehángiershâh Erachshâh.
1870...	*Vasco De Gama*.....	Kohiyár, Jehángiershâh Erachshâh.
1871...	*Suttee*	

V.

THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., Justice of the Peace, "wishing to perpetuate in the University the memory of the interest taken by his revered father during the last 42 years in the cause of education in the Presidency, and of his attachment to the sacred language of India," offered in letters of the 16th September and 4th December 1865, to the address of the Registrar, Dr. R. S. Sinclair, for the acceptance of the Senate, six Sanskrit Scholarships, three of Rs. 25 each, and three of Rs. 20 each per mensem: one of each kind to be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination, and to be tenable for three years in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University. At the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the 18th December 1865, it was unanimously resolved—"That the liberal benefaction of Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., be accepted, with the expression of the grateful remembrance by the University of the many and important services rendered by his honoured father to the cause of both elementary and advanced education in Western India, during his long and useful career as a citizen of Bombay." The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. Two Scholarships, to be called the Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships, one of Rs. 25 and one of Rs. 20 per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Sanskrit Language. These

Scholarships will be tenable for three years at any of the Colleges or Institutions in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. The names of the successful Candidates will be published along with the list of the Candidates who may have passed the Matriculation Examination.

3. In case of the Scholarships lapsing, through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the three years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved, to be applied by the Syndicate in such a way as they shall think most expedient to the furtherance of the purposes of the endowment.

Year.	Scholar.	School.
1866...	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev	Ratnagiri High School.
	Shikharé, Govind Shripat	Dhoolia High School.
1867...	Pendse, Káshináth Balvant ...	Poona High School (*formerly Elphinstone High School*).
	Godebolé, Náráyan Bálkrishna.	Elphinstone High School.
1868...	Chintámanipetkar, Pándurang Venkatesh.	Poona High School.
	Agáse, Náráyan Bhikáji	Ratnagiri High School.
1869...	Agáse, Ganesh Janárdan.....	Poona High School.
	Rájavadé, Gopál Vishnu.....	Ratnagiri High School.
1870...	Limaye Hari Váman	Ratnagiri High School.
	Oka Váman Dáji	Ratnagiri High School.

VI.

THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowanuggur, being "desirous of encouraging English Education in Kattyawar,"

offered in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 25th February 1866, the sum of Rupees 4,500, for the founding of a Scholarship tenable by a Native of Kattyawar for two years in an Institution recognized by the University. At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 5th April 1866 it was resolved:—"That the handsome benefaction of His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowanuggur be accepted with the best thanks of the University." The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

I. A Scholarship, to be entitled the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be biennially, or whenever vacant, announced for competition.

2. The object of the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship is to assist in maintaining Natives of Kattyawar while studying in the University of Bombay.

3. Persons to be eligible for competition must be *bonâ fide* Natives of Kattyawar, who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

4. Should there be more Candidates than one, the Scholarship shall be awarded to that Candidate who shall appear from the University Records to have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in English at the Matriculation Examination. Provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship is to be considered eligible for re-election.

5. The Scholarship shall be announced for competition in the first week of December. Applications of Candidates under Form AI must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 31st December.

6. The Syndicate shall thereupon proceed to adjudge the Scholarship on some day during the month of January.

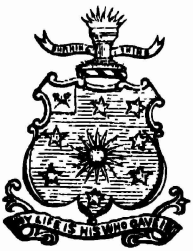
7. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution; which bill shall certify under the signature of the Head that the scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

8. Should the scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

9. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year, or part of a year, shall be added to next year's Scholarship, so as to increase the monthly stipends payable.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1867...	Vohorá, Kallianrái Lakshumishankar	Surat High School.
1868...	Desái, Saváilál Govindrám	Elphinstone High School.
1871...	Ved, Dulabji Dharamshi	Elphinstone High School.

VII.



THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., Justice of the Peace, being desirous of marking his interest in the Bombay University, offered on the occasion of the Convocation for conferring Degrees which was held on the 14th of January 1868, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., of the same date, the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent Government Paper for the founding of a Latin Scholarship to be awarded each year to the best Candidate in Latin at the Matriculation Examination. The offer was accepted by the Senate on the 31st of March

1868 with their best thanks, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the Scholarship :—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded every year to that candidate who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination, and who shall have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in Latin at such Examination.

2. The stipend of the scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution ; which bill shall certify, under the signature of the Head, that the scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

3. Should the scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavorably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the scholarship to be forfeited.

4. The scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting of the Matriculation Examiners, and the name of the Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholar for the ensuing year shall be published by the Examiners together with their list of matriculated students.

5. In case of the student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the stipend of the scholarship for the ensuing year may be conferred on the candidate who shall have obtained the second place in the Examination in Latin.

6. In case of the scholarship lapsing, through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the year, any savings which may result may be added to next year's scholarship, so as to increase the half-yearly stipends payable ; or may be used, at the discretion of the Syndicate, to create a second scholarship for the ensuing year.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1868...	McDermott, Michael	St. Mary's Institution.
1869...	DeMonte, Thomas Antonio	St. Mary's Institution.
1870 ..	Bryan, James	St. Mary's Institution.

VIII.

THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL.

The Trustees to the Kinloch Forbes Memorial Fund, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, dated the 19th December 1868, offered to the University in behalf of themselves and other subscribers to the Fund, a sum of Rupees 5,000 in Government 5 per cent paper, for the purpose of awarding a yearly Gold Medal for proficiency in General Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law, to be called the "Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal," and for Law Books to accompany the Medal should the Fund allow. At the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the same date, the following Resolution was unanimously agreed to :—

"That the Senate accept with thanks this endowment in honour of its late accomplished Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Justice Kinloch Forbes." The Medal will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Gold Medal, to be called the Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal, of the value of Rupees two hundred, with a Prize of Law Books of the value of Rupees fifty, will be awarded annually to the Candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the subjects of Roman Civil Law and General Jurisprudence, including International Law, at the Examination for Honours in Law, provided always that in no case shall the Medal be awarded to a Candidate who is not placed by the Examiners in the first class of successful Candidates at such Examination.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal and Prize of Books are awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates at the Examination for Honours in Law.

3. Whenever the Medal and Books are not awarded, the money which would have been expended in purchasing them shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

IX.

THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.

The Honourable A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., being desirous of encouraging the study of the Hebrew language, offered, in a letter, dated the 11th January 1869, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the sum of Rupees 5,000, in Government 5 per cent. paper, for the foundation of a Scholarship (to be dedicated to the memory of his late father, David Sassoon, Esq.) of Rupees 250 per annum, tenable for two years in any Institution recognised by the University for Degrees in Arts.

The offer was accepted by the Senate at a Meeting held on the 30th January 1869, and the Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship of Rs. 250 per annum, to be denominated the "DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP," to be held for two years, shall, on the first occasion of its being bestowed, be awarded to the Candidate who shall pass the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew language, or, failing such a Candidate, to the undergraduate who shall pass the First Examination in Arts with the highest marks in the same language.

2. The Scholarship shall be afterwards awarded every alternate year to the Candidate who shall, since the time of the last awarding of the Scholarship, have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew Language, or, failing such a candidate, to the undergraduate who shall (since the time of the last awarding of the Scholarship) have passed the First Examination in Arts with the highest marks for proficiency in the same language.

3. The Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly, in equal proportions, to its allottee on his producing a bill, countersigned by the head of some College or Institution, recognized in Arts, accompanied by a certificate from the same source, of regular attendance at that College or Institution, of good conduct, and of satisfactory progress in University studies.

4. Failing the production of such a certificate as that now indicated, the Syndicate may declare the Scholarship forfeited.

5. The Scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting of the Matriculation (or First Arts) Examiners, and the name of the DAVID SASSOON SCHOLAR for the ensuing two years shall be published along with the list of the successful Candidates for Matriculation (or First Examination in Arts).

6. In case of the Matriculating Student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the Scholarship for the ensuing two years may be conferred on the undergraduate who shall have obtained the second place in Hebrew in the Matriculation Examination, or, failing such a Candidate, to the passed Candidate who has obtained the highest marks in Hebrew in the First Examination in Arts and is willing to continue at College.

7. In case of the Scholarship not being adjudged, or lapsing before it has been held two years, the Scholarship may be awarded under the same rules at the next University Examinations; and any savings resulting from non-adjudication or lapse may be added to the next Scholarship's allotment, or used, at the discretion of the Syndicate, towards creating a second Scholarship.

X.

THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL.

Mr. R. M. Brereton, Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway N. E. D., in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, dated 18th June 1869, offered in behalf of himself and the other admirers and friends of the late Mr. James J. Berkley, Chief Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, the sum of Rs. 8,000 in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding a "James Berkley Gold Medal" for Civil Engineering, of the value of Rs. 250, to be given annually, and a prize of Books of a scientific nature to accompany the Medal. At a Meeting of the Senate, held on the 13th August, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this handsome Endowment, in honour of Mr. James John Berkley, one of the Original Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The Medal will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Gold Medal, to be entitled the "JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL," of the value of Rupees two hundred and fifty, with a prize of books on Civil and Mechanical Engineering of the value of Rupees one hundred and fifty, will be awarded annually to the Candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E., provided that in no case shall the Medal be awarded if such Candidate be not specially recommended by the Examiners in Engineering and Engineering Drawing.

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.

3. Whenever the Medal and Books are not awarded, the money which would have been expended in purchasing them shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

XI.

THE ELLIS PRIZE.

The Honourable B. H. Ellis, Member of the Council of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, offered Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 1,500, bearing interest at 4 per cent., for an annual prize of Books of the value of Rs. 60, to be given to the Scholar who on Matriculation passes the best examination in any Oriental language.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 13th October 1869, it was unanimously resolved :—

> "That this Endowment be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, as a token, from the Honourable B. H. Ellis, of his appreciation of the University, and regard for the people of Bombay."

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be entitled the ELLIS PRIZE, consisting of books of the value of Rupees sixty, shall be awarded every year

to the Candidate who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in an Oriental Language.

2. The Prize shall be awarded in connection with such one or other of the following languages as the Syndicate from time to time may determine:—

1. Marathi.
2. Gujarathi.
3. Canarese.
4. Hindustani.
5. Sindhi.
6. Arabic.
7. Persian.

3. The language for which the Prize will be given each year shall be notified by the Syndicate not less than twelve months before each Matriculation Examination.

4. The books shall be presented to the successful Candidate by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor at the Convocation for Conferring Degrees."

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	LANGUAGE	SCHOOL.
1869 ..	Vishnu Keshav Kunte ...	Maráthi ...	H. H. M. Holkar's Indore Madressa.
1870...	Dinsháh Pestanji Kángâ.	Gujaráthi ..	Bombay Proprietory School.

XII.

THE HEBBERT AND LaTOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

The Chiefs of Joonaghur and Nowanuggur, in the Province of Kattiawar, offered, through the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 5,000, for the foundation of a Scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem in the University of Bombay, as a Memorial to Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, the Officers who fell at the Tobar Hill in 1867, in fight with a band of outlawed Wagheers. At the Annual Meeting of the Senate, held the 18th December 1869, it was unanimously resolved:—

"That the offer of Rs. 5,000, in Government Five per cent. Promissory Notes from the Chiefs of Joonaghur and Nowanuggur in Kattiawar, for the foundation of a Scholarship in memory of Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, who fell nobly in the discharge of public duty at the Tobar Hill in 1867, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled the Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarship, of the value of Rupees twenty per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be awarded biennially, or whenever vacant.

2. The object of the Scholarship is to assist Natives of Soreth, in Kattiawar, desirous of prosecuting their studies in any one of the recognized Colleges or Institutions of the University of Bombay.

3. Persons to be eligible for competition must be *bonâ fide* Natives of Soreth, who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

4. In the event of there being more than one Candidate for the Scholarship on the occasion of a vacancy, who shall fulfil the foregoing conditions, the Scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndicate to the Candidate who shall appear from the University Records to have obtained the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination, provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship be eligible for re-election.

5. The Scholarship shall be announced for competition in the first week of December. Applications of Candidates under Form AJ. must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 31st December.

6. The Syndicate shall thereupon proceed to adjudge the Scholarship on some day during the month of January.

7. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill, drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies satisfactory.

8. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or

Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

9. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year, or part of a year, shall be added to next year's Scholarship, so as to increase the monthly stipends payable.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1871.....	Sháh Tribhuvandás Motichand ...	Rajkote High School

XIII.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

The Honorary Secretary to the Committee of Management for the Subscribers to the Wilson Testimonial Fund offered in a letter dated March 2nd, 1870, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., the sum of (Rs. 23,500) Twenty-three thousand and five hundred Rupees in Government Five per cent Promissory Notes for the endowment of a Philological Lectureship in honour of the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Vice-Chancellor of the University, with the following conditions:—

1. That the Lectureship be called "The Wilson Philological Lectureship," in connection with which, in consecutive years, a short series of Lectures should be delivered by a competent European or Native Scholar, annually selected for the purpose, on either of the following classes of languages and the literature in which they are embodied:—

I. Sanskrit and Prakrit languages derived from it.
II. Hebrew and the other Shemitic languages.
III. Latin and Greek.
IV. English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.

2. That the interest of the Fund for this endowment be at the entire disposal of Dr. Wilson during his lifetime, and that the University undertake the duty of receiving the interest, and paying the same to Dr. Wilson, or to his order, at stated half-yearly periods, as the interest becomes due.

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 2nd April 1870 "the endowment in honour of the late Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

XIV.

THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP.

The President and Secretary to the Ellis Testimonial Committee, in a letter dated the 19th April 1870, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered the sum of Rs. 7,206 for investment in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, for awarding annually, from the interest thereof, a monthly scholarship of the value of Rs. 25, bearing the name of the Honourable B. H. Ellis, to the most successful scholar in the English Language and Literature at the B. A. Examination.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 16th June 1870, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this Endowment, in honour of The Honourable B. H. Ellis, Member of the Council of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled the ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP, of the value of Rupees twenty-five a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of B.A. to the Candidate who passes that Examination with the highest marks in English.

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

3 In case of the Scholarship lapsing during the course of the year for which it is tenable, any balance that may remain shall be added to the next year's Scholarship.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR		COLLEGE.
1871.....	Sayáni, Ibráhim Muhámmad.	.....	Elphinstone College.

XV.

THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL.

At a Convocation for Conferring Degrees held on the 12th January 1869, His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Seymour FitzGerald, G.C.S.I., D.C.L., Governor of Bombay, Chancellor of the University, founded a Gold Medal, to be called the "CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL" with a view to encourage the Graduates of the University of Bombay to aspire after the highest honours the University can bestow. At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 23rd March 1871, the following Regulations for awarding the Medal were passed :—

1. A Gold Medal, to be called "THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL" will be awarded annually in connection with the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.

2. The Syndicate will determine and notify each year, in December, the rotation in which the Medal shall be assigned in connection with each branch of study prescribed for the M.A. Examination.

3. The Medal shall be awarded to the candidate who passes the Examination in the First Class, and obtains the highest number of marks in the branch of study notified for that year.

4. Provided that if no Candidate qualifies for the Medal in the specified subject of the year, the Syndicate shall be authorized to award it to the candidate who, on a review of the Examination in the various subjects, passes in the First Class with the highest number of marks.

5. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal is awarded will be published with the list of successful Candidates.

6. The Medal will be presented at the Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

XVI.

THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP.

The President and Secretary to the Arnould Testimonial Fund, in a letter dated 9th January 1871, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered to the University in behalf of

the Native friends and admirers of Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, a sum of Rupees 6,000 in Government 5 per cent. Securities, for awarding annually from the interest thereof a Scholarship of Rs. 25 a month, to the Candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of LL.B., with the highest number of marks in the paper comprising the Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

At a Meeting held on the 23rd March 1871, the Endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, and the following Regulations were passed for awarding the Scholarship :—

A Scholarship, to be called the "ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty-five (25) a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of LL.B. to the candidate who passes the Examination with the highest number of marks in the paper on 'Personal Rights and Status, and the law of Succession.'*

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of LL.B.

3. In case of the Scholarship lapsing during the course of the year for which it is tenable, any balance that may remain shall be added to the next year's Scholarship.

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* Hindu and Muhammadan Law being included in this Division of the Examination.

IX.

Benefactions.

I.

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated the 27th April 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for the erection of University Buildings, under the following conditions:—That Government contribute the remainder of the sum necessary for the buildings, and grant a site on the Esplanade, and that no subscription from any other private persons be received for this object.

This offer was accepted by Government, and referred to the University, and at a Convocation of the Senate held on the 18th July 1863, the following Resolution was passed:—

"That the Senate accept the noble gift of Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esquire, with the liberal augmentation offered by Govern-

ment, and with the recognition of the liabilities imposed on this University by its holding the University Buildings when completed, according to the Act of Incorporation; but on the understanding that Mr. Cowasjee concurs in the interpretation which Government puts upon his conditions in the third and fourth paragraphs of its letter, No. 260, dated 29th May 1863, to the address of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Vice-Chancellor."

Note.—The interpretation of Government referred to was as follows:—

"His Excellency in Council understands the third condition specified in Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's letter as implying that a building for the University is to be completed at the joint expense of that gentleman and of Government without accepting contributions from any other source, so that it may form in itself a separate and permanent monument of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's desire to provide the University with a local habitation.

"As however, the duties and wants of the University increase His Excellency the Governor in Council hopes that the example so worthily set by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier will be followed by other University Benefactors, and Government feel assured that that gentleman would be the last to exclude those who may wish to follow his noble example from adding to or adorning the edifice which he has been the first to raise."

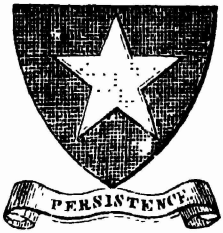
This interpretation was formally accepted by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier in a letter to Government, dated the 8th August 1863.

II.

UNIVERSITY ARMS AND COMMON SEAL.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to G. M. Birdwood, Esq., M.D., Fellow of the University, dated 24th September 1863, forwarded a donation of Rupees 1,200 to meet the expense of a Grant of Arms to the University, and the engraving of a University Seal. This donation was accepted at a Convocation of the Senate held on the same day with a vote of thanks to the donor for his timely and liberal benefaction.

III.



UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government, dated the 27th August 1864, made the following request :—

"I have the honour to request, that Government will have the goodness to communicate to the University of Bombay my desire to offer most respectfully to that learned body the sum of Rupees (2,00,000) two lacs, towards the erection of a University Library, which may be an ornament to this City, and, by becoming a storehouse of the learned works, not only of the past but of many generations to come, may be a means of promoting the high ends of the University."

At a Meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th September 1864, it was resolved "that the Senate cordially and unanimously accept, with their best thanks, Mr. Premchund Roychund's noble gift."

IV.

THE RAJABAI TOWER.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government dated the 6th October 1864, made the following request :—

"I have the honour to request, that Government will do me the favour to offer to the University of Bombay, in the name

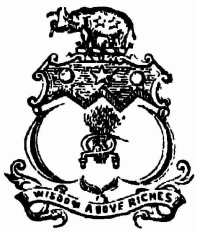
of my good Mother Rájábái, two (2,00,000) lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joybells.

"If there be no architectural objections, I should like the Tower to be in connexion with the University Library."

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved "that the Senate do accept the noble gift of Mr. Premchund Roychund of two lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joybells; and that the grateful thanks of the Senate be conveyed to Mr. Premchund Roychund."

It was further unanimously resolved "that the Tower be named THE RAJABAI TOWER, in commemoration of Mr. Premchund Roychund's mother."

V.



UNIVERSITY MACE.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the Registrar, Dr. R. S. Sinclair, dated the 18th November 1864, offered Rs. 1,200, for the purpose of providing the University with a Mace.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved "that Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy's handsome offer of Rs. 1,200 for a Mace for the University be accepted with thanks."

X.

The University, 1871-72.

SENATE.

Chancellor.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey FitzGerald, G.C.S.I., D.C.L.

Vice Chancellor.

The Honourable James Gibbs.

Fellows.

1. The Honourable Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, B.A., *Chief Justice.* 1860.
2. The Right Reverend Henry Douglas, D.D., *Bishop of Bombay.**
3. His Excellency Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B.*
4. The Honourable Samuel Mansfield, C.S.I. 1862.
5. The Honourable Henry Pendock St. George Tucker. 1863.

(3–5: *Members of Council.*)

6. James Braithwaite Peile, M.A., *Director of Public Instruction.* 1863.
7. Major Thomas Waddington., *Educational Inspector, Central Division.* 1863.
8. Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A., *Principal, Elphinstone College.* 1866.
9. William Wordsworth, B.A., *Principal, Deccan College.**
10. William Guyer Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P., *Principal, Grant Medical College.* 1864.
11. Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.B., Mem. Inst. C.E.I. *Principal, Poona Civil Engineering College.**

(1–11: Ex-Officio.)

* Not gazetted.

12. Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S.*
13. The Reverend John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.*

1858.

14. The Honourable Barrow Helbert Ellis.
15. Colonel William Frederick Marriott, C.S.I.
16. Rao Bahadur Bhaskar Damodar.

1860.

The Honourable Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, B.A.
17. William Loudon, Esq.
18. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.

1862.

19. Lieut.-Col. John Archibald Ballard, R.E., C.B.
20. Major General Henry James Barr.
21. The Honourable Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley.
22. Major Thomas Candy.
23. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, C.S.I.
24. The Honourable Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.
The Honourable Samuel Mansfield, C.S.I.
25. The Reverend Ward Maule, S.C.L.
26. William James Moore, M.D., L.R.C.P.
27. Michael John Maxwell Shaw Stewart, C.S.
28. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

1863.

29. The Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Knight.
The Honourable Henry Pendock St. George Tucker.
30. John Raynor Arthur, C.S.
31. Henry Napier Bruce Erskine, C.S.
32. The Honourable Maxwell Melvill.
33. Charles Robertson Ovans, C.S.
James Braithwaite Peile, M.A.
34. William George Pedder, B.A.
35. The Honourable Raymond West, B.A.
36. William Heurtley Newnham, B.A.
37. James Bellot Richey, B.A.

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* Named in the Act of Incorporation.

38. Herbert Mills Birdwood, M.A.
39. Sir William Lockyer Merewether, K.C.S I., C.B.
40. Captain Edward Burnes Thomas Holland, R.E.
    Major Thomas Waddington.
41. Henry Vandyke Carter, M.D.
42. Francis James Candy, M.A.
43. Johann Georg Bühler, Ph.D.
44. The Honourable Andrew Richard Scoble.
45. John Philip Green, LL.B.
46. The Honourable Mungulddss Nathoobhoy.
47. Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.

1864.

48. Thomas Chisholm Anstey, Barrister-at-Law.
49. Forster Fitzgerald Arbuthnot, C.S.
50. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq.
51. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq.
52. The Reverend Dhanjibhai Nauroji.
53. Nicholas Fernandes, Esq.
54. Lieut. Col. James George Fife, R.E.
55. Charles Gonne, C.S.
    William Guyer Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.
56. Herbert Edward Jacomb, C.S.
57. Thomas Blackadder Johnstone, M.D.
58. The Honourable Colonel Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, R.E.
59. Joshua King, M.A.
60. George Morison Macpherson, M.A.
61. Lieut.-Colonel D. Nasmyth, R.E.
62. Robert George Oxenham, M.A.
63. Khan Bahadur Padamjee Pestonjee.
64. Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
65. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq.
66. The Right Reverend Doctor Steins.
67. The Reverend Richard Stothert, M.A.
68. Major General Charles William Tremenheere, R.E., C.B.
69. Venayakrao Vasudevji, Esq.
70. Venayakrao Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq.
71. William Wedderburn, C.S.
72. James Sewell White, Barrister-at-Law.
73. Colonel Henry St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.
74. Dadoba Pandurang, Esq.

1865.

75. The Reverend William Beynon.
76. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel, Esq.
77. Theodore Cracraft Hope, C.S.
78. Karsandas Madhavdas, Esq.
79. Keropant Laxuman Chhatre, Esq.
80. Muncherjee Byramjee Cola, M.D.
81. John Marriott, M.A.
82. Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram.
83. Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B.
84. Premchund Roychund, Esq.
85. Frank Savignac Stedman, Esq.
86. The Reverend J. V. S. Taylor, B.A.

1866. (February.)

87. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.
88. George Foggo, Esq.
89. William Allan Russell, M.A.

1866. (April.)

90. Francis Broughton, F.R.C.S.
91. Henry Spencer Bellairs, M.A.
    Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.
92. John Cruickshank, M.D.
93. William Dymock, B.A.
94. Richard Ardill Dallas, LL.D.
95. Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.
96. William Albert East, B.A.
97. Abraham Nickson Hojel, Esq.
98. Dastur Hoshang Jamasp.
99. Captain George Adolphus Jacob.
100. Franz Kielhorn, Ph.D.
101. T. B. Kirkham, Esq.
102. The Reverend Charles Kirk, M.A.
103. Kharshedj Rustomji Cama, Esq.
104. John Thomas Mackenzie, M.B.
105. Robert Hill Pinhey, C.S.
106. Edward Hope Percival, C.S.
107. Dastur Peshuton Byramji.
108. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.

109. Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A.
110. Vasudev Pandurang, Esq.
111. The Reverend Trenham King Weatherhead, S.C.L.
112. The Reverend Charles Gilder.

1867.

113. The Honourable Augustus Brooke Warden.
The Honourable James Gibbs.
114. The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, M.A.
115. The Venerable C. H. Leigh-Lye, M.A.
116. Lieut. Colonel George Sligo A. Anderson.
117. The Reverend Dugald Cameron Boyd, M.A.
118. Krishna Shastri Chiplunkar, Esq.
119. Arthur Travers Crawford, C.S.
120. T. B. Curtis, Esq.
121. Alexander Faulkner, Esq.
122. Captain Charles Thomas Haig, R.E.
123. Rowland Hamilton, Esq.
124. Clarence Bovill Izon, C.S.
125. I. B. Lyon, Esq.
126. Pherozshah Mervanji Mehta, M.A.
127. John George Moore, C.S.
128. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A.
129. Adam Macdougal Rogers, Esq.
130. Charles Watts Russell, B.A.
131. Satyendra Nath Tagore, C.S.
132. James Taylor, Esq.
133. Bal Mangesh Wagle, M.A., LL.B.
134. Alexander Valentine Ward, Esq.
135. The Reverend G. A. F. Watson, M.A.
136. Captain Edward William West.
137. Framjee Nasserwanjee Patel, Esq.
138. The Reverend Duncan Macpherson, M.A.
139. Narayan Vasudevji, Esq.

1868. (January.)

140. Captain W. A. Baker, R.E.
141. W. Collum, M.D.
142. Colonel A. Davidson, R.E.
143. Dhirajlal Dalpatram, G.G.M.C.
144. Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Esq.
145. William Draper, M.A.

146. Captain W. M. Ducat, R.E.
147. G. S. Vesey FitzGerald, Esq.
148. C. E. Fox, M.A.
149. Lieut. Colonel J. A. Fuller, R.E.
150. A. Gordon, M.D., C.B.
151. W. Gray, M.B.
152. Captain H. F. Hancock, R.E.
153. F. G. Joynt, Esq.
154. Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, LL.B.
155. J. Macpherson, B.A.
156. The Right Rev. Leo Meurin, S.J., D.D.
157. Narayan Daji, G.G.M.C.
158. J. O'Leary, B.A., S.C.L.
159. Ramchandra Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhandi.
160. The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.
161. The Reverend G. C. Reynell, M.A.
162. The Honourable A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I.
163. Shantaram Narayan, Esq.
164. J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S., A.K.C.
165. Lieut. Col. J. S. Trevor, R.E.
166. The Reverend J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D.

1868. (December.)

167. Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C.
168. Bhikaji Amrit Chobe, G.G.M.C.
169. The Honourable Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
170. James Burgess, M.R.A.S.
171. C. E. Chapman, Ben. C.S.
172. J. Harry Rivett-Carnac, Ben. C.S.
173. S. A. De Carvalho, G.G.M.C.
174. John Connon, M.A.
175. Daji Nilkant Nagarkar, Esq.
176. W. S. Eccles, Esq.
177. The Reverend S. B. Fairbank, M A.
178. The Reverend J. Wardrop Gardner.
179. Govind Vithal Karkuray, B.A.
180. H. P. Jacob, Esq.
181. Karsandas Mulji, Esq.
182. Mahadev Moreshvar Kunte, B.A.
183. John Mills, Esq.
184. The Reverend Robert Montgomery.
185. John Pinkerton, M.D.

186. G. B. Reid, B.A.
187. Commander G. T. Robinson, I.N.
188. James Scorgie, F.C.S.
189. The Reverend D. A. F. DeRozario de Souza.
190. T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S.
191. The Reverend C. T. Wilson, M.A.
192. Alexander Wright, Esq.
193. A. F. Bellasis, C.S.
194. The Honourable F. S. Chapman.
195. Nowroji Fardunji, Esq.

1869.

196. The Reverend Thomas Carss, M.A.

1870.

197. Lieutenant Colonel W. W. Anderson.
198. Atmaram Sadashiv G. Jayakar, L.M., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
199. The Rev. L. Bodoano,
200. R. M. Brereton, Mem. Inst. C.E.
201. Colin Browning, M.A.
202. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq.
203. The Rev. J. G. Cooper.
204. C. F. Farran, B.A.
205. T. P. H. Macartney Filgate, Esq.
206. Gopal Raoji Tilak, L.C.E.
207. Harichand Sadashivji, Assoc. Inst. C.E.
208. The Rev. A. Hazen, M.A.
209. Risley V. Hearn, Esq.
210. D. S. Kemp, F.C.S.L.
211. W. F. Knapp, Esq.
212. The Honourable Francis Lloyd.
213. E. Tyrrell Leith, LL.M.
214. John Lumsdaine, Esq.
215. H. P. LeMesurier, Mem. Inst. C.E., F.R.G.S.
216. T. E. P. Martin, Esq.
217. Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, LL.B.
218. Nana Moroji, Esq.
219. Thomas Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E.
220. Alexander Rogers, C.S.
221. Raghunath Narayan Khote, Esq.
222 The Rev. J. S. S. Robertson.
223. Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.

224. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali, Esq.
225. The Honourable Venayakrao Appa Saheb Kurandwadkar
226. The Reverend James Wallace.
227. Captain J. H. White, R.E.
228. F. R. S. Wyllie, C.S.
229. David Young, M.D.

1871.

230. The Honourable Charles Gordon Kemball.
231. The Honourable G. M. Stewart.
232. G. Atkinson, B.A., Serjeant-at-Law.
233. Samuel Cooke, B.A., L.C.E.
234. Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Esq.
235. Eduljee Nusserwanjee, G.G.M.C.
236. J. Flynn, Esq.
237. J. H. E. Hart, C.E.
238. W. H. Havelock, C.S.
239. G. T. Hewlett, Esq.
240. Chester MacNaghten, B.A.
241. Captain G. L. C. Merewether, R.E.
242. John Nugent, C.S.
243. Sydney Smith, M.D.
244. Moreshvar Atmaram Tarkhad, Esq.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

1. K. M. Chatfield, B.A., *Dean.* 1866.
2. The Honourable James Gibbs, *Vice Chancellor.* 1867.
3. The Honourable Sir M. R. Westropp, Knight, B.A. 1860.
4. The Right Reverend Henry Douglas, D.D. 1868.*
5. The Honourable H. P. St. G. Tucker. 1863.
6. J. B. Peile, M.A. 1863.
7. W. Wordsworth, B.A.*
8. W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P. 1864.
9. Theodore Cooke, M A., M.I., LL.B., Men. Inst. C.E.I.*
10. Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S. 1857.
11. The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S. 1857.

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* Not gazetted.

1858.

12. The Honourable B. H. Ellis.
13. Colonel W. F. Marriott, C.S.I.
14. Rao Bahadur Bhaskar Damodar.

1860.

15. W. Loudon, Esq.
16. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.

1862.

17. Lieut. Colonel J. A. Ballard, R.E., C.B.
18. The Honourable L. H. Bayley.
19. Major T. Candy.
20. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

1863.

21. The Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Knight.
22. J. R. Arthur, C.S.
23. H. N. B. Erskine, C.S.
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25. C. R. Ovans, C.S.
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34. The Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy.
35. T. C. Anstey, Barrister-at-Law.

1864.

36. F. F. Arbuthnot, C.S.
37. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq.
38. The Rev. Dhanjibhai Nauroji.
39. N. Fernandes, Esq.
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52. Dadoba Pandurang, Esq.

1865.

53. The Rev. W. Beynon.
54. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel, Esq.
55. Karsandas Madhavdas, Esq.
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60. The Rev. J. V. S. Taylor, B.A.

1866. (February.)

61. George Foggo, Esq.
62. W. A. Russell, M.A.

1866. (April.)

63. H. S. Bellairs, M.A.
64. W. Dymock, B.A.
65. W. A. East, B.A.
66. Dastur Hoshang Jamasp.
67. Captain G. A. Jacob.
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78. The Rev. C. Gilder.

1867.

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1868. (January.)

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99. W. Draper, M.A.
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101. C. E. Fox, M.A.
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109. Shantaram Narayan, Esq.
110. Lieut. Col. J. S. Trevor, R.E.
111. The Rev. J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D.

1868. (December.)

112. James Burgess, M.R.A.S.
113. C. E. Chapman, Ben. C.S.
114. J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Ben. C.S.

115. John Connon, M.A.
116. The Rev. S. B. Fairbank, M.A.
117. The Rev. J. W. Gardner.
118. H. P. Jacob, Esq.
119. Karsandas Mulji, Esq.
120. Mahadev Moreshvar Kunte, B.A.
121. The Rev. R. Montgomery.
122. John Pinkerton, M.D.
123. G. B. Reid, B.A.
124. James Scorgie, F.C.S.
125. The Rev. D. A. F. De Rozario DeSouza.
126. The Rev. C. T. Wilson, M.A.
127. The Honourable F. S. Chapman.

1869.

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1870.

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145. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali, Esq.
146. The Rev. J. Wallace.
147. F. R. S. Wyllie, C.S.

1871.

148. The Honourable G. M. Stewart.
149. S. Cooke, B.A., L.C.E.
150. Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Esq.
151. J. Flynn, Esq.

152. W. H. Havelock, C.S.
153. C. MacNaghten, B.A.
154. J. Nugent, C.S.
155. Moreshvar Atmaram Tarkhad, Esq.

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5. The Honourable H. P. St. G. Tucker. 1863.
6. J. B. Peile, M.A. 1863.
7. K. M. Chatfield, B.A. 1866.
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1858.

9. The Honourable B. H. Ellis.
10. Rao Bahadur Bhaskar Damodar.

1860.

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1862.

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15. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

1863.

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17. The Honourable Maxwell Melvill.
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19. W. H. Newnham, B.A.
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21. J. P. Green, LL.B.
22 Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.

1864.

23. T. C. Anstey, Barrister-at-Law.
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25. R. S. Sinclair, M.A., LL D.
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30. Dadoba Pandurang, Esq.

1865.

31. T. C. Hope, C.S.
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1866. (February.)

34. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.
35. G. Foggo, Esq.

1866. (April.)

36. R. A. Dallas, LL.D.
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38. R. H. Pinhey, C.S.
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1867.

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44. James Taylor, Esq.
45. Bal Mangesh Wagle, M.A., LL.B.
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1868. (January.)

47. Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Esq.
48. C. E. Fox, M.A.
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52. Ramchandra Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhandi.
53. The Honourable A. D Sassoon, C.S.I.
54. Shantaram Narayan, Esq.

1868. (December.)

55. The Honourable Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
56. C. E. Chapman, Ben. C.S.
57. J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Ben. C.S.
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1870.

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1871.

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1857.

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1858.

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1862.

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1863.

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1864.

8. T. B. Johnstone, M.D.

1865.

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1866.

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1867.

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18. James Taylor, Esq.
19. A. V. Ward, Esq.

1868. (January.)

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21. Dhirajlal Dalpatram, G.G.M.C.
22. A. Gordon, M.D., C.B.
23. W. Gray, M.B.
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25. Narayan Daji, G.G.M.C.
26. J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S., A.K.C.

1868. (December.)

27. Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C.
28. Bhikaji Amrit Chobe, G G.M.C.
29. S A. De Carvalho, G.G.M.C.
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1870.

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38. John Lumsdaine, Esq.
39. T. E. P. Martin, Esq.
40. David Young, M.D.

1871.

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43. Sidney Smith, M.D.

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1858.

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1860.

5. W. Loudon, Esq.

1862.

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8. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, C.S.I.
9. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

1863.

10. H. M. Birdwood, M.A.
11. Sir W. L. Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B.
12. Captain E. B. T Holland, R.E.
13. F. J. Candy, M.A.
14. The Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy.

1864.

15. Major General C. W. Tremenheere, R.E., C.B.
16. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq.

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17. Lieut. Col. J. G. Fife, R.E.
18. Joshua King, M.A.
19. Lieut. Col. D. Nasmyth, R.E.
20. Khan Bahadur Pudumjee Pestonjee.
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1865.

23. Keropant Laxuman Chhatre, Esq.
24. Premchund Roychund, Esq.

1867.

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26. A. T. Crawford, C.S.
27. Captain C. T. Haig, R.E.
28. I. B. Lyon, Esq.
29. James Taylor, Esq.

1868. (January.)

30. Captain W. A. Baker, R.E.
31. Colonel A. Davidson, R.E.
32. Captain W. M. Ducat, R.E.
33. Lieut. Col. J. A. Fuller, R.E.
34. Captain H. F. Hancock, R.E.
35. Lieut. Col. J. S. Trevor, R.E.

1868. (December).

36. James Burgess, M.R A.S.
37. Daji Nilkant Nagarkar, Esq.
38. Commander G. T. Robinson, I.N.
39. James Scorgie, F.C.S.

1870.

40. R. M. Brereton. Mem. Inst. C.E.
41. Gopal Raoji Tilak, L C.E.
42. Harichand Sadashivji Assoc. Inst. C.E.
43 H. P. LeMesurier, Mem. Inst. C.E., F.R.G.S.
44 T. Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E.
45. Captain J. H. White, R.E.

1871.

46. S. Cooke B A., L C.E.
47. J. H E. Hart, C E.
48. Captain G. L. C. Merewether, R.E.

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H. M. Birdwood, M.A.	*Syndics in Law.*
C. E. Fox, M.A.	
W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.	*Syndics in Medicine.*
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1868 The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1870 The Honourable James Gibbs, Judge of the High Court.

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1862 July, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1863 Feb., The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1868 Oct., Herbert Mills Birdwood, M.A.
1869 Jan., Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.

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1866 Jan., Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D.
1868 Jan., The Honourable Henry Pendock St. George Tucker.
1871 Jan., The Honourable Andrew Richard Scoble.

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1860 Oct., John Peet, M.D.
1865 Jan., Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
1865 Oct., Robert Haines, M.B.
1866 June, William Guyer Hunter, F.R.C.S.E.
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1862 Sept., Lieut. Genl. Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.
1863 June, Col. Harry Rivers, Bombay Engineers.
1865 April, Capt. H. St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.
1865 Oct., Lieut. Col. Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
1867 Jan., Major General C. W. Tremenheere, R.E., C.B.
1868 Jan., Lieut. Col. Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
1868 April, Lieut Col. J. S. Trevor, R.E.
1869 Jan., The Honourable Col. Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, R.E.

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1866 July, George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
1867 April, John Powell Hughlings, B.A.
1868 Jan., George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
1868 Nov., James Taylor, Esq.

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Sir William Yardley, Knight.
The Right Reverend John Harding, D.D.
* Lieut. General Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B.
* The Honourable James Grant Lumsden, C.S.
The Honourable Arthur Malet, C.S.
* Edward Irvine Howard, M.A.
* Robert Haines, M.B.
Charles Morehead, M.D.
John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
* The Reverend James McDougall.

* Deceased.

* The Honourable Phillip William LeGeyt, C.S.
* Sir Matthew Richard Sausse, Knight.
* Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Knight.
* Metcalfe Larken, C.S.
* The Honourable Jugonnath Sunkersett.
* Bomanjee Hormasjee, Esq.
* Matthew Stovell, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., C.S.I.
The Honourable Claudius James Erskine, C.S.
The Honourable William Edward Frere, C.S.
* Major General Charles Waddington, C.B.
* The Reverend Philip Anderson, M.A.
Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
Lieut. Edward Frederick Tierny Fergusson, I.N.
* Mahomed Yusoof Moorgay, Cazee of Bombay.
* James John Berkley, M.I.C.E., F.G.S.
Sir Henry Lacon Anderson, K.C.S.I.

1857.

* The Honourable H. W. Reeves, C.S.

1858.

* The Honourable A. J. Lewis.
J. J. Lowndes, Esq.
Colonel H. B. Turner, R.E.
Major General Harry Rivers, R.E.
* The Reverend William Kew Fletcher, M.A.
* Major J. H. G. Crawford, R.E.
The Reverend John Murray Mitchell, LL.D.
B. P. Rooke, M.D.
Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
The Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, M.A.

1860.

† Lieut. General Sir William Mansfield, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
† John Peet, M.D.
A. H. Leith, M.D.
H. J. Carter, F.R.S.
Lieut. General W. Scott.
W. R. Cassels, Esq.
* Narayan Dinanathji, Esq.

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* Deceased. † *Ex-officio*; not gazetted.

1862.

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Sir Alexander Grant, Bart, M.A., LL.D.
* The Honourable A. K. Forbes, C.S.
The Reverend J. Glasgow, D.D.
R. W. Graham, M.I.C.E.
* D. Grierson, M.D.
W. Hart, C.S.
Martin Haug, Ph.D.
* The Rev. C. M. Isenberg.
Colonel J. Pottinger, C.B.
† The Honourable Jonathan Duncan Inverarity.
The Reverend Francis Gell, B.A.
* Gokuldas Tejpal, Esq.
* Rao Bahadur Magganbhai Karramchand.
Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
Colonel Frederick John Goldsmid, C.B.
* John Powel Hughlings, B.A.
The Honourable Henry Newton, C.S.
Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D.

1863.

W. C. Coles, M.D.
* G. R. Ballingall, M.D.
Captain W. C. Barker, I.N.
D. J. Kennelly, F.R.A.S.
The Reverend Charles Durell DuPort, M.A.
John Pares Bickersteth, M.A.
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Robert Hannay, Esq.

1864.

George Inverarity, C.S.
* William Hanbury, B.A.
Thomas Child Hayllar, Esq.
Andrew Grant, Esq.
George Scott, C.S.
* The Rev. James Aitken.
* Colonel J. Barnes Dunsterville, C.S.I.

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* Deceased. † *Ex-officio*; not gazetted.

1865.

Captain Sherard Osborn, C.B., R.N.
Henry Coke, M.A.

1866.

W. J. Jeaffreson, M.A.
Alexander John Hunter, Esq.
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J. R. Rushton, Esq., M.I.C.E.

1867.

* C. F. Kelly, M.A.
* M. H. Scott, Esq.
Major Godfrey Clerk.
Francis Shortt Arnott, M.D., C.B.
The Rev. A. Forbes, B.A.
N. A. Dalzell, M.A.

1868.

A. Brown, Esq.
The Rev. C. J. Cameron, M.A.
J. Dunbar, M.A.
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1869.

A. H. Campbell, Esq.

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* Deceased.

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1865.

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Wágle, Bál Mangesh	E.	History & Political Economy.

1866.

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Bhágvat, Govind Rámchandra.	D.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Bhándárkar, Rámkrishna Gopál.	E. & D.	English and Sanskrit.
Dalvi, Dinánáth Atmárám	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.‡
Páthak, Vithal Náráyan	F. G. A.	History & Philosophy.

1867.

Gazdar, Jamshedji Jivanji . ..	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

1868.

Páthak, Shápurji Hormasji	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.‖

Second Class.

Mánkar, Ganpatráo Amritráo ...	D.	History & Philosophy.
Pandit, Shankar Pándurang	E.	English and Latin.
Patel, Dádábhái Sorábji	E.	History & Philosophy.
Patel, Rastamji Mervánji	E.	Ditto.
Sayáni, Rahimtuláh Muhámmad..	E.	English and Latin.
Unválá, Jamshedji Navroji	E.	Ditto.

1869.

First Class.

Bhat, Gangádhar Anant.....	D.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Second Class.

Dádáchanji, Kershásji Rastamji .	E.	History and Philosophy.
Mehtá, Phirozsháh Mervánji ...	E.	History and Philosophy.
Modi, Bomanji Edalji	E.	English and Latin.

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* The names are arranged alphabetically according to the surname in order of time.
§ For the names of Colleges and Schools see List of Abbreviations.
† With Honours and Gold Medal.
‡ With Honours, Class III.
‖ With Honours, Class II.

1870.

First Class.

	College.	*Branch.*
Dalál, Jamshedji Ardesir	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Desái, Ambálál Sákarlál	E.	English and Sanskrit.

Second Class.

Mehtá, Tápidás Dayárám	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Telang, Káshináth Trimbak	E.	English and Sanskrit.

1871.

Second Class.

Bhábhá, Hormasji Jehángierji	E.	English and Latin.

B. A.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
1862.					
Second Division.					
Modak, Váman Abáji	Maráthi ...	Physical Geography with its influence on History.	.....	... ..	E.
1863.					
Second Division.					
Bedarkar, Khanderáo Chimanráo	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	.....	E.
Madgávkar, Rámchandra Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	E.
Márphátiá, Nagindás Tulsidás.....	Gujeráthi...	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	Ditto ...	.....	E.
1864.					
Second Division.					
Kotháre, Girdharlál Dayáldás.....	Ditto ...	Physical Geography, &c.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	.....	E. & D.
Kunte, Mahádev Moreshvar	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	.....	F. G. A.

Modi, Kaikhosru Edalji	Gujeráthi.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	E.
Munshi, Mansukhlál Mugatlál	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	E.
Shroff, Hormasji Ratanji*	Ditto ...	Chemistry, Heat, & Electricity.	Ditto ...	.....	E.
1865.					
First Division.					
Panjábi, Chuharmal Kundanmal	Persian ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics and Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Second Division.					
Bál, Keshav Bápuji	Maráthi ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	E.
Dátiyá, Motilál Ráмprasád	Gujeráthi.	Physical Geography, &c.	Ditto ...	History. ...	E.
Ghásválá, Ardesir Frámji.....	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Jatár, Shrirám Bhikáji	Maráthi ...	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	Ditto. ...	Ditto ...	D.
Kohiyár, Ratanshah Erachshah	Gujeráthi.	Physical Geography.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Atmárám	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
1866.					
Second Division.					
Gádgil, Janárdan Sakhárám.....	Maráthi ...	Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.

* Passed in 1864 M.A. Examination in History and Philosophy.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
Second Division—contd.		1	2	3	
Garud, Dhondu Shámráo	Sanskrit	Dynamics and Hydrostatics	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Káne, Mahádev Vishnu	Ditto	Ditto	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto	E.
Naik, Balvant Sitárám	Maráthi	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	D.
Paránjapye, Shivrám Bápuji	Sanskrit	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Thákur, Báláji Bábáji	Ditto	Political Economy.	Ditto	History.	E.
Udás, Yashvant Anandráo	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dynamics & Dydrostatics	E.
1867.					
First Division.					
Párekh, Gokuldás Káhándás	Persian	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto	E.
Second Division.					
Askedkar, Lakshuman Yádav	Sanskrit	Analytical Geometry.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	E.
Bennett, Hormasji Pestanji*	Latin	Political Economy.	Ditto	History.	E.

* Passed in 1867 M.A. Examination, in English and Latin, Class II.

Bhojváni, Alumal Trikamdás	Sindhi	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Gimi, Dorábji Edalji	Gujeráthi .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Godbolé, Káshináth Rámchandra	Maráthi ...	Ditto . .	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	D.
Kunté, Anná Moreshvar	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	E.
Maráthe, Káshináth Bálkrishna	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Oka, Rámchandra Govind	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	D.
Sáthe, Náráyan Vináyak	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Vakhárkar, Balvant Bhikáji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	D.
1868.					
First Class.					
Apté, Mahádev Chimnáji.....	Maráthi ...	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Deshmukh, Krishnaráo Gopál	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	D.
Patvardhan, Sitárám Vishvanáth	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Second Class.					
Bhátvadekar, Gajánan Krishna	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History	E.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Bhedvár, Phirozsháh Dádábhái	Gujeráthi .	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	D.
Chemburkar, Krishnaráo Antobá	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Davlatjádá, Chandulál Mathurádás	Latin	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	E.
Dhurandhar, Sadáshiv Vishvanáth	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	E.
Dubásh, Jamshedji Kharshedji	Gujeráthi .	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	E.
Káthavaté, Abáji Vishnu	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	D.
Kher, Krishnáji Náráyan.....	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	E.
Madgávkar, Dinánáth Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	E.
Nádkarni, Ghanashám Nilkant	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Nánávati, Mánekji Nasarvánji	Latin	History ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Nánávati, Nágardás Narotamdás	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Pádhaye, Hari Gopál	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.

Phadke, Narhar Gadádhar	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Soman, Vásudev Gopál	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	E.
Thákur, Shripád Bábáji	Greek	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji	Gujeráthi .	Physiology ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
1869.					
Second Class.					
Jatár, Dámodar Bhikáji	Maráthi ...	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Modi, Barzorji Edalji*	Latin	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	E.
Talyárkháu, Mánikshán Jehángiershán	Ditto ...	Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
1870.					
Second Class.					
Ajgávkar, Atchyut Náráyan	Sanskrit ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	D.

* Passed in 1869 M.A. Examination, in English and Latin, Class II.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Angal, Rámchandra Govind	Maráthi	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Barvé, Anandráo Sakhárám	Maráthi	Ditto	Political Economy.	History	F. G. A.
Chitnis, Sábájiráo Chintáman	Sanskrit	Ditto	Ditto.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Deshmukh, Rámchandra Gopál	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Jahágirdár, Dáyábhái Motirám	Latin	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	Ditto.	Ditto	E.
Joshi, Ganesh Parashurám	Sanskrit	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto	D.
Keskar, Hari Bhagvant	Maráthi	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto.	History	E.
Khandáláválá, Navroji Dorábji	Gujeráthi	Ditto	Ditto.	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	D.
Kolá, Barzorji Jamshedji	Latin	Optics & Astronomy.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	E.
Kotháre, Anandráo Krishnaráo	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Ditto	E.
Laiválá, Ghelábhái Mániklál	Sanskrit	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	E.

Mahájani, Vishnu Moreshvar	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Political Economy.	D.
Nánávati, Dáyábhái Harjivandás	Latin	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Patvardhan, Vináyak Rámchandra	Sanskrit	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Patel, Behrámji Frámji	Latin	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto	E.
Patel, Mancherji Frámji	Gujeráthi	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Sáne, Báláji Bápuji	Maráthi	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Taláti, Edalji Dorábji	Latin	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	Political Economy.	E.
Tulu, Ráoji Vásudev	Sanskrit	Ditto	History	Ditto.	E.
1871.					
Second Class.					
Aitken, Edward Hamilton	Latin	Political Economy.	Chemistry, Heat and Electricity.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev*	Sanskrit	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	E.
Bhat, Chintáman Náráyan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	D.

* Passed the M. A Examination in Sanskrit and English in 1870.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Bhat, Gopál Anant	Sanskrit	Political Economy.	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Bhátvadekar, Vináyak Rámchandra	Marathi	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Contractor, Bomanji Phirozsháh	Latin	Political Economy.	History	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	D.
Kabé, Gopál Venkáji	Ditto	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	E.
Kolatkar, Lakshuman Shivrám	Sanskrit	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Majámundár, Ishvarrái Lakshmanrái	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Modak, Janárdan Báláji	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	D.
Pendse, Káshináth Balvant	Ditto	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	E.
Ránadé, Govind Krishna	Marathi	Ditto	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Sayáni, Ibráhim Muhámmad	Latin	Ditto	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E
Talvalkar, Raghunáth Bálkrishna	Sanskrit	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	D.
Wádiyá, Dosábhái Nasarvánji	Latin	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History	E.

LL. B.

1866.

First Division.

Ránadé, Mahádev Govind, M. A.* ..... L.
Wágle, Bál Mangesh, M. A.† ..... L.

1867.

Second Division.

Bedarkar, Khanderáo Chimanráo, B. A. ..... L.
Kotháre, Girdharlál Dayáldás, B. A. ..... L.

1868.

Second Division.

Dalvi, Dinánáth Atmárám, M.A. ..... L.
Márphátia, Nagindás Tulsidás, B.A ..... L.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Atmárám, B. A. ..... L.

1869.

Second Division.

Kohiyár, Ratanshâh Erachshâh, B.A. ..... L.
Páthak, Shápurji Hormasji, M.A. ..... L.
Sayáni, Rahimtulâh Muhámmad, M.A. ..... L.

1870.

Second Division.

Dádáchanji, Karshásji Rastamji, M.A. ..... L.
Desái, Ambálál Sákarlál, B.A. ..... L.
Munshi, Mansukhlál Mugatlál, B.A. ..... L.
Nádkarni, Ghanashám Nilkant, B.A. ..... L.
Telang, Káshináth Trimbak, M.A. ..... L.
Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji, B.A. ..... L.

1871.

First Division.

Apté, Mahádev Chimnáji ..... L.
Dalál, Jamshedji Ardesir ..... L.
Dhurandhar, Sadáshiv Vishvanáth ..... L.

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* Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class I.
† Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class II.

Second Division.

Bhátvadekar, Gajánan Krishna. B.A.	L.
Davlatjádá, Chandulál Muthurádás, B.A.	L.
Gádgil, Janárdan Sakhárám, B.A.	L.
Ghásválá, Ardesi r Frámji, B.A.	L.
Mánkar, Ganpatráo Amritráo, M.A.	L.
Nánávati, Mánikji Nasarvánji, B.A.	L.
Nánávati, Nágardás Narottamdás, B.A.	L.
Párekh, Gokuldás Káhandás, B.A.	L.
Patel, Rástamji Mervánji, M.A.	L.
Taleyárkhán, Mánikshá h Jehángiershá h, B.A.	L.

L. M.

1862.

Second Division.

Lámná, Nasarvánji Jehángierji	G.
Sanzgiré, Shántárám Vitthal	G.
Vikáji, Kaikhosru Rastamji	G.
* Barzorji Behrámji	G.

1863.

Second Division.

DeRozario, Luis Phillippe	G.
Rávut, Sakhárám Arjun	G.
* Sheik Abdul Karim	G.

1864.

Second Division.

DeSouza, Philip Clement	G.
Khodi, Rastamji Nasarvánji	G.
Vaidya, Gopál Shivrám	G.

1865.

First Division.

Howell, John Alexander	G.
Nádirshá h, Rastamji Jamshedji	G.

Second Division.

DeSouza, Pedro Jose Lucio	G.
Hakim, Sheik Sultán	G.
Kothári, Shámráo Jagannáth	G.

* Surname not known.

1866.

First Class.

Baptista, Paulo Maria ..... G.

1867.

First Class.

Goradya, Amidás Manji ..... G.
Jayakar, Atmárám Sadáshiv ..... G.

1868.

First Class.

Gonsalves, João Francisco ..... G.
Hakim, Abdul Rahim ..... G.

Second Class.

Daphtaré, Girdharlál Ratanlál ..... G.

1869.

First Class.

Pereira, Mathias Francisco. ..... G.

1871.

First Class.

Kunté, Anná Moreshvar, B.A. ..... G.
Shribástam, Saruplál Bálakrám ..... G.

Second Class.

Bhaté, Balvant Gopál ..... G.

L. C. E.

1869.

Second Class.

Tilak, Gopál Ráoji ..... P. E.

1870.

Second Class.

Adarkar, Anant Náráyan ..... P. E.
Bhat, Gangádhar Anant, M.A. ..... P. E.
Desái, Khandubhái Gulábbhái ..... P. E.

1871.

Second Class.

Nágávkar, Abraham Samuel ..... P.E.
Oka, Rámchandra Govind, B.A. ..... P.E.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

Under Graduates and others who have passed the First Examination in Arts.

1861.

Bál, Krishnáji Bápuji ..... E.
Parmánand, Náráyan Mahádev ..... E.

1862.

Mayadev, Trimbakráo Bápuji ..... E.

1863.

* Barzorji Kharshedji ..... D.

1864.

Devbhánkar, Náráyan Váman ..... D.
Dhairyaván, Keshav Vináyak ..... E.
Mistri, Pálanji Aderji ..... E.
Sodá, Tulsidás Devidás ..... E.
Távernválá, Sorábji Mancherji ..... E.

1865 (*March*).

* Govindás Varjivandás ..... E.

1865 (*December*).

Angriá, Jaisingráo Esji ..... D.
Chichgar, Hormasji Mancherji ..... E.
Davé, Rováshankar Tripuráshankar ..... E.
Khambátá, Nasarvánji Navroji ..... F. G. A. & E
* Dvárkánáth Rághobá ..... D.

1866.

Aitken, Benjamin ..... F.G.A.
Boyce, Pestanji Edalji ..... E.
Brito, Julius Lucas ..... F.G.A
Gunderiá, Máneklál Gordhandás ..... E.
Patvardhan, Vishnu Gopál ..... D.

* Surname not known.

1867.

Kolatkar, Váman Mahádev ..... E.
Modi, Barzorji Rastamji ..... E.
Mulá, Fardunji Kávasji ..... E.
Nánávati, Dádábhái Nasarvánji ..... E.
Patel, Nasarvánji Hirjibhái ..... E.
Tilak, Narhar Purshotam ..... D.
Vaidya, Vásudev Hari ..... E.

1868.

Bhidé, Lakshuman Vishnu ..... D.
Chhatré, Nilkanth Vináyak ..... D.
Chiplunkar, Vishnu Krishna ..... D.
Chitalé, Mahádev Bálkrishna ..... D.
Dávar, Jehángier Edalji ..... E.
Davé, Bhánushankar Náráyanshankar ..... E.
Desái, Nitchábhái Murárji ..... E.
Deshmukh, Ganesh Dádáji ..... D.
Dikshit, Chhabilrám Dolatrám ..... E.
Fernandez, Edward Elias ..... D.
Javéri, Navanidhlál Govindlál ..... E.
Kirtikar, Kánobá Ranchhoddás ..... E. & F. G. A.
Lád, Vithal Bháu ..... E.
Limayé, Ganpat Venkatesh ..... D.
Mádan, Jamshedji Fardunji ..... E.
Mávlankar, Krishnaráo Narsopant ..... E.
Mistri, Kávasji Mancherji ..... E.
Modak, Báláji Prabhákar ..... D.
Modi, Dinsháh Sorábji ..... E.
Modi, Kávasji Edalji ..... E.
Pandit, Sitárám Náráyan ..... E.
Phátak, Shrikrishna Bápu ..... D.
Ráo, Ganpat Sadáshiv ..... E.
Ratnágar, Nasarvánji Jamshedji ..... E.
Sámbre, Ganesh Raghunáth ..... D.
Sáne, Govind Gangádhar ..... D.
Sáthe, Gopál Moroshvar ..... E.
Soman, Sitárám Gopál ..... E.
Vimáválá, Maganbhái Kasturchand ..... E.
Wágle, Hari Bhikáji ..... E.

1869.

Alpaiválá, Dádábhái Jamshedji ..... E.
Ambardekar, Govind Krishna ..... E.
Athalé, Bhikdev Vásudev ..... E.
Bakule, Rámchandra Ganesh ..... D.

Bhángávkar, Káshináth Náráyan	E.
Bhat, Nilkanth Náráyan	D.
Chhatre, Atmárám Moreshvar	E.
DádiBarjorná, Frámji Navroji	E.
Dalál, Dalpatrám Vithaldás	E.
Dalál, Hirálál Narotamdás	E.
Desái, Savúlál Govindrám	E.
Deva, Krishnáji Sidheshvar	D.
Dhulekar, Dámodar Bálkrishna	D.
Godbolé, Náráyan Bálkrishna	E.
Hátvalne, Shankar Rámchandra	D.
Jamáspásá, Frámji Mancherji	E.
Joshi, Bálaji Náráyan	E.
Kirloskar, Sakhárám Rámchandra	D.
Kirtikar, Janárdan Sundarji	E.
Mehtá, Valabhrám Vajerám	E.
Mirzá, Sádikáli Fraidun	E.
Párikh, Lallubhái Pránvalabh	E.
Páthak, Anant Náráyan	E.
Patvardhan, Keshav Vishvanáth	E.
Prabhákar, Anandráo Sitárám	E.
Shroff, Edalji Sorábji	E.
Wáglé, Bhagvant Mangesh	E.

1870.

Bámboatválá, Sorábji Adarji	E.
Báttliválá, Edalji Sorábji	E.
Bhánap, Gopál Vináyak	D.
Bhándárkar, Shivrám Vithal	E.
Bhat, Dámodar Dinánáth	E.
Bhidé, Shivrám Parshurám	D.
Cámá, Mervánji Mancherji	E.
Chintámanipęthkar, Pándurang Venkatesh	D.
Desái, Navroji Pálanji	E.
Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo	E.
Dikó, Rámchandra Chintáman	D.
Gádgil, Krishnáji Parshurám	D.
Ganpulé, Náráyan Vináyak	D.
Ghárpuré, Dámodar Govind	D.
Gokhalé, Ganesh Káshináth	D.
Inámdár, Venkatráo Rukhamángad	F. G
Jambusariá, Bojanji Mánikji	E.
Jinsiválo, Shridhar Ganesh	D.
Jog, Pralhád Náráyan	E.
Joshi, Ganesh Venkatesh	E.
Kángá, Fardunji Mánikji	E.

Kángá, Jamshedji Behrámji	E.
Kángá, Sorábji Pestanji	E.
Kápadiá, Jagjivan Bhaváníshankar	E.
Karmarkar, Vithal Bápuji	E.
Khambátá, Jehángior Kaikhosru	E.
Khárkar, Bápuji Mahipat	E.
Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra	D.
Kirtanè, Keshav Váman	D.
Kirtikar, Vithal Khanderáo	E.
Kohiyár, Jehángiershán Erachshán	E.
Kutár, Kharshedji Rastamji	E.
McDermott Michael	St. X.
O'Shaugnessy, Simon	St. X.
Púnandikar, Gopál Venkatesh	F. G. A. & E.
Pandit, Ganesh Gopál	E.
Pandit, Hari Mádhav	E.
Pandit, Vináyak Mahádev	D.
Patel, Behrámji Bamanji	E.
Sahasrabudhé, Balvant Rámchandra	D.
Sáthe, Mahádev Anant	E.
Thakár, Ganesh Púndurang	D.
Vaidya, Rámchandra Janárdan	E.
Ved, Dulabji Dharamshi	E.

Under-Graduates and others who have passed the First Examination for L.M.

1864.

Second Division.

Da Cunha, Joseph Gerson	G.
Gomes, Antonio Simplicio	G.

1868.

First Division.

DaGama, Jeronimo Accacio	G.

1869.

First Division.

Sháh, Tribhuvandás Motichand	G.

Second Division.

Bedford, Robert	G.
Kantak, Shántárám Vináyak	G.
Patel, Kásam Virji	G.
Valles, Domingos Braz	G.

1870,

Second Division.

Masáni, Hormasji Dádábhái ... . G.
Nárimán, Temulji Bhikáji ..... G.
Paránjapyé, Mahádevráo Yashvant ..... G.
Shirválkar, Trimbak Sakhárám ..... G.

UNDER-GRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1866.

Second Division.

Dátár, Náro Govind .... P. E.

1868.

Second Division.

Kiráne, Gangádhar Rámkrishna .... P. E.
Mehtá, Venishankar Govindrám ..... P. E.
Shirgávkar, Báláji Náráyan .... P. E.

1869.

Second Division.

Bhat, Moreshvar Náráyan ..... P. E.
Khandáláválá, Pestanji Dorábji ..... P. F.
Soman, Ganesh Náráyan ..... P. E.

1870.

Second Division.

Dáte, Náráyan Vináyak ..... P. E.
Godbolé, Káshináth Rámchandra ..... P. E.
Gupte, Pándurang Gopál ..... P. E.
Jámbhekar, Balvant Govind ..... P. E.
Joshi, Náráyan Bábáji ..... P. E.
Narimán, Gustádji Dorábji ..... P. E.
Sáne, Báláji Bápuji ..... P. E.
Támbe, Rámchandra Balvant ..... P. E.

UNDER-GRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION ONLY.

1859.

Bhágvat, Bháskar Hari	E.
Gokhalé, Bábá Krishnáji	D.
Kirtané, Vináyak Janárdan	E.
Mánde, Bhikáji Rámchandra	D.
Sindhe, Bábáji Lakshuman	D.
Shirgávkar, Mahádev Náráyan	E.
Váknis, Yashvantráo Abáji	D.
Yájnik, Javerilál Umiáshankar	E.
† Bhái Rámchandra	E.
† Nánábhái Haridás	L.
† Pándurang Báláji	D.
† Venkatráo Rámchandra	D.
† Vishnu Bálkrishna	D.

1860.

Barochá, Frámji Sorábji	E.
Bhonde, Ramákánt Krishna	D.
Pendharkar, Mahádáji Vishnu	E.
Varde, Vishnu Sadáshiv	E.
† Ardesir Pestanji	E.
† Govind Lakshuman	D.
† Parashurám Vishnu	E.
† Raghunáth Náráyan	E.
† Rámchandra Anandráo	E.
† Uttamrám Narbherám	E.
† Vináyak Balvantráo	E.

1861.

† Bamanji Sorábji	E.
† Bápuji Rámchandra	E.
† Bháskar Bálkrishna	E. S.
† Dádábhái Dosábhái	E.
† Dhanjibhái Shápurji	E.
† Dinsháh Edalji	E.
† Dorábji Padamji	D.
† Frámji Bamanji	E.
† Hirjibhái Aspendiárji	E.
† Hormasji Jehángier	E.
† Jamshedji Mánekji	E.
† Kávasji Edalji	E.

† Surname not known.

† Navroji Padamji	D.
† Rámchandra Bhairav	D.
† Thákurdás Keshavlál	E.
† Trimbak Náráyan	E.
† Vináyak Krishna	D.
† Virbhadra Madivallayyá	B.
† Vishnu Sadáshiv	D.

1862.

Christie, Albert D. L.	P. C.
Joshi, Náná Bápu	G.
Rodrigues, Vincent	E. S.
Thosar, Náná Mahádáji	D.
† Bálnáráyan Gavrináráyan	E.
† Dádábhái Shápurji	E.
† Govind Balvant	B.
† Hormasji Shápurji	E.
† Mervánji Edalji	E.
† Nasarvánji Sorábji	E.
† Ráoji Ganesh	D.
† Vásudev Ballál	E.

1863 (*March*).

Bakhalé, Váman Ganesh	D.
Bátlivállá, Frámji Jamshedji	E.
Bhat, Náráyan Rámchandra	E.
Desái, Manilál Govindrám	F. G. A
Devidás, Bhagvándás Manmohandás	E.
Gokhalé, Báláji Vináyak	D.
Jayakar, Shámráo Káshináth	E.
Joshi, Krishnáji Káshináth	D.
Kamlákar, Ganpat Pándurang	E.
Limaye, Mahádáji Lakshuman	D.
Mehtá, Phirozsháh Rastamji	E.
Modi, Edalji Ratanji	E.
Názar, Kuvarji Sorábji	E.
Oza, Lakshumishankar Hariprasád	E.
Pille, Armogam Náráyansvámi	D.
Sábde, Govind Keshav	E.
Saranjáme, Váman Prabhákar	D.
Wádiá, Hormasji Ardesir	E.
† Krishnáji Bhikáji	D.
† Rangayá C.	E.

† Surname not known.

1863 (*November*).

Bápat, Váman Náráyan	D.
Bhat, Rámkrishna Devshankar	E.
Dáte, Jagannáth Náráyan	D.
Dhekne, Ganesh Govind	P. S.
Dhond, Sájo Krishna	D.
Engineer, Rastamji Mánekji	E.
Ghâte, Náráyan Sakhárám	D.
Gokhalé, Ganesh Náráyan	D.
Hâte, Nánábhái Harichandra	E.
Inámdár, Jayasatyabodhráo Tirmalráo	F. G. A.
Kále, Krishnáji Govind	E.
Kále, Motháhbhái Sadánandji	E.
Kápadiá, Dorábji Temulji	E.
Kázi Inámdír, Abdul Ali Akbar Ali	E. S.
Navalkar, Dinánáth Harichandra	E.
Nene, Gopál Balvant	D.
Párkhi, Ganesh Yashvant	D.
Pátankar, Krishnáji Náráyan	P. S.
Phadké, Shridhar Bápuji	E.
Puro, Rámchandra Hari	E.
Ránadivá, Dvárkánáth Náráyan	D.
Samarth, Bálkrishna Mártand	E.
Sanjána, Pestanji Kávasji	E.
Sokle, Ganesh Náráyan	D.
† Ganpatráo Nánábhái	E. S.
† Jagjivan Atmárám	E. S.
† Lallubhái Gordhandás	E. S.
† Mádhavácharam Balvácharam	S.
† Manidharprasád Tápiprasád	S.
† Moru Sadáshiv	P. M.
† Nasarvánji Kharshedji	E. S.
† Sadáshiv Hari	E.&P.T.
† Samukhrám Navindrám	S.
† Sheik Hayát	P. M.
† Virprasád Tápiprasád	A.

1864.

Abhyánkar, Gopál Búlkrishna	P. M.
Ajgávkar, Vásudev Náráyan	D.
Balsárá, Ratanji Shápurji	E.&E.S.
Banáji, Erakshâh Mánekji	S.
Bápat, Rámkrishna Chimnáji	P.

† Surname not known.

Bhadkamkar, Vásudev Nilkant	Sa. & P.
Bhágvat, Shankar Rámchandra	P. S.
Bhándárkar, Ráoji Ganesh	F.G.A.
Bhátkhande, Gopál Janárdan	P. & B.
Bhátkhande, Shripat Vaijanáth	B.
Bhávc, Ráoji Prabhákar	P.S.&P.V
Bhidé, Bhikáji Rámchandra	P.S.
Bramhe, Náráyan Bálkrishna	D.
Cámá, Phirozsháh Ratanji	E.
Contractor, Frámji Rastamji	J.
Cooper, Mánekji Bejanji	J.
Cooper, Sorábji Navroji	E.
Dáruválá, Rastamji Ardesir	E. S.
Davé, Atmáshankar Tripuráshankar	S.
Gambhir, Sorábji Mervánji	E.
Gandhi, Shankar Ráoji	P. M.
Ganjikar, Rámchandra Bhikáji	E. S.
Godbolé, Keshav Pándurang	P. M.
Godbolé, Vithal Bápuji	E. S.
Gokhalé, Dinkar Ballál	D.
Gokhalé, Náráyan Krishna	P.&P.S.
Gole, Vithal Mahádev	P. S.
Gorakshkar, Rámchandra Lakshuman	E.
Guná, Harjivandás Válirám	F. G. A.
Gupté, Rájárám Chimnáji	P. M.
Hakim, Abdul Ghání	E. S.
Hirpáthak, Gopál Bábáji	P. M.
Joshi, Dattu Narsinh	F. G. A.
Joshi, Vishvanáth Raghunáth	P. & P.S.
Kále, Gangádhar Hari	P. S.
Kále, Nánábhái Sadánandji	E. S.
Káráni, Phirozsháh Nasarvánji	E.
Karmarkar, Krishnáji Náráyan	M.
Kelkar, Krishnáji Raghunáth	P. S.
Khambáttá, Nasarvánji Jehángierji	E. S.
Khambáttá, Pestanji Aspendiárji	E. S.
Khándekar, Trimbak Gangádhar	D.
Khisti, Yashvant Hari	G. A. & E.
Khori, Edalji Jamshedji	E.
Kothúre, Báláji Sitárám	F. G. A.
Kothúre, Nánu Náráyan	E. S. & Pr.
Lálkáká, Ratanji Jamshedji	E. & A.
Mahádthalkar, Trimbak Abáji	E. S.
Máráthe, Náráyan Sadáshiv	P. M.
Menezes, Joseph Philip de	E. S.
Motiválá, Dosábhái Bejanji	J.

Mudholkar, Bálúji Narsinh	E. S.
Mudliar, Cupusvámi Viziárangam	D.
Mutálik, Náráyan Anant	D.
Nátu, Káshináth Govind	P. M.
Navalkar, Ganpat Shrikrishna	E.
Paradé, Malku Sayáji	P. M.
Paránjapye, Náráyan Mádhav	Ds. & D.
Paránjapye, Váman Ganesh	E. & Ar.
Páthak, Átmárám Bápu	P. E.
Pradhán, Bajábá Rámchandra	D. & Ds.
Punigar, Bamanji Edalji	J.
Ránadé, Váman Govind	P. V.
Reshimválá, Koshavlál Narbherám	P. T.
Rishi, Lakshuman Govind	P. V. & P. S.
Sahasrabudhé, Hari Konddev	D.
Sáthé, Krishnáji Keshav	P. S.
Sethná, Jamshedji Rastamji	E. S. & P. T.
Sohoni, Anant Vináyak	P. M.
Tarvádi, Motinárám Gavrinárám	S.
Tivarékar, Ganpat Krishna	E. S.
Umarigar, Hormasji Rastamji	J.
Vaidya, Govind Vishnu	E. S.
Vakil, Ratanrám Jayánand	S.
Vohorá, Kallianrái Lakshumishankar	S.
† Chhaganlál Bhudharphi	Br.
† Ghelúbhái Thákurdás	S.
† Harilál Chhaganlál	A.
† Mádhavráo Bháskarji	L. & E.
† Mániklál Jagjivan	A.
† Motilál Ranchhoddás	S.

1865.

Abhyánkar, Rámchandra Hari	G. A.
Akhund, Gulám Alli Ibráhim	H.
Bháchech, Davlatrám Manirám	A. & G. P.
Bhánap, Rámchandra Vináyak	F. G. A. & P. S.
Bhátvadekar, Náráyan Rámchandra	N. & P. T.
Bháve, Anant Gopál	P. S.
Bháve, Vásudev Shridhar	P. S.
Chhápgar, Dinsháh Jijibhái	E.S.&P.T
Dáne, Krishnaráo Váman	F. G. A.
Dátár, Bháskar Dhonddev	P. S.
Desái, Ranchhodlál Kapurchand	A.
Deshpánde, Dattátraya Bhagvant	Ds.

† Surname not known.

Dhámnaskar, Rámchandra Vithobá ..... R.
Dhairyaván, Ganpat Mádhavráo..... G. & E. S. E
Dhodapkar, Dámodar Kacheshvar..... Ds.
Dholé, Rámchandra Ganeshpant ..... P. M.
Divátiá, Ratanlál Trimbaklál..... G.P.& A.
Draper, Jijibhái Kharshedji ..... P. T.
Gangan, Rámchandra Harshet ..... R.
Garadé, Bhikáji Balvant..... F.G.A.
Godbolé, Vináyak Náráyan..... F.G.A.
Gokhalé, Dámodar Vidhiádhar ..... P. S.
Golé, Báláji Mahádev ..... P.S.
Hansotia, Ichhárám Nagindás ..... E. S.
Joglekar, Bálkrishna Rámchandra ..... P.T. & Ds.
Joshi, Rámchandra Krishnájipant..... P. M.
Joshi, Váman Raghunáth ..... P. M.
Kángú, Bhikáji Kávasji ..... C.
Kángá, Ratanji Edalji..... C.
Karandikar, Chintáman Sakhárám ..... E. S.
Karandikar, Náráyan Govind..... P. S.
Kirtané, Nilkant Janárdan..... P. S.
Kolatkar, Krishnáji Hari ..... P.T.&L.
Mahádik, Govind Lakshuman..... P. S.
Maráthe, Krishnáji Trimbak..... P. S.
Medh, Kallianrái Dolatrái .....A. & G.P.C.
Medh, Motilál Dolatrái .....A. & G.P.C.
Mehtá, Harisukhrám Mánikrám..... S.
Mehtá, Krishnalál Govindás ..... S.
Mehtá, Nárandás Kaliándás ..... F. G.A.
Modak, Hari Náráyan..... P.T.&P.H.
Mokalkar, Sundar Morobá ..... F. G A.
Mudliar, Arjun Rangasvámi ..... P. S.
Nemankar, Gangádhar Vásudev ..... P. S.
Ozarkar, Váman Báláji ..... Ds.
Paránjapye, Hari Mahádev..... F. G. A.
Paránjapye, Prashurám Náráyan ..... F. G. A.
Parvaté, Mahádev Balvant ..... P. S.
Páthak, Hari Sakhárám ..... F. G. A.
Patvardhan, Gangádhar Pándurang ..... F. G. A.
Patvardhan, Shivrám Rámchandra..... E. S.
Pille, T. Vásudev Náráyansvámi..... P. S.
Pitalé, Bál Niláji ..... E. S.
Ratanpárakhi, Dattátraya...Sitárám..... F. G. A.
Rege, Keshav Shridhar ..... R.
Sanjáná, Edalji Jamshedi ..... P. S.
Sáthe, Vishnu Raghunáth ..... P. E. & P. S.
Savúni, Chintáman Hari ..... P. S.

Shá, Shivdás Anandji ..... E. S.
Shirválkar, Shridhar Náráyan ..... P. M.
Shrihatikar, Hanumant Rámchandra ..... B & D.
Sirvái, Kharshedji Nasarvánji ..... E. S.
Takle, Ganesh Gangádhar ..... F. G. A. & N.
Talpadé, Náná Dvárkánáth ..... E.
Talpadé, Vináyak Vishvanáth ..... F.G.S.
Thákur, Chunilál Máneklál ..... Br.
Velinkar, Bábá Lakshumanji ..... E. S.
Velkar, Vináyak Pándurang ..... E.S. & P.T.
Vohorá, Chamanrái Harái ..... A. & G. P.C.
† Ganpatrám Anuprám ..... S.
† Malukchand Bechardás ..... A.
† Manmohan Lakshumanji ..... E. S.

1866.

Abhyánkar, Prabhákar Govind ..... P. S.
Adváni, Jhámat Nárumal ..... H.
Adváni, Táráchand Shokirám ..... H.
Ajinkya, Sitánáth Gopináth ..... P. S.
Bharuchá, Rastamji Ratanji ..... E. S.
Bhavanái, Dolatrám Suratsing ..... H.
Bháve, Krishnáji Balvantráo ..... P. S.
Chávabal, Bandu Janárdan ..... P.T.&E.S.
Chichgar, Nánábhái Ratanji ..... E. S.
Dántrá, Sorábsháh Hormasji ..... E. S.
Dárvekar, Trimbak Rámchandra ..... A. G. S.
Dátár, Rámchandra Hari ..... D.
Deshpánde, Keshav Bramhagiri ..... Ds.
Devakulé, Ráoji Moroshvar ..... P. S.
Devanalkar, Bhiku Rághobá ..... G. A.
Eráni, Ardesir Mervánji ..... B. P.
Fansalkar, Váman Parashurám ..... P. S.
Gadre, Ráoji Pándurang ..... P. S.
Gánu, Vináyak Janárdan ..... P. M.
Godámbe, Yashvant Pándurang ..... F. G. A.
Gokhalé, Govind Rámchandra ..... B.
Hulegolakar, Krishnaráo Mahádev ..... E. S.
Jálnápurkar, Narhar Ganesh ..... P. M.
Kankodiválá, Dáyábhái Jadurám ..... S.
Kantáválá, Hargovind Dvárkádás ..... A.
Kápadiá, Hormasji Pestanji ..... F. G. A.
Karandikar, Gopál Govind ..... R.
Kavishvar, Chunilál Dalpatrám ..... A.

† Surname not known.

Kelkar, Yashvant Moreshvar	E. S.
Khádilkar, Ganesh Vishvanáth	R.
Kharé, Trimbak Sakhárám	P. S.
Khárkar, Atmárám Vithál	E. S.
Mahiskar, Gopál Raghunáth	P. E. & B.
Mánkar, Ganpat Sarottam	F. G. A.
Marzbán, Ardesir Mervánji	E. S.
Mátiá, Tuljárám Harivalabh	F. G. A.
Mehtá, Hormasji Mervánji	E. S.
Mehtá, Krishnamukhrám Atmárám	S.
Modi, Nasarvánji Jamshedji	B. P.
Modi, Pestanji Edalji	B. P.
Muthé, Ráoji Nánáji	F. G. A.
Nádkarni, Raghunáth Náráyan	R.
Oja, Chaturbhuj Lálchand	K.
Paránjapye, Lakshuman Vishnu	P. N.
Párikh, Chhotálál Vithaldás	A.
Penthe, Sakhárám Náráyan	R.
Pinge, Báláji Bhikáji	E. S.
Pitre, Janárdan Mahádev	R.
Ráoji, Ardesir Sheriárji	J.
Sádhalé, Rámchandra Náráyan	P. S.
Saráiyá, Purshotam Bápuji	N. & A.
Saráiyá, Rámdás Gangádás	F. G. A.
Sáthe, Dáji Shivrám	B. G.
Savade, Shrinivás Rámchandra	B.
Sávánur, Rámchandra Anáji	B.
Sethná, Hormasji Dorábji	J.
Sethná, Hormasji Kuvarji	B. P.
Shikharé, Govind Shripat	Ds.
Tarvadi, Lálshankar Umiáshankar	A.
Vijayakar, Vasantráo Bápuji	E. S.
Yavalókar, Govind Gopál	P.T.&N.
† Ishvarlál Vandrávandás	A.

1867.

Adhikári, Bálkrishna Dáji	P. T. & E. S.
Antao, John Alcantara	E. S. & St. X. S.
Arvandekar, Sitárám Bhikáji	M.
Bápat, Govind Raghunáth	R.
Bápat, Vishnu Sakhárám	Ak. & F. G. A.
Bárbhái, Mulji Bhavánidás	P. T.
Beheré, Janárdan Ballál	R.
Bhagat, Fázal Gulám Hussein	E. S.

† Surname not known.

Bhágvat, Rajárám Rámkrishna ..... E. S.
Bhávnagari, Mancherji Mervánji..... E. S.
Bhidé, Káshináth Vithal..... P. T. & E. S.
Bhidé, Vásudev Mahádev..... P. E.
Bramhachári, Lakshmináráyan Parsádrái.....A. & N.
Chándorkar, Chintu Náráyan ..... P. S.
Chavbal, Rámchandra Shridhar..... B. G.
Chokshi, Mániklál Gordhandás ..... S.
Contractor, Dorábji Jamshedji ..... B. P.
Contractor, Navroji Mánekji ..... B. P.
Dábke, Vishnu Apáji ..... R.
Dámle, Sadáshiv Govind .....Ak. & E. S.
Dánge, Govind Vishnu..... P. S.
Dáruválá, Jamshedji Nasarvánji ..... E. S.
Dávar, Hirjibhái Frámji ..... E. S. & B. P.
Dave, Harikrishna Lálshankar ..... S.
Desái, Atchyut Bháskar..... R.
Desái, Dayálji Murárji ..... S.
Desái, Harilál Káhándás..... A. & G. P.
Desái, Prabhulál Mulchand .....P. T. & A.
Desái, Ranchhodlál Bhagvándás ..... A. & G. P.
Desái, Vináyak Yashvant ..... M.
DeSouza, Antonio Manoel ..... E. S.
Devdhar, Vishvanáth Sadáshiv ..... P. S
Dhavle, Keshav Balvantráo ..... P. S.
Dikshit, Amarji Bholánáth ..... A.
Divánji, Jamnáprasád Thákurdás ..... S.
Durkál, Bhagvándás Gopálráo..... A. & G. P.
Gadre, Rámchandra Venkatesh ..... P. S.
Godbolé, Rámchandra Jagannáth ..... P. S.
Gogte, Keshav Dáji..... E. S.
Gogte, Ráoji Lakshuman ..... P. S.
Gokhalé, Bháskar Dhonddev ..... B.
Gokhalé, Vishnu Balvantráo ..... P. M.
Golé, Náráyan Balvant ..... P. S.
Gorakshakar, Náráyan Lakshuman ..... E. S.
Goré, Náráyan Krishna ..... R.
Jog, Govind Lakshuman ..... B. G.
Jog, Krishnáji Sakhárám ..... P. T. &. A.
Joshi, Bálájı Khanderáo ..... P. M.
Joshi, Bháskar Shridhar ..... E. S.
Joshi, Bhavánishankar Girjáshankar ..... S. & Br.
Joshi, Frámji Rastamji ..... E. S.
Joshi, Mádhav Náráyan ..... Sh. & P. T.
Joshi, Narso Pándurang ..... S.P.
Joshi, Parashurám Ballál ..... E. S.

Kámat, Dharmáji Ganesh ..... E. S.
Kándáválá, Dosábhái Barjorji ..... J.
Káne, Rámkrishna Ballál ..... F. G. A
Karáni, Fardunji Bejanji ..... P. T. &. E. S.
Karve, Purshotam Gangádhar ..... P. M.
Káshikar, Mahádev Sakhárám ..... R.
Khambátá, Jamshedji Dinsháh ..... G. & E S.
Khambátá, Kávasji Dinsháh ..... K.
Kirpálni, Tejumal Parshurám ..... H. & P. T.
Kirpekar, Hari Náráyan ..... P. S. & Sa.
Koparkar, Govind Bálkrishna ..... G. A.
Kothére, Yashvantráo Bháskarji ..... E. S.
Lord, Hormasji Navroji ..... J. & E. S.
Macnee, Henry Charles ..... H. & Mr. C
Mahájan, Rájárám Sadáshiv ..... P. S.
Mánkar, Jagannáth Lakshuman ..... F. G. A.
Mansukháni, Vasanmal Jayarámdás ..... H.
Maráthe, Antáji Trimbak ..... P. T. & N.
Marzbán, Jehángier Behrámji ..... E. S.
Master, Sorábji Bamanji ..... E. S.
Mátádár, Ranchhod Nágardás ..... A.
Mehendalé, Bálkrishna Vishnu ..... P. S.
Mehtá, Chunilál Umedrám ..... S.
Mehtá, Maganlál Ranchhodlál ..... A.
Mirzá, Gulámrázá Fraidun ..... H.
Mistri, Edalji Jamshedji ..... F. G. A. & P. T.
Mudholkar, Shrinivás Narsingráo ..... P. S. & Ds.
Mudliar, Dámodar Vijayarangam ..... P. S.
Musariph, Eknáth Dhonddev ..... B. G.
MutálikDesái, Rágvendráo Bhimáji ..... B.
Nágul, Shivu Ashená ..... P. M.
Nánávati, Rastamji Hormasji ..... A.
Párak, Dhanjisháh Navroji ..... P. S.
Pátak, Pestanji Hormasji ..... E. S.
Pathidár, Átmárám Joitárám ..... S.
Paudvál, Dvárkánáth Sakhárám ..... E. S.
Phátak, Vináyak Ganesh ..... E. S.
Pingle, Váman Shripat ..... Ds.
Pradhán, Vishvanáth Bálkrishna ..... P. T. & E. S.
Ráne, Bábáji Dhonddev ..... E, S.
Sahasrabudhe, Báláji Shridhar ..... P. S.
Sajgiró, Narhar Ghanashám ..... M.
Sáthe, Trimbak Moreshvar ..... P. T. & P, S.
Sáve, Vásudev Deváji ..... F. G. A.
Sávle, Dinkar Krishna ..... F. G. A.
Sequeira, Thomas Caetano ..... G. A.

Sheikh, Jamáludin Muhámmad ..... Ds.
Shevadé, Govind Vináyak ..... R.
Shroff, Surajrám Bháuábhái ..... E. S.
Shrotri, Bápu Janárdan ..... Sa.
Soman, Mahádáji Hari ..... B.G.
Tagoré, Vithal Hari ..... B. G.
Támboli, Nasarvánji Frámji ..... B. P.
Tátke, Vásudev Prabhákar ..... P. T. & P. V.
Thakar, Javerilál Lallubhái ..... P. T. & Nd.
Thákur, Hari Náráyan ..... Sh.
Thorát, Sakhárám Dhonda ..... M.
Unválá, Manchersháh Frámji ..... E. S.
Vaidya, Govind Bagáji ..... S.
Vaidya, Váman Khanderáo ..... E. S.
Vas, Fulgence Marian ..... E. S.
Vasávadá, Dulerái Rámji ..... Rj.
Váslekar, Nánáji Náráyan ..... E. S.
Vikáji, Mánikshán Bápuji ..... B. P.
Wádiá, Hormasji Hirjibhái ..... B. P.
Wádiá, Mervánji Nasarvánji ..... J.

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Acharékar, Atmárám Náráyan ..... E. S.
Adhyáru, Harilál Náráyanji ..... A.
Agáse, Náráyan Bhikáji ..... R.
Alemao, Valentine Charles ..... St. M.
Amirsháhi, Jhánjimal Thávardás ..... H. M.
Amruté, Pándurang Ganpat ..... T. E. & E. S.
Angal, Annáji Báburáo ..... E. S.
Antiá, Pálanji Rastamji ..... J.
Athalé, Vaijanáth Rámkrishna ..... R. H. S.
Augusto, Lucien ..... St. M.
Avásiá, Kharshedji Barzorji ..... F. G. A.
Aváskar, Abrahám A. ..... E. S.
Bakshi, Chhotálál Mathurádás ..... E. S.
Bápat, Vináyak Anant ..... P. S.
Bátliválá, Frámji Pálanji ..... J.
Béheré, Venkáji Gopál ..... R.
Bengáli, Edalji Dádábhái ..... E. S.
Bhájiválá, Pestanji Kharshedji ..... J.
Bhánap, Shrinivás Govind ..... M.
Bhándárkar, Náráyan Pándurang ..... R.
Bhándupválá, Dorábji Hormasji ..... B. P.
Bhat, Gopál Náráyan ..... P. S.
Bhátavadekar, Bhálchandra Krishna ..... E. S.
Bháu, Jagannáth Mádhavrám ..... F. G. A.

Bháve, Mahádev Sakhárám ..... R.
Bokil, Vináyak Rámkrishna ..... E. S.
Chandirámani, Bulchand Táráchand ..... H. M.
Chavbal, Káshináth Dámodar ..... T. E. & E. S.
Chináí, Frámji Jehángierji ..... S. & P. T.
Chináí, Hormasji Kharshedji ..... B. P.
Chiplunkar, Sitárám Hari ..... P. S.
Chitalé, Vásudev Gopál ..... P. S. & R.
Chokshi, Mánikji Mancherji ..... E. S.
Cooper, Dádábháí Hormasji ..... B. P.
Cooper, Mancherji Rastamji ..... J.
Coutinho, Joaquim Vincent ..... F. G. A. & E. S.
DaCosta, Nicolao Salvador ..... M.
Dalál, Jamnádás Icchárám ..... S.
Dalál, Nagindás Lakshumidás ..... S.
Daru, Thákursi Jagjivan ..... Rj.
Dáruválá, Mánikji Dorábji ..... E. S.
Dáruválá, Sorábji Edalji ..... E. S.
Dárvekar, Náráyan Krishna ..... Ar.
Davankar, Sundar Dámodar ..... F. G. A.
Davé, Shivlál Káshirám ..... E. S.
DeRozario, Roger ..... E. S.
Desái, Amulakrái Harderám ..... S.
Desái, Ganesh Rámchandra ..... F. G. A & G. A.
Desái, Ránishankar Vajishankar ..... Rj.
Deshmukh, Raghunáth Gopál ..... P. S.
Deshpánde, Dádáji Sakhárám ..... F. G. A.
Dhárshivkar, Váman Ganesh ..... Sh.
Dhavalé, Vásudev Dáji ..... P S.
Dholé, Balvant Shripat ..... Ds.
Dholkiyá, Reváshankar Bhaváníshankar ..... Rj.
Dhumatkar, Pundlik Ganesh ..... E. S.
Dikshit, Govind Tátiá ..... P. M. & P. T.
Doctor, Hormasji Behrámji ..... E. S.
Fardunji, Dádi Kharshedji ..... E. S. & U. S.
Gajrá, Kirpáldás Khemchand ..... K.
Gálnekar, Gopál Bhikáshet ..... Ds.
Gandeviá, Hormasji Bamanji ..... E. S.
Gándhi, Bhagvándás Brijbhukandás ..... S.
Garde, Khando Krishna ..... B. & Kh.
Gavtam, Balvant Rájárám ..... F.G.A.& G.A.
Godbolé, Krishnáji Ballál ..... R.
Golvalkar, Lakshuman Rámchandra ..... B.
Gomes, Peter Emmanuel ..... B. P.
Goré, Rámchandra Dhondder ..... R.
Gunjikar, Ganesh Bhikáji ..... P. T. & E. S.

Gurjar, Pándurang Gopináth ..... E. S. & P. T.
Jádhav, Yellápá Virápá ..... B.
Javeri, Gokal Jaychand ..... A.
Javeri, Motilál Mohanlál ..... S.
Jog, Trimbak Venkatesh ..... B. G.
Joglekar, Krishnáji Trimbak ..... P. T. & P. S.
Joglekar, Vishnu Krishna ..... P. S.
Jorvekar, Keshav Lakshuman ..... P. T.
Joshi, Krishnáji Ballál ..... E. S.
Joshipará, Chhelshankar Nathurám ..... Rj.
Kaduskar, Vishnu Ganpatráo ..... P. M.
Káji, Bálkisandás Brijbhukhandás ..... S.
Kálc, Shridhar Mahádev ..... R.
Kamlápur, Shrinivás Svámiráo ..... B.
Kánade, Rámchandra Govind ..... R.
Kánitkar, Náráyan Bápuji ..... E. S.
Kantháriá, Lakshumináráyan Vajubhái ..... A.
Kápadiá, Bejanji Dádábhái ..... E. S.
Karáká, Kávasji Fardunji ..... S.
Karáká, Kharshedji Fardunji ..... I. S. M.
Karandikar, Lakshuman Pándurang ..... P. S.
Karanjáválá, Ratanji Bhikáji ..... J.
Karmarkar, Dhondu Janárdan ..... B.
Karmarkar, Káshináth Govind ..... P. T. & P. S.
Kelkar, Káshináth Ganesh ..... P. S.
Khadé, Mahádev Dádset ..... R.
Khalé, Mádhav Anandráo ..... P. T.
Khambátá, Hiráji Jehángier ..... J.
Kharé, Anant Parshurám ..... Ds.
Kharé, Moro Ganesh ..... R.
Khárkar, Yashvant Vináyak ..... Ms.
Kirtané, Shridhar Váman ..... P. S.
Kirtané, Vithal Ganesh ..... P. S.
Kirtikar, Vináyak Lakshuman ..... E. S.
Konkar, Náráyan Rámchandra ..... B. G.
Korgávkar, Suryáji Bálkrishna ..... E. S.
Kulkarni, Náráyan Sadáshiv ..... Ds.
Kulkarni, Shivrám Raghunáth ..... Ds.
Lalit, Vishnu Rámchandra ..... Kh.
Lavlekar, Moro Vishvanáth ..... R.
Lele, Bábá Bháskar ..... R.
Limayé, Jagannáth Bálkrishna ..... E. S.
Limayé, Pándurang Bálkrishna ..... E. S.
Limayé, Rámráo Krishna ..... P. T.
Lonkar, Vináyak Chintáman ..... P. S.
Mádan, Jijibhái Frámji ..... E. S.

Mahádev, Motilál Jaichand ..... A.
Malcolm, Jacob ..... St. M.
Málpekar, Náráyan Rámchandra ..... E. S.
Mansukháni, Idánmal Mulchand ..... H.
Mávlankar, Váman Keshav ..... E. S.
McLoughlin, Timothy ..... St. M.
Mehtá, Balvantrám Mahádevrám ..... S.
Mehtá, Jethálál Varajbhái ..... A.
Mehtá, Khodidás Nemidás ..... E. S.
Mehtá, Mulchand Dáyábhái ..... S. S.
Mehtá, Mulshankar Purandás ..... P. S.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Mathurádás ..... S.
Mehtá, Urbhái Trikamdás ..... S.
Mehtáji, Ratanshankar Bháishankar ..... S.
Mendes, Santanna ..... F. G. A.
Mhaisálkar, Vithal Rámkrishna ..... Kh.
Mirikar, Rangráo Trimbak ..... P. S.
Mistri, Hormasji Pálanji ..... E. S. & P. T.
Mistri, Shápurji Rastamji ..... B. P.
Modi, Ardesir Kávasji ..... E. S.
Mudliar, Dámodar Shrinivás ..... P. S.
Mugáset, Jehángier Dhanjibhái ..... F. S. & J.
Mulekar, Vishnu Sadáshiv ..... P. S.
Nádirsháh, Jamshedji Dádábhái ..... P. T.
Nagarkar, Raghunáth Dáji ..... P. S.
Naik, Gulábbhái Gopálji ..... S.
Nánávati, Gulábdás Láldás ..... S.
Nánávati, Mancherji Kávasháh ..... E. S.
Nánávati, Nathu Gopáldás ..... A.
Narimán, Kaikhosru Sorábji ..... B. P.
Nimbkar, Bháskar Báláji ..... R.
Nunes, Ignacio Domingos ..... F. G. A.
Oka, Anant Káshináth ..... P. S.
Oltikar, Váman Rámkrishna ..... G. A.
Ovalékar, Ganpat Gopináth ..... E. S.
Pai, Anandráo Vithobá ..... H.
Páká, Mansukh Vrijlál ..... G. P. & A.
Pandit, Narsirám Jayashankar ..... S.
Pandit, Pándurang Vishnu ..... R.
Pandol, Shivubhái Bhagubhái ..... S.
Pandyá, Keshavlál Motirám ..... A.
Panhálkar, Rámchandra Abáji ..... P. T.
Pansuré, Bápu Narsinh ..... B. G.
Paránjapye, Govind Dhonddev ..... R.
Paránjapye, Rámchandra Dinkar ..... P. S.
Paránjapye, Vásudev Vináyak ..... R.

Párekh, Chhagandás Atmárám	S.
Párekh, Dvárkádás Bhogidás	A.
Párekh, Jethálál Dalpatrám	A.
Páthak, Krishna Gopál	Ds.
Pathán, Jamshedji Nasarvánji	J.
Páthek, Gagal Vanmáli	A.
Patvardhan, Keshav Rámchandra	R.
Pendse, Náráyan Krishna	P. S.
Pereira, Joseph	E. S.
PestanJámásná, Nasarvánji Edalji	S.
Pile, Bálkrishna Náráyan	P. S.
Pimpalkharé, Shridhar Rámchandra	Ds.
Pinto, Luis Joseph	F. G. A.
Pisolkar, Vásudev Sadáshiv	O. & Ak.
Pitalé, Sitárám Sadáshiv	E. S.
Postválá, Mancherji Sorábji	P. T. & B. P.
Pradhán, Mahádev Govind	P. T.
Purchit, Nilkanth Bhikáji	R.
Ránadé, Shankar Moro	P. S.
Ráo, Bálkrishna Bhavánishankar	F. G. A. & E. S.
Sahasrabhudhé, Vináyak Hari	P. M.
Samarth, Krishnaráo Mádhavráo	K.
Sanjáná, Shápurji Kávasji	P. T.
Sárangpáni, Vishnu Vináyak	E. S.
Saranjáme, Rámchandra Prabhákar	B. G.
Sáthe, Ganesh Sadáshiv	E. S.
Sayad, Becharlál Jivanlál	E.
Seth, Tulsidás Manmohandás	E. S.
Shevadé, Hari Moreshvar	E. S. & P. T.
Shroff, Nasarvánji Hormasji	E. S..
Sindekar, Dámodar Náráyan	Ak.
Sindgikar, Anáji Krishnaráo	Sh.
Sínkar, Vináyak Hari	M.
Sipáhimaláni, Fattechand Girdhardás	H
Soman, Bálkrishna Gopál	F. G. A.
Sopáriválá, Pestanji Dinsháh	E. S.
Steers, Arthur William	K.
Store, Ishvarlál Jagjivandás	S.
Sulémáni, Samsudin Jivábhái	E. S
Támbolkar, Balabhim Sakhárám	B. G.
Támhané, Govind Sitárám	P. T.
Tárápurválá, Fardunji Kuvarji	F. S.
Thakar, Lálji Náranji	E. S.
Thakar, Rámchandra Krishnáji	P. S.
Thákur, Atmárám Moreshvar	R.
Thánvi, Vasanji Gopál	E. S.

Udesi, Ratansi Válji ..... E. S.
Ustád, Kávasji Dorábji ..... E. S.
Vakilná, Dharamchand Dáyábhái ..... S. M.
Varelkar, Mahádev Janárdan ..... R. & F. G. A.
Varsalkar, Moses Aaron ..... R.
Vasávadá, Mathurádás Amrutlál ..... Rj.
Vidváns, Dámodar Bálkrishna ..... P. S. & P. T.
Vijayakar, Rámráo Bápuji ..... E. S.
Bhikudás Lakshumandás ..... R.

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Agáshe, Bápu Trimbak ..... P. S.
Agáshe, Ganesh Janárdan ..... P. S.
Alemo, Alexander ..... St. M.
Ankalé, Sangápá Malápá ..... B.
Antiá, Navroji Kharsháji ..... E. S.
Arjáni, Mánikji Dádábhái ..... E. S.
Arjáni, Mánikji Kávasji ..... J.
Asarpotá, Kundandás Amulrái ..... K. M.
Asirkar, Vishnu Mahipat ..... F. C. N.
Atre, Rango Bálkrishna ..... P. S.
Bápat, Dámodar Rámchandra ..... P. T. & P. S.
Bávdekar, Shivrám Balvant ..... R.
Bávdekar, Vináyak Dhondo ..... K. H.
Bennett, Bejanji Pestanji ..... E. S.
Bhadá, Nasarvánji Dorábji ..... J.
Bhadkamkar, Pándurang Nilkanth ..... P.S.
Bhardi, Rango Rámchandra ..... B.
Bharuchá, Rastamji Pestanji ..... E. S.
Bhat, Bápálál Bháishankar ..... A.
Bháte, Ganesh Vináyak ..... E. S.
Bháte, Sadáshiv Bálkrishna ..... K. H.
Bhátiá, Purshotam Náráyandás ..... E. S.
Bhátavadekar, Vináyak Krishna ..... E. S.
Bháve, Váman Prabhákar ..... P. S.
Bhende, Káshináth Krishna ..... H.
Bhidé, Bálkrishna Vishnu ..... K. H.
Bhidé, Bápu Parshurám ..... B.
Bhidé, Prabhákar Gangádhar ..... B. G.
Bhopatkar, Káshináth Vishnu ..... P. S.
Bilimoriá, Sorábji Mancherji ..... E. S.
Cámá, Kharshedji Pestanji ..... E. S.
Chenduliválá, Bamanji Sorábji ..... P. T. & E. S.
Chimalágí, Rághavendra Venkatesh ..... B.

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* Surname not known.

Chinái, Jamshedji Aspniárji ..... P. T. & E.
Chiplunkar, Mahádev Trimbak ..... P. S.
Chitalé, Rámchandra Bálkrishna ..... B. G.
Dalál, Dinsháh Kharshedji ..... S.
Dalvi, Sitárám Yashvant ..... E. S.
Dámle, Krishnáji Hari ..... R.
Damniá, Phirozsháh Jamshedji ..... E. S.
Daru, Chunilál Válábhái ..... R.
Daru, Shivlál Válábhái ..... K. S.
Dashputra, Raghunáth Vásudev ..... P. S.
DaSilva, Pascol Manoel ..... F. G. A.
Dastur, Jamshedji Navroji ..... J.
Dátár, Govind Venkatráo ..... B.
DeConceiçaõ, Philip ..... E. S.
DeCunha, John Thomas ..... F. G. A.
DeGa, Joseph Maria ..... E. S.
DeMonte, Thoms Antonio ..... St. M.
Desái, Govardhan Káhándás ..... G. P.
Desái, Javerilál Ghelábhái ..... E. S.
Desái, Kásiprasád Sadáshiv ..... S.
Desái, Motilál Vághjibhái ..... A. & G. P.
Deshpánde, Yádav Mádhavráo ..... N. S.
DeSouza, Luis ..... E. S.
Dharádhar, Vináyak Sundarji ..... E. S.
Dharmádhikári, Vishvanáth Mohaniráj ..... Ar.
Dholkiyá, Mániklál Ládhábhái ..... K. S.
Divánji, Chandrashankar Lalitárám ..... S.
D'Mello, Luis ..... St. M.
Doctor, Phirozsháh Púlanji ..... E. S.
Duncan, Thomas ..... St. M.
Gádgil, Pándurang Dhonddev ..... E. S.
Gadre, Gangádhar Pándurang ..... P. S.
Ghaisás, Keshav Vishnu ..... R.
Gokhalé, Rámchandra Vishnu ..... R.
Goldsmith, James Russell ..... St. M.
Gomes, Dominic Anthoney ..... E. S.
Gopipuriá, Bápuji Virjibhái ..... E. S.
Hakim, Muhámmad Hussein Muhámmad Sherif ..... E. S.
Jámbhekar, Bálkrishna Ganesh ..... B. G.
Jog, Sadáshiv Venkáji ..... B. G.
Joshi, Krishnáji Pándurang ..... B.
Joshi, Shridhar Moreshvar ..... E. S.
Kalamkar, Pándurang Náráyan ..... G. A.
Kánadé, Rámchandra Janárdan ..... R.
Kángá, Mánikji Hormasji ..... E. S.
Kápadiá, Ardesir Behrámji ..... E. S.

Karmarkar, Ganpatráo Lakshuman	P. S.
Killekar, Moses Samson	B. G.
Kirtikar, Sitárám Bálkrishna	R.
Kotvál, Keshav Dhonddev	E. S.
Koyáji, Behrámji Nasarvánji	J.
Kunte, Vishnu Keshav	H. H. M.
Lád, Lakshuman Bábáji	Ar.
Lákdáválá, Mánikji Frámji	P. T.
Láte, Chintáman Pándurang	B. G.
Lavánivál, Eknáth Sakhárám	P. M.
Lentin, Ardesir Bejanji	E. S.
Limaye, Vitbal Mahádev	R.
Lobo, Bellarmino	F. G. A.
Majamundár, Harirái Lakshumináráyan	F. G. A.
Mánde, Venkatráo Bápu	P. S.
Mandlik, Dhondu Gangádhar	R.
Mangan, P. William	St. M.
Master, Frámji Bamanji	E. S.
Mehtá, Ardesir Dinsháh	E. S.
Mehtá, Bamanji Sorábji	J.
Mehtá, Dhirajrám Jagjivandás	P. T. & A.
Mehtá, Gunvantrám Mádhavrám	S.
Mehtá, Karpúrrám Manmathrám	S.
Mehtá, Manidharrám Mahádevrám	S. M.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Navalchand	S. M.
Mudliar, Shrinivásráo Mutukumár	B.
Munshi, Motilál Mugatlál	S.
Munshi, Pránlál Baldev	A.
Nánávati, Dáyábhái Maganlál	A.
Nánávati, Mathurádás Harjivandás	S.
Nijasure, Shivrám Rámkrishna	P. T. & P. S.
Niphádc, Bhikáji Káshináth	D. S.
Pálkhiválá, Dhanjibhái Kávasji	P. T.
Panchbhái, Gopál Sitárám	F. C. N.
Pandhe, Ganesh Apáji	F. C. N.
Paralkar, Bhagvantráo Balvantráo	E. S.
Paránjapye, Vishvanáth Vináyak	K. H.
Párekh, Valabh Nandlál	A. & G. P.
Párekh, Hirálál Tribhuvandás	E. S.
Patel, Frámji Kharshedji	B. P.
Pátkar, Vithal Raghunáth	R.
Pávri, Nasarvánji Mervánji	E. S.
Puntámkar, Lakshumikánt Manohar	H. H. M.
Rájvádé, Gopál Vishnu	R.
Rennison, Henry	St. M.
Sabnis, Dattu Ganesh	P. S.

Sáne, Káshináth Náráyan	B. G.
Sátáráválá, Ratanji Mancherji	E. S.
Shroff, Ghelábhái Jagjivandás	S. M.
Shroff, Kávasji Morvánji	E. S.
Sohoni, Rámchandra Bálkrishna	P. T.
Sudábutul, Rangayá Sriramullu	F. C. N.
Sule, Sitárám Bhagvant	R.
Timothy, Motalu	F. C. N.
Váchhá, Bejanji Mánikji	J.
Váda, Vithal Apáji	P. S.
Vajifdár, Mánikji Hormasji	E. S.
Vazé, Gopál Rámchandra	R.
Vazé, Vináyak Nilkanth	B. G.
Wádiá, Bápuji Pestanji	B. P.
Wáglé, Vithal Vaikunth	R. & C. S.
Whittell, Charles	E. S.
Wright, Edward Cameron	S. S.

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Abhyánkar, Raghunáth Hari	B.
Abhyánkar, Vithal Trimbak	B.G.
Apté, Báláji Chintáman	M. S.
Apté, Ganesh Krishna	R.
Apté, Krishnáji Ballál	E.S. & R.
Bahulikar, Pándurang Bachája	P.E.
Bápat, Rámchandra Ganesh	R.
Bardi, Sorábji Kharshedji	E. S.
Baridé, Lakshuman Narhar	M. P.
Barve, Pándurang Sakhárám	E. S.
Bharuchá, Sheriárji Dádábhái	J. Z.
Bháve, Govind Moreshvar	N. S.
Bohará, Mansukhlál Devchand	A.
Bryan, James	St. M.
Cámá, Nasarvánji Pestanji	B. P.
Cámá, Navroji Pestanji	B. P.
Chandnáni, Pritamdás Parsumal	H.
Chhatré, Náráyan Vináyak	P. S.
Chhatré, Shripád Anant	B.
Chokshi, Pránlál Bhogilál	A. M.
Dádi, Manchorji Dádábhái	B. P.
Dahriválá, Nasarvánji Ardesir	E. S.
Dalál, Kharshedji Ardesir	E. S.
Dalál, Tribhuvandás Lakshmidás	S.
Dalgado, Daniel	E. S.
D'Alvares, Nicholas	G.A. & E.S.
Dámle, Jagannáth Vishnu	P. S.

Davé, Náranshankar Manishankar	S.
Desái, Bulákhi Gangádás	S. & G. A.
Desái, Motháhbái Motilál	S.
Deshmukh, Yashvant Bálkrishna	D. S.
Devrá, Rájáchárya Bindáchárya	B.
Dhárap, Vásudev Dinkar	P. T.
Dhurandhar, Krishnaráo Vishvanáth	B. P.
Divátiá, Bhimráo Bholánáth	A.
Doctor, Rámlál Lallubhái	S.
Gandeviá, Dádábhái Barjorji	J.
Gandhe, Vithal Váman	D.S.
Gándhi, Bhogílál Varajlál	A. M.
Gánu, Chitáman Janárdan	Ar. M.
Gimi, Mánikji Mancherji	St. M. & E.S.
Godbolé, Balvant Govind	P. T. & E.S.
Godbolé, Hari Ganesh	P. S.
Gokhalé, Váman Bhikáji	E. S.
Gokhalé, Vishvanáth Vináyak	E. S.
Goslia, Nimchand Purshotam	K. S.
Gothoskar, Sakhárám Pándurang	E. S.
Hamápariá, Ladhá Harji	K. S.
Hanfi, Sheik Muhámmad Ismáel	Ar.
Hayter, James	St. M.
Jalihál, Anáji Rámchandra	B.
Jámbhekar, Gangádhar Bhimráo	B.
Joshi, Balvant Náráyan	Kh.
Joshi, Bhárgav Vithal	R.
Joshi, Ganesh Narsinh	M.
Káji, Lallubhái Bhagvándás	S.
Kángá, Dinsháh Pestanji	B. P.
Kángá, Hormasji Adarji	E. S.
Kánitkar, Govind Vásudev	St. M.
Kánitkar, Rámchandra Dáji	R. S.
Karvé, Vásudev Hari	B. G.
Kelkar, Dámodar Ganesh	P. S.
Kennedy, John	St. M.
Khádilkar, Bháskar Yashvant	R.
Khándekar, Govindráo Rámchandra	A.
Kharé, Bápu Vináyak	B. G. & P. T.
Khote, Náráyan Venkáji	St. M.
Kirké, Nánábhái Bábulji	E. S.
Kirtané, Moro Váman	P. S.
Kirtikar, Atmárám Bálkrishna	R.
Kothárc, Vináyak Krishnaráo	E. S.
Kshirságar, Vináyak Bhimáji	E. S
Lavji, Ardesir Ratanji	B. P.

Lele, Káshináth Krishna	H. H. M.
Limaye, Hari Váman	R.
Lokurkar, Svámiráo Rághvendraráo	D. E.
Madlur, Shankar Sadáshiv	B.
Mákuná, Mánikji Dosábhái	Ar.
Malcolm, Martin	St. M.
Mark, John	K. M.
Masáni, Nasarvánji Kávasji	J.
Mávlankar, Shivrám Ballál	R.
McAffee, Frank	S. S.
Mehendalé, Pándurang Káshináth	P. S.
Mehtá, Bhagubhái Fakirbhái	S.
Mehtá, Krishnalál Lallubhái	A.
Mehtá, Mervánji Jehángier	E. S.
Mhaskar, Váman Chintáman	G. A.
Modi, Hormasji Rastamji	E. S.
Mule, Raghunáth Bálkrishna	E. S.
Mule, Rámchandra Ballál	H. H.M
Murray, Thomas	St. M.
Nábar, Báji Náráyan	R.
Nárdarsháh, Sorábji Dosábhái	B. P.
Náralkar, Rámchandra Dáji	Kh.
Nárgir, Shankar Bisto	M. P.
Nátu, Govind Pándurang	P. T.
Nigudkar, Bhikáji Dhonddev	B. G.
Nimbkar, Janárdan Raghunáth	R.
Nimmo, William Edward Hope	S. O.
Oka, Váman Dáji	R.
O'Shea, John M. R.	St. M.
Ovalekar, Moreshvar Náráyan	E. S.
Pándiá, Ratanbhadra Manibhadra	S.
Pandit, Keshav Báburáo	B. G.
Pánvalkar, Bháskar Sadáshiv	G. A.
Párekh, Jamnádás Bhagvándás	A.
Párkhe, Yádav Govind	D. S.
Patel, Muhámmad Virji	E. S.
Patel, Rastamji Dhanjibhái	S.
Patvardhan, Náráyan Vishvanáth	P. S.
Patvardhan, Rámchandra Vishvanáth	P. S.
Patvardhan, Vásudev Rámchandra	R.
Penthe, Vithal Náráyan	G. A. & P.T.
Phadke, Káshináth Bápu	B.
Phátak, Krishna Vishnu	R.
Phátak, Vishnu Vásudev	P. S.
Potdár, Sadáshiv Abáji	P. T.
Rachmallá, Shrinivásnáidu Rámnáidu	F. C. N.

Ráná, Rudarji Sundarji	K. S.
Reporter, Mánikji Edalji	E. S.
Rindáni, Navalshankar Motirám	K. S.
Rodá, Shrinivás Koneráo	P. S.
Sáne, Krishnáji Moreshvar	D. E.
Sáthe, Dhondu Sakhárám	N. S.
Sáthe, Yádav Krishna	D. E.
Savage, Thomas	K. E.
Shikháre, Bhimáji Hari	P. S.
Shikháre, Vishnu Hari	D. S.
Shintre, Váman Vásudev	M.
Shroff, Ardesir Dhanjibhái	B. P.
Shroff, Dorábji Dhanjibhái	E. S.
Steers, Walter John	K.
Suntankar, Bálāji Krishna	B.
Takle, Hari Rámchandra	D. S.
Tarkhad, Anandráo Atmárám	St. M.
Tarkhadkar, Vithal Rághobá	St. M.
Tipnis, Krishnaráo Shivrám	E. S.
Tulu, Govind Vásudev	Ar.
Vadhaváni, Shámdás Nansukhdás	H. M.
Vaishnav, Gavrishankar Dayálji	K. S.
Vyás, Shivnáth Rámnáth	S.

EXAMINERS FOR 1870-71.

I. ARTS.

I. MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1870.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.	In English.
John Nugent, C.S.	
W. Wordsworth, B.A.	In Elementary History and Geography, with part of *vivâ voce* in English.
The Rev. J. W. Gardner	
R. G. Oxenham, M.A.	Part of English *vivâ voce* only.
H. S. Bellairs, M.A.	
The Rev. W. Dixon, M.A.	
E. Cordeaux, LL.M., C.S.	
F. Kielhorn, Ph. D.	In Sanskrit.
Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.	
The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A.	In Latin.
G. B. Reid, B.A., C.S.	
S. A. De Carvalho, G.G.M.C.	In Portuguese.
J. N. Mendonca, G.G.M.C.	
The Rev. J. S. S Robertson	In Marathi.
Krishna Shastri Chiplonkar, Esq.	
Captain G. A. Jacob	
Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A.	
Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B.	Part of Marathi *vivâ voce* only.
W. Fletcher, Esq.	
The Rev. R. Montgomery	In Gujarathi.
Mansukhlal Mugatlal Munshi, B.A., LL.B	
The Rev. J. Wallace	
Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, B.A., LL.B.	
Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Esq.	Part of Gujarathi *vivâ voce* only.
Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, B.A., LL.B.	
John Jardine, C.S.	In Canarese.
Shamrao Vithal, Esq.	
Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang	In Hindustani.
Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.	

E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.	In Persian.
Abdul Fatti Mulvi, Esq.	
Mahadev Moreshvar Kunte, B.A.	In Sindhi.
Rao Saheb Narayan Jagonnath Vaidya...	
J. E. Andre, C.S.	In French.
C. Fournel, Esq.	
Satyendra Nath Tagore, C.S.	In Bengali.
Jadunath Ghose, Esq.	
T. Cooke, M A.,M.I., LL B.	In Arithmetic and
W. Draper, M.A.	Algebra.
F. J. Candy, M.A.	In Euclid and Elementary Natural Science.
Professor Kero Laxuman Chhatre	

Passed the Examination.

One hundred and forty-two.

II.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1870.

EXAMINERS.

E. T. Leith, LL.M.	In English and History.
K. T. Best, M.A.	
F. Kielhorn, Ph.D.	In Sanskrit.
Shrikrishna Shastri Talekar, Esq.	
R. S. Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.	In Latin.
G. B. Reid, B.A., C.S.	
E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.	In Arabic.
Abdul Fatti Mulvi, Esq.	
J. Burgess, M.R.A.S.	In Mathematics and Analytical Geometry.
Govind Vithal Karkuray, B.A.	
The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.	In Logic and Butler's Sermons.
The Rev. R. Jardine, M.A., B.D., Sc.D. ...	
Professor I. B. Lyon	In Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.
James Scorgie, F.C.S.	

Passed the Examination.

Forty-four.

III.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1870.

EXAMINERS.

W. Wordsworth, B.A.	In English, and History.
John Jardine, C.S.	
F. Kielhorn, Ph.D.	In Sanskrit.
Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.	
R. S. Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.	In Latin.
G. B. Reid, B.A., C.S.	
Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B. ...	In Marathi.
Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A.	
The Rev. R. Montgomery	In Gujarathi.
Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, B.A., LL.B	
E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.	In Arabic.
Abdul Fatti Mulvi, Esq.	
T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.B.	In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Dynamics and Hydrostatics, Optics and Astronomy, and Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.
W. Draper, M.A.	
J. Burgess, M.R.A.S.	
The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A.	In Logic and Moral Philosophy.
Andrew Wilson, Esq.	
John Connon, M.A.	In Political Economy.
W. Lee-Warner, B.A., C.S.	
Professor I. B. Lyon	In Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.
Samuel Cooke, B.A., L.C.E	
W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.	In Physiology (Animal and Vegetable).
F. S. Stedman, Esq.	

Passed the Examination.

Thirteen.

IV.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A. 1870.

(I). LANGUAGES (ENGLISH, SANSKRIT, AND LATIN).

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. R. STOTHERT, M.A. ..... } In English.
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. ..... }

F. KIELHORN, Ph. D. ..... } In Sanskrit.
RA'MKRISHNA GOPA'L BHA'NDA'RKAR, M.A.... }

R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D. ..... } In Latin.
G. B. REID, B.A., C.S. ..... }

Passed the Examination.

Two.

(2.) HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

EXAMINERS.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A. ..... } In History and Philo-
The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D. ..... } sophy.

Passed the Examination.

None.

II. LAW.

1870.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

EXAMINERS.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.

M. R. A. BRANSON., Barrister-at-Law.

RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK.

Passed the Examination.

Thirteen.

III. MEDICINE.

(1.) FIRST L. M. EXAMINATION.

1870.

EXAMINERS.

J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S., A.K.C. W. G. Partridge, Esq.	In Anatomy (Descriptive and Practical).
F. S. Stedman, Esq. W. Gray, M.B.	In Physiology, Histology and Comparative Anatomy.
Professor I. B. Lyon D. S. Kemp, F.C.S.L.	In Chemistry, including Practical Chemistry, General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.
Narayan Daji, G.G.M.C. Surgeon J. Lalor, B.A.	In Botany, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.

Passed the Examination.

Four.

---

(2) SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M.

1870.

EXAMINERS.

W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P. J.T. Mackenzie, M.B.	In Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology.
F. S. Stedman, Esq. W. F. Knapp, Esq.	In Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy, and Ophthalmic and Dental Surgery.
T. B. Beatty, M.D. E. K. Butler, M.D.	In Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.

Sydney Smith, M.D. ..... Professor I. B. Lyon.	In Medical Jurisprudence, including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene.

Passed the Examination.

Three.

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

(1) FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1870.

EXAMINERS.

F. J. Candy, M.A. ..... Prof. Kero Laxuman Chhatre.....	In Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.
Professor I. B. Lyon ..... James Scorgie, F.C.S.	In Experimental and Natural Science.
Captain G.L.C. Merewether, R.E..... Lieut. E. L. Marryat, R.E.....	In Engineering and Engineering Drawing.

Passed the Examination.

Eight.

---

(2) EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.C.E.

1870.

EXAMINERS.

H. M, Birdwood, M.A. ..... J. Burgess, M.R.A.S	In Mathematics.
R. S. Sinclair, M.A., LL.D. ..... Prof. Kero Laxuman Chhatre	In Applied Mathematics.
Professor I. B. Lyon..... James Scorgie, F.C.S.	In Experimental and Natural Science.
J. H. E. Hart, Esq., C.E. ..... Lieut. R. A. Sargeaunt, R.E.	In Architecture, Engineering, and Engineering Drawing.

Passed the Examination.

Two.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

JANUARY 10TH, 1871.

L.C.E.

Second Class.

Abraham Samuel Nágávkar.....	Poona Civil Engineering College.
Rámchandra Govind Oka, B.A.	Poona Civil Engineering College.

L.M.

First Class.

Anná Moreshvar Kunté, B.A.	Grant Medical College.
Saruplál Bálakrám Shribástam	Grant Medical College.

Second Class.

Balvant Gopál Bháte	Grant Medical College.

B.A.

Second Class.

Edward Hamilton Aitken	Deccan College.
Yashvant Vásudev Athalé	Elphinstone College.
Chintáman Náráyan Bhat	Deccan College.
Gopál Anant Bhat.....	Deccan College.
Vináyak Rámchandra Bhátavadekar ...	Deccan College.
Bamanji Phirozsháh Contractor	Deccan College.
Gopál Venkáji Kabé	Elphinstone College.
Lakshuman Shivrám Kolatkar	Deccan College.
Ishvarrái Lakshmanrái Majamundár ...	Elphinstone College.
Janárdan Báláji Modak	Deccan College.
Káshináth Balvant Pendse	Elphinstone College.
Govind Krishna Rínadé	Elphinstone College.
Ibráhim Muhámmad Sayáni	Elphinstone College.
Raghunáth Bálkrishna Talvalkar	Deccan College.
Dosábhái Nasarvánji Wádiyá	Elphinstone College.

LL.B.

Division I.

Mahádev Chimnáji Apté, B.A.....	Government Law School.
Jamshedji Ardesir Dalál, M.A	Government Law School.
Sadáshiv Vishvanáth Dhurandhar, B.A.	Government Law School.

Division II.

Gajánan Krishna Bhátavadekar, B.A... Government Law School.
Chandulál Mathurádás Davlatjádá, B.A. Government Law School.
Janárdan Sakhárám Gádgil, B.A. ..... Government Law School.
Ardesir Frámji Ghásválá B.A..... Government Law School.
Ganpatráo Amritráo Mánkar, M.A..... Government Law School.
Mánikji Nasarvánji Nánávati, B.A..... Government Law School.
Nágardás Narottamdás Nánávati, B.A. Government Law School.
Gokuldás Káhandás Párekh, B.A. ..... Government Law School.
Rastamji Mervánji Patel, M.A. ..... Government Law School.
Mánikshúh Jehángiershúh Taleyárkhán, B.A. ..... Government Law School.

M.A.

Second Class.

Hormasji Jehángierji Bhábhá..... Elphinstone College.

XI.

Recognition.

REGULATIONS FOR THE RECOGNITION OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

1. Any College or other Institution desirous of being recognized in any Faculty by the University of Bombay, must forward, with its application, the following documents, signed in each case by the responsible authority, and countersigned by two members of the Senate :—

(*a.*) A statement showing the present staff of Instructors and the course of study in the Faculty in which recognition is desired, during the last two years, provided the Institution has existed for such a period.

(*b.*) A declaration, that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard of the highest degree in the Faculty in which recognition is desired.

2. By the term Responsible Authority is to be understood the Managing Board in the case of an Institution under such a Board, and the Director of Public Instruction in the case of Government Institutions.

3. The fact of an Institution having been once recognized in any Faculty by the University, is not to prevent the Senate withdrawing their recognition in that Faculty, in the case of the Institutions changing its course of instruction or ceasing to educate up to the University standard.

RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS—UNIVERSITIES.

The Universities of Great Britain and Ireland, and of India, in all the Faculties in which Degrees are granted by them respectively.

II. COLLEGES AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS RECOGNIZED IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

I.	Elphinstone College, Bombay....	In Arts.
II.	Deccan College.....	
III.	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	
IV.	St. Xavier's College, Bombay....	
V.	Government Law School, Bombay..	In Law.
VI.	Grant Medical College, Bombay....	In Medicine.
VII.	Poona Civil Engineering College ..	In Civil Engineering.

I. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

Elphinstone College arose by a separation in the year 1856 of the Professorial element from the "Elphinstone Institution," which henceforth became a High School.

The Elphinstone Institution had its origin in a meeting of the Bombay Native Education Society on the 22nd August 1827, to consider the most appropriate method of testifying the affectionate and respectful sentiments of the inhabitants of Bombay to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, on his resignation of the Government of Bombay. The result of this meeting was that a sum of money amounting to Rs. 2,29,656 was collected by public subscription, towards the endowment of Professorships for teaching the English language, and the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Europe, to be denominated the Elphinstone Professorships. This sum afterwards accumulated to Rs. 4,43,901, and the interest of it is augmented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs. 22,000.

In 1863 Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Bombay, presented Government with one hundred thousand Rupees towards erecting suitable College Buildings for Elphinstone College, to be called the "Cowasjee Jehanghier Buildings."

In 1864, on account of the rise in the prices of building materials and labour, Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier added a second sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to his former munificent

donation. The Elphinstone College was removed on the 20th of February 1871 to the New Building on the Parel Road.

The property and endowments of the Elphinstone College are under the guardianship of the Trustees of the Elphinstone Funds. Present Trustees are the Accountant General, Bombay, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Bhau Daji, Esq., G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S., and Venayeckrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq

The following endowments are connected with the Elphinstone College :—

The West Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1828, in honour of Chief Justice Sir Edward West.

The Clare Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1835, in honour of the Earl of Clare, Governor of Bombay.

The Gaekwar Scholarship, established by His Highness the Gaekwar in 1850.

The Bell Prize Fund, subscribed in 1848, as a testimonial to Professor John Bell of the Elphinstone Institution.

The Sundarji Jiváji Prize Fund, established in 1842 by Bábáji Sundarji, in memory of his father.

The Rajá of Dhár's Prize Fund, given by the Rajá of Dhár in 1853.

The Ganpatráo Vithal Prize Fund, given in 1854 by Ganpatráo Vithal of Indore.

There are six Dakshiná Fellowships attached to the College, two of Rs. 120 each per mensem, and four of Rs. 62 or 60 each per mensem.

Scholarships.

The following scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition in the College :—

A.—Senior Scholarships.

For Languages.....	10 of Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Mathematics.....	4 of Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Natural Sciences ..	2 of Rs. 20 per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

1st Class	10 of Rs. 15 per mensem.
2nd Class	19 of Rs. 10 per mensem.

A certain number of Undergraduates, who are unable to pay the College fee, are admitted free.

List of Principals.

1845, John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
1862, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1866, Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.

1871.

Principal.

Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A., *Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy; Acting Educational Inspector, Central Division.*

Robert George Oxenham, M.A., *Professor of English Literature, Deccan College, Acting* Principal and Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.

Professors.

Francis James Candy, M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Johann Georg Bühler, Ph.D., Professor of Oriental Languages. *Acting Educational Inspector, Northern Division.*

Rámkrishna Gopál Bhándárkar, M.A., *Acting* Professor of Oriental Languages.

I. B. Lyon, Esq., Professor of Chemistry.

Henry Spencer Kenrick Bellairs, M.A., *Acting* Professor of English Literature.

Mahádev Govind Ránadé, M.A., LL.B., Assistant Professor of English Literature.

Sayed Abdul Fatti Moulvi, *Reader in Arabic.*
Mirzá Sádikáli Fraidun, Assistant Arabic Teacher.

Shastris.

Vithal Ganesh Patvardhan.
Bhimáchárya bin Rámbhat Zalakikar.

Dakshiná Fellows.

Dalál, Jamshedji Ardesir, M.A., LL.B. } Seniors.
Telang, Káshináth Trimbak, M.A., LL.B. }
Talayárkhán, Mánikshán Jehángier, B.A., LL.B.

(1) Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev, B.A.
Chitnis, Sábájiráo Chintáman, B.A.
(2) Sayáni, Ibráhim Muhámmad, B.A.

Extra Fellow.

Bhábhá, Hormasji Jehángier, M.A.

Librarian.

Chitnis, Sábájiráo Chintáman, B.A.

Superintendent.

* Bhángavkar, Káshináth Náráyan.

Senior Scholars.

* Bhángavkar, Káshináth Náráyan	Elph. Fund.
Pendse, Káshináth Balvant, B.A.	,,
(3) Wádiá, Dosábhái Nasarvánji, B.A.	,,
* Bhat, Dámodar Dinánáth.....	,,
* Kápadiá, Jagjivan Bhánushankar	,,
* Kohiyár, Jehángier Erachsháh	Clare.

Honorary Junior Students.

* Bátliválá, Edalji Sorábji.
* Kángá, Sorábji Pestanji.

Junior Scholars.

* Bhándárkar, Shivrám Vithal	Elph. Fund.
* Desái, Navroji Pálanji	,,
* Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishna	,,
* Jambusariá, Bejanji Mánikji	,,
* Joshi, Ganesh Venkatesh.....	,,
* Kámá, Mervánji Mancherji	,,
* Kángá, Fardunji Mánikji.....	,,
* Kirtikar, Vithal Khanderáo	West.
* Kutár, Kharshedji Rastamji	Clare.
* Pánandikar, Gopál Venkatesh	West.
* Pandit, Hari Mahádev	Clare.
* Patel, Behrámji Bamanji.....	,,
* Sáthe, Mahádev Anant	,,
* Vaidya, Rámchandra Janárdan	West.

* Passed the F. A. Examination.
(1) Bhugwandas Purshotumdas Sanskrit Scholar for 1870 and 1871. Passed M.A.Examination in Languages.
(2) Ellis Scholar.
(3) Rájá of Dhár Prizeman.

(4) *	Ved, Dulabji Dharamshi	West.
	Bháte, Sadáshiv Bálkrishna	Clare.
	Bilimoriá, Sorábji Mancherji	,,
	Dalvi, Sitárám Yashvant	,,
	Dámle, Krishnáji Hari	,,
	Gádgil, Pándurang Dhonddev	,,
	Gokhalé, Rámchandra Vishnu	,,
	Gopipuriá, Bápuji Virjibhái	,,
	Hakim, Muhámmad Hussein	,,
	Kámá, Kharshedji Pestanji	,,
	Kirtikar, Sitárám Bálkrishna	,,
	Kirtikar, Vináyak Lakshuman	,,
	Mandlik, Dhondo Gangádhar	,,
	Mehtá, Gunvantrám Mahádevrám	Clare.
	Paránjapyé, Vishvanáth Vináyak	,,
	Parelkar, Bhagvantráo Balvant	,,
	Párikh, Hirálál Tribhuvandás	,,
(5)	Rájvadé, Gopál Vishnu	Gaikavád.
	Sule, Sitárám Bhagvant	,,
	Bharuchá, Sheriárji Dádábhái	West.
	Gandhi, Vithal Váman	,,
	Ghaisás, Keshav Vishnu	,,
	Gothoskar, Sakhárám Pándurang	,,
	Joshi, Bhárgav Vithal	,,
	Khádilkar, Bháskar Yashvant	,,
	Khándekar, Govind Rámchandra	,,
	Khota, Náráyan Venkáji	,,
	Kothárc, Vináyak Krishnaráo	,,
	McAfee, Frank	,,
	Nábar, Báji Náráyan	Clare.
	Nimbkar, Janárdan Raghunáth	West.
	Phátak, Krishnáji Vishnu	,,
	Shroff, Dorábji Dhanjibhái	,,

University Scholars.

(5) Agáshe, Náráyan Bhikáji.
(5) Limaye, Hari Váman.
(5) Oka, Váman Dáji.

Government Exhibitioners.—From Sind.

Bhavnáni, Davlatrám Suratsing.
Chandanáni, Pritamdás Parsumal.

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* Passed the F. A. Examination.
(4) Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholar.
(5) Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholar.

From the Central Provinces.

Asirkar, Vishnu Mahipat.
Sudábatulu Rangayá.

Commoners.

* Bombotválá, Sorábji Adarji.
* Khambátá, Jehángier Kaikhoshru.
* Lád, Vithal Bháu.
* Pandit, Ganesh Gopál.
* Prabhákar, Anandráo Sitárám.
* Ratnágar, Nasarvánji Jamshedji.
* Ráo, Ganpat Sadáshiv.
Arjáni, Mánikji Dádábhái.
Bhándupválá, Dorábji Hormasji.
Bhénde, Káshináth Krishna.
Chinái, Hormasji Kharshedji.
Cooper, Dádábhái Hormasji.
Dádi, Kharshedji Fardunji.
Dáruválá, Jamshedji Nasarvánji.
Dastur, Jamshedji Navroji.
Dátár, Govind Venkatráo.
Doctor, Phirozsháh Pálanji.
Gandeviá, Hormasji Bamanji.
Javeri, Motilál Mohanlál.
Káji, Bálkrishnadás Brijbhukandás.
Kángá, Mánikji Hormasji.
Mádan, Jijibhái Frámji.
Master, Frámji Bamanji.
Mávlankar, Váman Keshav.
Mehtá, Karpurrám Manmathrám.
Munshi, Motilál Mugatlál.
Patel, Frámji Kharshedji.
Páthak, Pestanji Hormasji.
Sátáráválá, Ratanji Mancherji.
Sethná, Nasarvánji Edalji.
Store, Ishvarrái Jagjivandás.
Thánvi, Vasanji Gopál.
Bardi, Sorábji Kharshedji.
Dádi, Mancherji Dádábhái.
Gokhalé, Vishvanáth Vináyak.
Kámá, Nasarvánji Pestanji.
Kámá, Navroji Pestanji.
Kángá, Dinsháh Pestanji.

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* Passed the F. A. Examination.

Lavji, Ardesir Ratanji.
Modi, Hormasji Ratanji.
Ovalekar, Moreshvar Náráyan.
Patel, Ratanji Dhanjibhái.
Ráchmálá, Shrinivás Nayadu.

Free Students.

* Alpaiválá, Dádábhái Jamshedji.
* Dadibarjorná, Frámji Navroji.
* Jog, Pralhád Náráyan.
* Kángá, Jamshedji Behrámji.
* Karmarkar, Vithal Bápuji.
* Khárkar, Bápuji Mahipat.
* Mirzá, Sádikáli Gulámrázá Fraidun.
Angal, Anáji Báburáo.
Bháve, Mahádev Anant.
Bhidé, Bápu Parshurám.
Chinái, Jamshedji Aspandiárji.
Dalál, Dinsháh, Kharshedji.
Desái, Amulkrái Harderám.
Korgávkar, Suryáji Bálkrishna.
Lentin, Ardesir Bejanji.
Múlpekar, Náráyan Ramchandra.
Nádarsháh, Jamshedji Dádábhái.
Nánávati, Mathurádás Harjivandás.
Pandit, Narsirám Jayashankar.
Ráo, Bálkrishna Bhaváníshankar.
Acharekar, Atmárám Náráyan.
Bávdekar, Shivrám Balvant.
Bohrá, Mansukhlál Devchand.
Godbolé, Balvant Govind.
Kirke, Nánábhái Bábulji.
Kshirságar, Vináyak Bhimáji.
Patel, Muhámmad Virji.
Phátak, Krishnáji Bápu.
Tipnis, Krishnaráo Sakhárám.

II. DECCAN COLLEGE.

(Recognized 1860.)

On the occupation of the Deccan by the British Government in 1818, it was found that a certain portion of the revenues

* Passed the F. A. Examination.

of the Maráthá State had been yearly set apart for pension and presents to Bráhmans (Dakshiná). To prevent hardship and disappointment, and to fulfil the implied obligations of the new rulers, the British Government continued these payments; but as the pensions and allowances fell in, they resolved, while maintaining the same total expenditure, under the name of the Dakshiná Fund, to devote a portion of it to a more permanently useful end, in the encouragement of such kind of learning as the Bráhmans were willing to cultivate. With this view the Poona College was founded in 1821, as a Sanskrit College, exclusively for Bráhmans.

In 1837 some branches of Hindu learning were dropped; the study of the vernacular and of English was introduced, and the College was opened to all classes; and after having been amalgamated with the English School in 1851, it arose in its present form in 1857, by a separation of the College division from the School division. From another portion of the Dakshiná Fund Dakshiná Fellowships have been founded, of which four, viz. one Senior Fellowship and three Junior Fellowships, are attached to this College.

In 1863 Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., offered to Government the sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to provide suitable College buildings for the Deccan College.

The following endowments are connected with the Deccan College:—

I. Government.

One Senior Fellowship, Rupees 120 per mensem.
Three Junior Fellowships, each of Rupees 62 per mensem.

Scholarships.

A.—Senior Scholarships.

For Languages, 6, tenable for one year ..... } Rs. 20 per mensem.

For Mathematics, 2, tenable for one year ..... } Rs. 20 per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

11 Junior Scholarships of the value of Rupees 10 per mensem, tenable for one year.

All Scholars are further exempted from payment of the monthly College Fee of Rupees 5.

II. Private.

Two Candy Scholarships of the value of Rupees 4 each, one for Maráthi and one for Sanskrit. These Scholarships were founded in 1857 by some Native friends of Major Candy, sometime Principal of this College, in memorial of his long services in the cause of Native literature and education.

List of Principals.

1851 Major Thomas Candy.
1857 Edwin Arnold, M.A.
1860 William Allan Russell, M.A.
1862 William Wordsworth, B.A.

1871.

Principal.

W. Wordsworth, B.A., Professor of Logic, History, and Moral Philosophy. (Ball. Coll. Oxon.)

Professors.

Robert George Oxenham, M.A., *Acting* Principal Elphinstone College, Bombay. (Coll. Exon. Oxon.)

Henry Priestley Jacob, Esq., *Acting* Professor of English Literature.

Kero Laxuman Chhatre, Esq., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Franz Kielhorn, Ph.D. (Breslau). Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies. (*On leave to Europe.*)

Shankar Pándurang Pandit, M.A., *Acting* Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies.

Fellows.

Edward Hamilton Aitken, B.A., Latin Reader.
Ganesh Parshurám Joshi, B.A., Senior Fellow.
Vishnu Moreshvar Mahájani, B.A., Junior do.

Superintendent.

Ganesh Parshurám Joshi, B.A.

Librarian.

Vishnu Moreshvar Mahájani, B.A.

Teachers in Sanskrit attached.

Anant Shástri Pendharkar, 1st Asst. Sanskrit Teacher.
Chintáman Mahádev Shástri Thatté, 2nd do.

Senior Scholars.

* Ganesh Rámchandra Kirloskar.
Gopál Anant Bhat, B.A.
* Keshav Váman Kirtané.
Lakshuman Shivrám Kolatkar, B.A.
(1) * Pándurang Venkatesh Chíntámanipethkar (2).
* Sakhárám Rámchandra Kirloskar.
* Shankar Rámchandra Hátvalné.
Vináyak Rámchandra Bhátávadekar.

Junior Scholars.

* Báláji Rámchandra Sahasrabudhé.
* Dámodar Govind Gházpure.
* Dámodar Bálkrishna Dhulekar.
* Ganpat Venkatesh Limaye.
* Ganesh Pándurang Thakár.
* Gopál Vináyak Bhánap.
* Govind Gangádhar Sáne.
* Shridhar Ganesh Jinsivále.
* Shivrám Parshurám Bhidé.
Vithal Rámkrishna Mhaisalkar.
* Vináyak Mahádev Pandit.

Commoners.

* Anant Náráyan Páthak.
Anáji Rámchandra Jalihál.
Atmárám Vithal Khárkar.
Báláji Krishna Sunthankar.
Bálkrishna Vishnu Mendhalé.
(3) Balvant Náráyan Joshi.
Bápu Narsinh Pánsaré.
Bápuji Vináyak Kharé.
Dámodar Shrinivás Mudliar.
Dámodar Viziarangam Mudliar.
Dámodar Ganesh Kolkar.
(4) * Ganesh Kúshináth Gokhalé.

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* Passed the First Examination in Arts.
(1) Jagonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholar.
(2) Candy Sanskrit Scholar.
(3) Alfred Scholar for English, Kolhapore.
(4) Central Provinces Government Scholar.

Gangádhar Báburáo Jámbhekar.
(1) Ganesh Janárdan Agáshe.
Káshináth Vishnu Bhopatkar.
(5) Káshináth Krishna Lélé.
Keshav Báburáo Pandit.
* Keshav Vishvanáth Patvardhan.
Krishnáji Pándurang Joshi.
*. Krishnáji Parshurám Gádgil.
(6) Mulshankar Purandás Mehtá.
Náráyan Vináyak Chhatre.
Náráyan Vishvanáth Patvardhan.
Nilkanth Vináyak Chhatre.
Pándurang Nilkanth Bhadkamkar.
Rághvendra Venkatesh Chimalági.
Raghunáth Dáji Nagarkar.
Rámchandra Bálkrishna Chitalé.
(7) * Rámchandra Chintáman Dike.
(8) Rámchandra Dáji Náralkar.
Rámchandra Vishvanáth Patvardhan.
Rango Bálkrishna Atre.
(9) Shankar Moro Ránadé.
Shrinivás Govind Bhánap.
Sitárám Hari Chiplunkar.
Svámiráo Ráguvendráo Lokhkar.
Vishnu Krishna Joglekar.
(7) Vishnu Keshav Kunte.
Vishnu Vásudev Phadke.
Vithal Apáji Vada.
Yádav Krishna Sáthe.
Yashvant Bálkrishna Deshmukh.

Free Students.

Bálkrishna Vishnu Bhidé.
Bálkrishna Ganesh Jámbhekar.
Bhimáji Hari Shikharé.
Ganesh Krishna Apté.
Gangádhar Pándurang Gadre.
Hari Ganesh Godbolé.
Káshináth Náráyan Sáne.
Káshináth Govind Karmarkar.

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* Passed the First Examination in Arts.
(1) Jagonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholar.
(5) His Highness Powar of Dhar's Scholar.
(6) His Highness The Rao of Kutch's Scholar.
(7) His Highness Holkar's Scholar.
(8) Alfred Scholar for Sanskrit, Kolhapore.
(9) Candy Marathi Scholar.

Mahádev Trimbak Chiplunkar.
Moro Váman Kirtané.
Rámchandra Ganesh Bakhalé.
Rámchandra Krishna Thakár.
Shrinivás Konheráo Roddá.
Váman Prabhákar Bháve.
Vithal Trimbak Abhyánkar.
Vithal Ganesh Kirtané.

III. FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION, BOMBAY.

(RECOGNIZED 1861.)

This Institution arose out of an English School for Native youths, founded by the Rev. Dr. Wilson in 1832, and originally dependent on local contributions. It was afterwards recognized in 1835 by the Church of Scotland, and in 1843 by the Free Church of Scotland, from which body it receives the greater part of its funds. The following endowments are attached to the Institution :—

Endowed Scholarships.

One Fleming (Jas. N.) Scholarship, of.....	Rs.	150 per annum.
One Fleming Scholarship, of.....	„	100 per annum.
Nesbit Memorial Theological Scholarship, of	„	12 per mensem.
Smyttan Memorial Scholarship, of	„	100 per annum.
Lang Scholarship	„	10 per mensem.
Miller (H.) do.	„	100 per annum.
Nesbit Memorial Literary Scholarship.....	„	60 per annum.
St. Clair Jameson Memorial Scholarship...	„	60 per annum.
Four Fleming Nomination Scholarships, each.....	„	50 per annum.
Purvis Scholarship	„	6 per mensem.
Molesworth Scholarship	„	50 per annum.
Davidson ditto	„	40 per annum.

Endowed Prizes.

The Wilson Prize.
The Rájá of Dhár Prize.
The Campbell Prize.
The Murray Mitchell Prize.
The Bálá Gopál Joshi Prize.

The following *Subscription Scholarships* are also provided:—

Two by the Trustees of the late W. Whyte, Esq	Rs.	150 per annum.
One Douglas Scholarship	„	100 per annum.
One Gillespie Mitchell Scholarship	„	100 per annum.

1871.

Convener.

The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Instructor in Theology, Indian Languages and Elementary Natural History.

Other Instructors.

The Rev. Richard Stothert, M.A., Logic and Moral Philosophy.
The Rev. W. Stephen, M.A., Classics and History.
The Rev. J. Small, English Literature.
Mr. Navroji Dorábji Khandáláválá, B.A., Mathematics and Physical Science.

Teacher in Sanskrit attached.

Ráoji Rámchandra Shástri Upásani.

Graduate.

Anandráo Sakhárám Barve, B.A. ... Fleming Scholar.

Under-Graduates.

† Venkatráo Rukhamángad Inámdár.
Lálji Náráyanji Thákur.
Purshotam Náráyandás Thákur.
Thákurdás Navalchand Mehtá.
Govind Dhonddev Paránjapye.

IV. BOMBAY ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

(Recognized in 1869.)

St. Xavier's College owes its origin to the development and growth of St. Mary's Institution and the European Roman Catholic Orphanage.—In it undergraduates may pursue their University studies under the same advantages as those enjoyed at the St. Mary's High School.

† Passed the First Examination in Arts.

The site of the College was granted by Government in 1867. The funds are chiefly supplied from private sources, aid being promised by Government.

There are two endowed Scholarships connected with the College.

(*a*). The Mission Scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem, granted to that boarder of St. Mary's Institution who has passed the last Matriculation Examination and continues his studies at St. Xavier's College, unless he be otherwise provided for.

(*b*). The Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem tenable for two years.

Portuguese boys are only eligible for this Scholarship. It is to be awarded according to the merits of an English Essay, announced at the time and place of competition. The candidate must have attended two years immediately preceding the University Examination, either St. Mary's or St. Xavier's School, and having passed that Examination continue his studies at St. Xavier's College.

The Competition takes place in the month of November.

1871.

Rector.

The Rev. A. Leiter, S. J., D. D., Professor of Latin and Religion.

Professors.

The Rev. J. A. Willy, S. J., D. D., Prefect of Studies, Professor of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy.
The Rev. R. Rive, S. J., D.D., Professor of Logic.
The Rev. T. Rigby, S. J., Professor of Mathematics.
The Rev. L. Bodoano, S. J., Professor of English Literature.
The Rev. A. Zimmermann, S.J., Professor of Sanskrit and History.

Under-Graduates.

Senior.

* Michael McDermott.
* Simon O'Shaughnessy.
* Bhagvant Mangesh Wágle.
* Janárdan Sundarji Kirtikar.

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* Passed the First Examination in Arts.

Junior.

Thomas A. D'Monte.
Thomas Duncan, Kurrachee Scholarship.
Louis D'Souza.
James Russell O. Goldsmith.
Vasantráo B. Vijayakar.
Ramráo B. Vijayakar.
Peter Gomes.
Káshináth R. Welkar.
Idánmal Mulchand Mansukháni.
James Bryan, Univ. Latin and Mission Scholarships.
Vináyak Sundarji Dharádhar.
Pránlál Bhogilál.
Ardesir Dhanjibhái Shroff.
Bulákhi Gangádás Desái.
Govind W. Kánitkar.
Vináyak Pándurangji.
Javerilál B. Desái.

V. GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

The foundation of this Institution is due to a subscription which was raised by the inhabitants of Bombay in the month of November 1852, on the eve of the departure from India of Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Chief Justice, who had been for nearly nine years President of the Board of Education, to found a Professorship of Jurisprudence as a memorial of his long connection with both law and education in India.

This endowment yields a monthly income of Rs. 169, to which Government contribute a subsidy, which was fixed in 1856 at Rs. 100 per mensem, the aggregate being the stipend of the Perry Professor of Jurisprudence. Government also contributes Rs. 600 per mensem for the maintenance of two Professorships of Law.

Lectures are delivered on the following subjects:—

I. Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law.

II. Personal Rights and Status and the Law of Succession.

III. The Law of Property, Contracts, and Torts.

IV. The Law of Evidence, of Crimes, and of Procedure, Civil and Criminal.

1871.

Professors.

Edward Tyrrel Leith, LL.M. *Barrister-at-Law,* Government Professor of Law.

John O'Leary, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Government Professor of Law.

Charles Frederick Farran, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.

* *I. Senior Law Students.*

Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev, B.A.
Bhábhá, Hormasji Jehángier, M.A.
Kotháre, Anandráo Krishnaráo B.A.
Nánávati, Dáyábhái Harjivandás, B.A.
Kolá, Barjorji Jamshedji, B.A.
Barve, Anandráo Sakhárám, B.A.
Chemburkar, Krishnaráo Antobá, B.A.
Taláti, Edalji Dorábji, B.A.
Chitnis, Sábájiráo Chintáman, B.A.
Keskar, Hari Bhagvant, B.A.
Ránadé, Govind Krishna, B.A.
Tulu, Ráoji Vásudev, B.A

† *II. Junior Law Students.*

‡ Káthavaté, Abáji Vishnu, B.A.
Khandálávála, Navroji Dorábji, B.A.
Wádiá, Dosábhái Nasarvánji, B.A.
Patvardhan, Vináyak Rámchandra, B.A.
Desái, Manilál Govindrám.
Ojá, Lakshmishankar Hariprasád.

III. Candidate Law Students.

Bhat, Chintáman Náráyan, B.A.
Pendse, Káshináth Balvant, B.A.
Patel, Bohrámji Bamanji.
Pandit, Hari Mahádev.

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* All Senior Law Students are exempted from the payment of Fees.
† All Juniors are Paying Students.
‡ Prize awarded for proficiency in the Jurisprudence Examination.

Ved, Dulabji Dharamsi.
Bhándárkar, Shivrám Vithal.
Bhat, Dámodar Diuánáth.
Gokhalé, Rámchandra Vishnu.
Thákar, Lálji Náráyan.
Thákar, Purshotam Náráyan.
Khárkar, Yashvant Vináyak.
Asirkar, Vishnu Mahipat.
Seth, Tulsidás Manmohandás.
Paudvál, Dvárkánáth Sakhárám.
Davé, Shivlál Káshirám.
Inámdár, Venkatráo Rukhumángad.
Contractor, Bamanji Phirozsháh.
Máylankar, Váman Keshav.
Ovalekar, Ganpat Gopináth.
Shroff, Kávasji Mervánji.
Mádan, Jijibhái Frámji.
Karanjáválá, Ratanji Bhikáji.
Store, Ishvarlál Jagjivandás.
Sethná, Nasarvánji Edalji.
Káji, Bálkrishna Brijabhukandás.
Pandit, Narsirám Jayashankar.
Shroff, Ardesir Dhanjibhái.
Mansukháni, Idánmal Mulchand.

VI. GRANT COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860).

Grant College was established in the year 1845, under the name of the Grant Medical College, as a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay, with whom the system of instruction pursued in it originated. The object of its establishment is "to impart, through a scientific system, the benefit of medical instruction to the Natives of Western India." A moiety of the cost of the building was defrayed by Sir Robert Grant's friends, the remainder by Government. The funds for the support of the College, with the exception of certain endowments for the encouragement of deserving students, are contributed by Government.

The College is under the immediate control of a Principal, who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction. Lectures are delivered in the English language, on every branch of

Medical Science, by Professors, who are generally officers on the Bombay Medical Establishment.

There is also attached to the College a secondary School for the instruction of young men in Medical Science through the Maráthi language. The Teachers are Graduates of the College and Licentiates of Medicine of the University of Bombay. Clinical and practical instruction is imparted in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, which contains 350 beds, and has attached (*a*) an Obstetric Institution with 30 beds and a Dispensary for Diseases of Women and Children; (*b*) an Ophthalmic Hospital (Cowasjee Jehanghier Ophthalmic Hospital) with 60 beds, and an Eye Dispensary for the treatment of persons affected with diseases of the Eye; (*c*) a Hospital for Incurables built by the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy family, containing 40 beds. There are also two detached buildings, each with 20 beds, for the treatment of persons suffering from Contagious diseases.

The Students are arranged in three classes :—

1. Graduates and Undergraduates of the University of Bombay, who are educated through the English language for Medical Degrees.

2. Members of the European Branch of the Government Medical Subordinate Department, who are educated through the English language for the grade of Apothecary.

3. Members of the Native Branch of the Government Medical Subordinate Department, and Candidates from various Anglo-Vernacular Schools of the Presidency and Mofussil, who are educated through the Maráthi language for the grade of Hospital Assistant.

The College possesses the following endowments :—

The Farish, Carnac, Anderson, Reid, McLennan, Jamkhandi, Cowasji Jehanghier Readymoney, Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Byramji Jejeebhoy and Keshavji Naik Scholarships and Medal Funds; the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Medical Book Fund, Prize Fund, and Gold Medal Fund, Sir J. P. Willoughby, His Highness the Gaicowar of Baroda, and Dinshâh Mânikji Petit Book Funds, and Hemabhoy Vakatchand Medal Fund; the Burnes and Arnott Medals.

The aggregate sum on account of these endowments, amounting to Rupees 1,16,800, is lodged in the Government Treasury.

Formerly the College conferred upon its students a Diploma or License to practise Medicine, and the designation "Graduate of Grant College." There are at the present time fifty-seven such Graduates, who are either engaged in the private practice of their profession or are in the service of Government. Upon the establishment of the University of Bombay, the College ceased to grant diplomas, and became affiliated to the University as a College for medical education.

List of Principals.

1845, Charles Morehead, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1860, John Peet, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1865, Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
1865, Robert Haines, M.B.
1866, William Guyer Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.

1871.

Principal.

W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P., Professor of Physiology.

Professors.

F. S. Stedman, M.R.C.S., Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

J. T. Mackenzie, M.B., Professor of Surgery, Clinical Surgery and Dental Surgery.

W. Dymock, B.A., Oxon., M.R.C.S., Professor of Pathology. (*Europe.*)

I. B. Lyon, M.R.C.S., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

A. V. Ward, M.R.C.S., Professor of Midwifery. (*Europe.*)

W. Gray, M.B., Professor of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum.

J. H. Sylvester, M.R.C.S., Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Comparative Anatomy.

W. S. Eccles, M.R.C.S., Professor of Hygiene.

S. Smith, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica.

D. Young, M.D., Acting Professor of Botany.

A. M. Rogers, M.R.C.S., Acting Professor of Midwifery.

J. Arnott, M.D., C.M., Acting Professor of Pathology.

Teachers of the Vernacular Class.

Bhikáji Amrut Chobé, G.G.M.C., Teacher of Anatomy and Physiology.

Sakhárám Arjun Rávut, L.M., Teacher of Medicine and Midwifery.

Gopál Shivrám Vaidya, L.M., Teacher of Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence.

Shántárám Vithal Sanzgiré, L.M., Teacher of Chemistry and Materia Medica.

	Senior Scholars.	*Foundation.*
†	Jeronimo Accacio daGama	Free.
†	Domingo Brass Valles	Carnac.
†	Shántárám Vináyak Kámat	Anderson.
†	Kásam Virji Patel	Farish.
†	Robert Bedford	Special allowance granted by Government.
†	Tribhuvandás Motichand Sháh	Farish and Exhibition.
†	Hormasji Dádábhái Masáni	Farish.
†	Temulji Bhikáji Nárimán	Carnac.
†	Trimbak Sakhárám Shirválkar	Farish.
†	Mahádev Yashvant Paránjapye	Reid and Exhibition.

Junior Scholars.

	Antonio Manoel DeSouza	Reid.
	Dharmáji Ganesh Kámat	Exhibition.
*	Nasarvánji Navroji Khambátá	Anderson.
	Kaikhosru Sorábji Nárimán	Carnac.
	Bhálchandra Krishna Bhátavadekar	Anderson.
	Nicolas Salvador DaCosta	Farish.
	Josquim Vincent Coutinho	Carnac.
	Joseph Pereira	Anderson.
	Ganesh Rámchandra Desái	Exhibition.
	Rámdás Gangádás Saraiyá	Exhibition.
	Krishnáji Gopál Páthak	Exhibition.
	Jamshedji Dinsháh Khambátá	Exhibition.
	Vináyak Rámchandra Patvardhan, B.A.	Exhibition.
	Dosábhái Barjorji Kándáválá	Free.
	Yashvant Pándurang Godámbe	Free.
	Abdul Ghání Hakim	Free.
	John Alcantara Antao	Free.
	Mancherji Sorábji Postválá	Free.

† Passed the First Examination for L.M.
* Passed the First Examination in Arts.

Ignacio Domingos Nunes	Free.
Rámchandra Gopál Deshmukh, B.A.	Free.
Rastamji Hormasji Nánávati	Free.
Philiph De Conceicao	Free.
Timothy McLoughlin	Free.
Samsudin Jivábhái Sulemáni	Free.
Hormasji Behrámji Doctor	Free.
Santanna Mendes	Free.
Luis Joseph Pinto	Free.
Hiráji Jehángier Khambátá	Free.
Luis D'Mello	Free.
Sorábsháh Hormasji Dántrá	Free.
Lucien Augusto	Free.
Dominic Anthoney Gomes	Government.
John Thomas DeCunha	Government.
Bellarmino Lobo	Government.
Phirózsháh Jamshedji Damniá	Government.
Rastamji Pestanji Bharuchá	Government.
Pascoal Manoel DaSilva	Free.
Navroji Kharsháji Antiá	Free.
Bejanji Pestanji Benett	Free.
Dattu Ganesh Sabnis	Exhibition.
Bejanji Dádábhái Kápadiá	Jamkhandi.
* Kánobá Ranchhoddás Kirtikar	Government.
Krishnaráo Vishvanáth Dhurandhar	Government.
Mánikji Edalji Reporter	Government.
Mánikji Mancherji Gimi	Government.
Daniel Dalgado	Government.
Rámlál Lallubhái Doctor	Exhibition.
Kharshedji Ardesir Dalál	Cowasji Jehanghier.
Mánikji Dádábhái Mákuni	Cowasji Jehanghier.
Lakshuman Bábáji Lád	Free.
Behrámji Nasarvánji Koyáji	Free.
Mánikji Kávasji Arjáni	Free.
Shridhar Váman Kirtané	Free.
Martin Malcolm	Free.
Lallubhái Bhagvándás Káji	Free.
Ratanbhadra Manibhadra Pándya	Free.
Shivnáth Rámnáth Vyás	Free.
Sorábji Dosábhái Nádarsháh	Free.
Dádábhái Barjorji Gandeviá	Free.
Nicholas DeAlvaries	Free.
Govind Vásudev Tillu	Free.
Thomas Charles Murray	Free.

* Passed the First Examination in Arts.

VII. POONA CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1865).

The Poona Civil Engineering College arose out of a School established in Poona in 1854 for the purpose of educating subordinates for the Public Works Department.

The College is under the control of the Principal, who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction.

The College is divided into three Departments.

1. Matriculated students of the University of Bombay, who are educated through the English language for University Degrees in Civil Engineering.

Students who are educated through the medium of the English language up to the standard required for qualification as Overseers.

Vernacular students who prosecute their studies in the College and the workshops attached to it with the object of becoming educated maistries.

Attached to the College are workshops, where practical instruction is conveyed to the students, and where work of various kinds is executed for Government and the Public.

In July 1863, Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, offered to Government the sum of Rupees 50,000 to assist in the erection of suitable buildings for the College. The foundation stone was laid by His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere on the 5th August 1865.

Fellowships.

Two Fellowships of Rs. 50 each, tenable for 2 years, are attached to the College.

Scholarships.

The following Scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition :—

1	of Rs.	15	per	mensem.
1	„	12	„	„
3	„	10	„	„
1	„	9	„	„
5	„	8	„	„
3	„	7	„	„
4	„	6	„	„

10 of Rs. 5 per mensem.
2 „ 4 „ „
2 „ 3 „ „

McDougall Scholarship.

1 of Rs. 6 per mensem.

McDougall Scholarship.

On the retirement from India of the Rev. James McDougall in 1862, a subscription was raised by the ex-Students of the Poona Civil Engineering College for the purpose of perpetuating in the then School the name of its former Principal. A sum of Rupees 1,300 was subscribed, and from the interest accruing from this sum an amount of Rupees 72 is placed annually at the disposal of the Principal to be awarded as a Scholarship to the most deserving student.

Frere Scholarship.

At a meeting of the Native inhabitants of Poona, held on 11th November 1866, Khán Bahádur Padamji Pestanji presiding, it was resolved—That in order to perpetuate in Poona the memory of His Excellency Sir Bartle H. E. Frere a fund be raised, and a Scholarship in connection with His Excellency's name be established in the Poona Civil Engineering College. This Scholarship, value Rupees 25 per mensem, is tenable for one year, and will be conferred on that student who shall have obtained most marks in the preceding First Examination in Civil Engineering, provided that he shall not at the same time hold a Fellowship or Scholarship in any college affiliated to the University.

List of Principals.

1854 The Rev. James McDougall.
1857 Henry Coke, M.A.
1859 Captain G. Close, R.E.
1864 Captain H. Wilkins, R.E.
1865 Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.B., F.G.S.

1871.

Principal.

Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.B., F.G.S.

Professors and Teachers.

Samuel Cooke, B.A.,L.C.E., Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

Dáji Nilkant Nagarkar, Esq., Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.

Báláji Bápuji Sáne, B.A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

Gopál Raghunáth Mahiskar, Esq., Teacher of the Junior Class.

Vináyak Báji Gokhalé, Esq., Head Teacher of the Maistry Class.

* Náráyan Bábáji Joshi, Assistant Teacher of the Maistry Class.

Robert Royal, Esq., Superintendent Mechanical School.

GRADUATES.

Fellows.

Abraham Samuel Nágávkar, L.C.E.
Rámchandra Govind Oka, L.C.E.
* Gangádhar Rámkrishna Kiráne.

Frere Scholar.

Káshináth Rámchandra Godbolé, B.A.

Under-Graduates holding Scholarships.

Third year Students.

* Náráyan Vináyak Dáte.
* Pándurang Gopál Gupté.

Second year Students.

Prabhákar Gangádhar Bhidé.
Vináyak Krishna Bhátavadekar.
Nasarvánji Dorábji Bhadá.
Vishvanáth Mohaniráj Dharmádhikári.
Lakshuman Pándurang Karandikar.

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* Has passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering.

First year Students.

Jagannáth Vishnu Dámlé.
Vásudev Hari Karve.
Dáyábhái Mugátlál Nánávati.
Krishnaráo Narsopant Mávlankar.
Shankar Bisto Nárgir.
H. C. Macnee.
Eknáth Sakhárám Lavánivál.

Under-Graduates not holding Scholarships.

Third year Students.

* Ganesh Náráyan Soman.
* Rámchandra Balvant Támbé.
* Gustádji Dorábji Narimán.
* Balvant Govind Jámbhekar.

Second year Students.

Mancherji Kávasji Nánávati.
Bamanji Sorábji Chanduliválá.
Rámchandra Prabhákar Saranjámé.
Henry Rennison.
† Charles Whittell.
Motilál Vajibhái Desái.
Mánikji Hormasji Vajifdár.
Bálkrishna Náráyan Pilé.
Ráoji Ganesh Bhándárkar.
Nánáji Náráyan Váslekar.

First year Students.

Pándurang Bachájí Bahulikar.
Vithal Rághobá Tarkhadkar.
Pándurang Sakhárám Barvé.
Pándurang Káshináth Mehendalé.
Vishnu Hari Shikharé.
Rámchandra Ballál Mulé.
Dhondo Sakhárám Sáthe.
Yádav Govind Párkhi.
Rudarji Sundarji Ráná.
Hormasji Ardesir Kángá.

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* Has passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering.
† Draws special allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem.

XII.

Accounts of Endowments and Benefactions.

ENDOWMENTS.

I.	The Munguldass Nathoobhoy's Travelling Fellowship	Rs.	20,000
II.	The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal	„	5,000
III.	The Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship	„	10,000
IV.	The Homejee Cursetjee Prize	„	5,000
V.	The Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships ...	„	10,000
VI.	The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship	„	4,500
VII.	The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship	„	5,000
VIII.	The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal.....	„	5,000
IX.	The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship	„	5,000
X.	The James J. Berkley Gold Medal	„	8,000
	Carried over...Rs.		77,500

	Brought over...	Rs.	77,500	
XI.	The Ellis Prize	„	1,500	
XII.	The Hebbert and La-Touche Scholarship	„	5,000	
XIII.	The Wilson Philological Lectureship	„	23,500	
XIV.	The Ellis Scholarship	„	7,500	
XV.	The Chancellor's Medal...	„		
XVI.	The Arnould Scholarship .	„	6,000	
				1,21,000

BENEFACTIONS.

I.	University Hall	Rs.	1,00,000	
II.	University Arms and Common Seal	„	1,200	
III.	University Library Building Fund	„	2,00,000	
IV.	The Rajabai Tower with Clock and Peal of Bells.	„	2,00,000	
V.	Mace for the University...	„	1,200	
				5,02,400
	Total...	Rs.		6,23,400

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

ENDOWMENTS.

I.—THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY'S TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

(Rs. 20,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1870 *to* 31*st March* 1871.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1870			1870		
	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of..... Rs. 20,000 0		May 5.	By amount paid to the New Bank of Bombay, for commission on interest of Rs. 70 on Government Notes at ¼ per cent	0 4 0
Mar. 31.	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay..... „ 741 7				
		20,741 7 0	June 1.	„ to Mr. Shripád Bábáji Thákur, B.A., being the 4th Instalment of the Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship ...	400 0 0
May 5.	„ Interest on Rs. 3,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1835-36) from 30th September 1869 to 31st March 1870	70 0 0			
	Carried forward...	20,811 7 0		Carried forward ..	400 4 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.			Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.
	Brought over...	20,811	7	0		Brought over	400	4	0
1870					1870				
July 28.	To Interest on Rs. 2,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1854-55) from 31st December 1869 to 30th June 1870	40	0	0	July 28..	By amount paid for ¼ per cent commission on interest of Rs. 40 on Government Notes	0	4	0
					Aug. 11.	„ for a stamp on Pass Book	0	1	0
Aug. 31.	„ Interest on Rs. 14,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1842-43) from 1st February 1870 to 1st August 1870	290	0	0	„ 31..	„ for ¼ per cent. commission on interest of Rs. 290 on Government Notes ...	0	11	7
					Oct. 21..	„ Ditto ditto on Rs. 70 ditto ...	0	4	0
Oct. 21..	„ Interest on Rs. 3,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1835-36) from 31st March to 30th September 1870	70	0	0	1871 Jan. 6..	„ to Mr. Shripád Bábáji Thákur, B.A., being the 5th Instalment of the Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship ...	400	0	0
1871					„ 13..	„ for a stamp on Pass Book	0	1	0
Feb. 20.	„ Interest on Rs. 2,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1854-55) from 30th June to 31st December 1870	40	0	0	„ 15..	„ for renewing fee on 1 Government Note	1	0	0
					Feb. 20..	„ for ¼ per cent. commission on interest of Rs. 40 on Government Note ...	0	4	0

Mar. 21.	„ Interest on Rs. 14,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1842-43) from 1st August to 1st February 1871	290	0	0	Mar. 21.	„ Ditto ditto of Rs. 290 on Government Notes		0	11	7
						Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs.20,000	0	0		
					„ 31.	Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay .. „	737	13	10	
								20,737	13	10
	Total Rupees	21,541	7	0		Total Rupees		21,541	7	0

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.

April 1st, 1871.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

II.—THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1870 *to* 31*st March* 1871.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
1870		Rs. a. p.	1870		Rs. a. p.
	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of. Rs. 5,000 0 0		June 14.	By amount paid to the Mint Master for preparing a Gold Medal for Mr. Balvant Bhikâji Vakhárkar, B.A., in 1869.....	191 2 6
Mar. 31.	Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ... „ 842 0 5		July 28..	„ Ditto to the New Bank of Bombay for commission on interest of Rs. 100 on Government Note at ¼ per cent.	0 4 0
		5,842 0 5			
July 28.	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1854-55) from 31st December 1869 to 30th June 1870 ...	100 0 0	Aug. 11..	„ Ditto for a stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
1871 Mar. 23.	„ Amount of the value of 25 copies of the Essay on the "Connection between the Physical Geography of India and the History of the Country," purchased by the		Sept. 28.	„ Ditto to the Education Society's Press, for printing 450 copies of the Essay on "A Comparison of different Styles of Architecture in respect of their suitabi-	

Feb.	20.	Medallist, Mr. Balvant Bhikáji Vakhárkar, B.A.....	10	0	0	1871			
		„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1854-55) from 30th June to 31st December 1870	100	0	0	Jan.	13.	„ Ditto for a stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
								lity for Public and Domestic Buildings in India"	322 14 5
							17.	„ Ditto to the Education Society's Press for printing 350 copies of the Essay on "The Connection between the Physical Geography of India and the History of the Country".	112 8 7
								„ Ditto for ¼ per cent. commission on interest of Rs. 100 on Government Note	0 4 0
									627 3 6
								Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for .....Rs.	5,000 0 0
							Mar.	31. Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ...	424 12 11
									5,424 12 11
		Total Rupees	6,052	0	5			Total Rupees	6,052 0 5

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.

April 1*st*, 1871.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

III.—THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 10,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1870 *to* 31*st March* 1871.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
1870		Rs. a. p.	1870		Rs. a. p.
	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of ...Rs. 10,000 0 0		July 28.	By amount paid to the New Bank of Bombay for commission on interest of Rs. 100 on Government Note at ¼ per cent	0 4 0
Mar. 31.	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ... 415 7 0	10,415 7 0	Aug. 11.	„ Ditto for a stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
			„ 31	„ Ditto for ¼ per cent. commission on interest of Rs. 100 on Government Note	0 4 0
July 28.	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1854-55) from 31st December 1869 to 30th June 1870.....	100 0 0	Sept. 14.	„ Ditto to Mr. Yashvant Vásudev Athalé, being the first half yearly instalment of the Sanskrit Scholarship of 1870-71	200 0 0
Aug. 31.	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1842-43)				

	from 1st February to 1st August 1870	100	0	0	1871 Jan. 13.	„ Ditto for a stamp on Pass Book		0	1	0
1871 Feb. 20.	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1854-55) from 30th June to 31st December 1870	100	0	0	Feb. 20.	„ Ditto ¼ per cent. commission on interest of Rs. 100 on Government Note		0	4	0
					Mar. 21.	„ Ditto ditto		0	4	0
					„ 31.	„ Ditto to Mr. Yashvant Vásudev Athalé, being the second half-yearly instalment of the Sanskrit Scholarship of 1870-71.....		200	0	0
Mar. 21.	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1842-43) from 1st August 1870 to 1st February 1871	100	0	0		Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for ..... Rs. 10,000 0		401	2	0
					„ „	Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ... „ 414 5				
								10,414	5	0
	Total Rupees	10,815	7	0		Total Rupees		10,815	7	0

For the Board of Accounts,
April 1*st*, 1871. W. LOUDON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

IV.—THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE PRIZE FUND.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1870 *to* 31*st March* 1871.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.	1870 Aug. 11.	By amount paid for a stamp on Pass Book	Rs. a. p. 0 1 0
1870	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of ... Rs. 5,000 0 0		„ 31.	„ Ditto to the New Bank of Bombay for commission on interest of Rs. 100 on a Promissory Note at ¼ per cent	0 1 0
Mar. 31.	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay... „ 794 4 3		Oct. 8.	„ Ditto to the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, for a Bill of Exchange for £18 10*s.* 10*d* in favour of Messrs. H. S. King and Co., London, at 1*s.* 10½*d.*, for Homejee Cursetjee Prize Books awarded to Mr. Jehángiershâh Erachshâh Kohiyár	200 0 0
		5,794 4 3			
Aug. 31.	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent Promissory Note of 1842-43) from 1st February to 1st August 1870	100 0 0	1871 Jan. 13.	„ Ditto for a stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0

1871 Mar. 21.	„ Interest on ditto ditto from 1st August 1870 to 1st February 1871		100	0	0	Mar. 21.	„ Ditto for ¼ per cent. commission on interest of Rs. 100 on a Government Note.....		0	4	0
						„ 29.	„ Ditto to the Education Society's Press for printing 300 copies of Labels in red and black.....		8	8	0
							Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for..... Rs.	5,000 0 0	209	2	0
						„ 31.	Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ...	785 2 3			
									5,785	2	3
	Total Rupees		5,994	4	3		Total Rupees		5,994	4	3

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1871

V.—THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1870 *to* 31*st March* 1871.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1870		Rs. a. p.	1870		Rs. a. p.
			June 28.	By amount paid to the New Bank of Bombay for commission on interest of Rs. 275 on Government Note at ¼ per cent	0 11 0
	To Government 5½ per cent. Promissory Note of ....Rs. 10,000 0 0				
Mar. 31.	„ Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ... „ 1,421 4 6		Aug. 11. 1871	„ Ditto for a stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
			Jan. 12.	„ Ditto for ¼ per cent. commission on interest of Rs. 275 on Government Note	0 11 0
		11,421 4 6			
June 28.	„ Interest on Rs. 10,000 (in Government 5½ per cent. Promissory Note of 1859-60) from 30th November 1869 to 31st May 1870	275 0 0	„ 13.	„ Ditto for a stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
				„ Ditto to Mr. Pándurang Venkatesh Chintámanipethkar, being the amount of his Scholarship, from 1st March 1870 to 1st March 1871, at Rs. 25 per month.	300 0 0
July 11.	„ Amount received from Mr. V. J. Sunkersett, on account of the Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships...	550 0 0			

Dec.	5.	„ Ditto	ditto.	550	0	0
			Carried forward ..	12,796	4	6

„ Ditto to Mr. Ganesh Janárdan Agasé, from ditto to ditto, at ditto	300	0	0
„ Ditto to Mr. Káshináth Balvant Pendsé, from ditto to 30th November 1870, at ditto, being 9 months	225	0	0
„ Ditto to Mr. Náráyan Bálkrishna Godbolé, for 9 months and 23 days, at 20 Rs. per month	194	13	6
„ Ditto to Mr. Gopál Vishnu Rájvadé, from ditto to 1st March 1871 at Rs. 20 per month	240	0	0
„ Ditto to Mr. Náráyan Bhikáji Agásé, from ditto to ditto, at ditto	240	0	0
„ Ditto to Mr. Hari Váman Limayé, for the months of January and February 1871, at Rs. 25 per month...	50	0	0
„ Ditto to Mr. Váman Dáji Oka, for ditto, at Rs. 20 per month.....	40	0	0
Carried forward...	1,591	5	6

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over...	12,796 4 6		Brought over...	1,591 5 0
1871 Jan. 12.	To Interest on Rs. 10,000 (in Government 5½ per cent. Promissory Note of 1859-60) from 31st May to 30th November 1870.....	275 0 0	1871 Mar. 31.	Government 5½ per cent. Promissory Note for .....Rs. 10,000 0 0 Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay... „ 1,479 15 0	11,479 15 0
	Total Rupees	13,071 4 6		Total Rupees	13,071 4 6

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.

April 1*st*, 1871.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

VI.—THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 4,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1870 *to* 31*st March* 1871.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
1870		Rs. a. p.	1870 May 5.	By amount paid to the New Bank of Bombay for commission on interest of Rs. 90 on a Government Note at ¼ per cent	Rs. a. p. 0 4 0
	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of ....Rs. 4,500 0				
Mar. 31.	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ..... „ 514 7		July 18.	„ Ditto to Mr. Savailál Govindrám Desái, being the amount of his Scholarship due to him from 1st to 24th January 1870, at the rate of Rs. 15 per month	11 10 0
		5,014 7 0			
May 5.	„ Interest on Rs. 4,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1835-36) from 30th September 1869 to 31st March 1870	90 0 0	Aug. 11	„ Ditto for a stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
			Oct. 21.	„ Ditto for ¼ per cent commission on interest of Rs. 90 on a Promissory Note	0 4 0
	Carried forward ..	5,104 7 0		Carried forward...	12 3 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over .	5,104 7 0	1871	Brought over .	12 3 0
			Jan. 13.	By amount paid for a stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
Oct. 21.	To Interest on ditto ditto from 31st March to 30th September 1870	90 0 0	Mar. 14.	„ Ditto to Mr. Dulabhji Dharamshi Ved, being the amount of his stipends for the months of January and February 1871, at Rs. 22 per month	44 0 0
				Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for .. .. . Rs. 4,500 0	56 4 0
			„ 31.	Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ..... „ 638 3	5,138 3 0
	Total Rupees	5,194 7 0		Total Rupees	5,194 7 0

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.

April 1*st*, 1871.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

VII.—COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1870 *to* 31*st March* 1871.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1870.		Rs. a. p.	1870		Rs. a. p.
	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of .... Rs. 5,000 0		May 23.	By amount paid to the New Bank of Bombay for commission on interest of Rs. 100 on a Promissory Note at ¼ per cent	0 4 0
Mar. 31.	Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ..... „ 195 7		July 5.	„ Ditto to Mr. Thomas D'Monte, being the first half yearly instalment of the Scholarship for 1870-71 ...	100 0 0
		5,195 7 0			
May 23.	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1869 to 1st May 1870	100 0 0	Aug. 11.	„ Ditto for a stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
			Dec. 6.	„ Ditto for ¼ per cent. commission on interest of Rs. 100 on a Promissory Note	0 4 0
	Carried forward...	5,295 7 0		Carried forward .	100 9 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.			Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	1871		Rs.	a.	p.
1870	Brought forward ..	5,295	7	0		Brought forward ..	100	9	0
					Jan. 13.	By amount for a stamp on Pass Book	0	1	0
Dec. 6.	To Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st May to 1st November 1870.....	100	0	0	„ 23.	„ Ditto to Mr. Thomas D'Monte, being the second half-yearly instalment of the Scholarship for 1870-71.	100	0	0
							200	10	0
						Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for... .. Rs. 5,000 0			
					Mar. 31.	Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ..... „ 194 13			
							5,194	13	0
	Total Rupees	5,395	7	0		Total Rupees	5,395	7	0

For the Board of Accounts,

April 1*st*, 1871. W. LOUDON.

JAMES TAYLOR,

University Registrar.

VIII.—THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1870 *to* 31*st March* 1871.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1870			1870 April 26.	By amount paid to the New Bank of Bombay for commission on interest of Rs. 125 on Government Promissory Notes at ¼ per cent ...	0 5 0
	To Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of.....Rs. 5,000 0 0				
Mar. 31.	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay..... „ 433 7 11		Aug. 11.	„ Ditto for a stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
			„ „	„ Ditto for ¼ per cent. commission on interest of Rs. 125 on Government Promissory Notes	0 5 0
		5,433 7 11			
April 26.	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government Promissory Notes of 1865) from 31st August 1869 to 28th February 1870	125 0 0	1871 Jan. 12.	„ Ditto for a stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
					0 12 0
	Carried forward...	5,558 7 11		Carried forward...	0 12 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1870	Brought over ..	5,558 7 11	1871	Brought over...	0 12 0
Oct. 11.	To Interest on ditto ditto from 28th February to 31st August 1870	125 0 0		Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes for.....Rs. 5,000 0 0	
			Mar. 31.	Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ... „ 682 11 11	5,682 11 11
	Total Rupees	5,683 7 11		Total Rupees	5,683 7 11

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.

April 1*st*, 1871.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

IX.—THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 5,000).

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1870 *to* 31*st March* 1871.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount
1870		Rs. a. p.	1870		Rs. a. p.
	To Government 5 per cent. Promissory Note of .....Rs. 5,000		April 26.	By amount paid to the New Bank of Bombay for commission on interest of Rs. 125 on Government Promissory Note at ¼ per cent.....	0 5 0
Mar. 31.	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ..... „ 124	5,124 0 0	Aug. 11.	„ Ditto for a stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
April 26.	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Note of 1856-57) from 31st August 1869 to 28th February 1870	125 0 0	Oct. 11.	„ Ditto for ¼ per cent. commission on interest of Rs. 125 on a Government Note	0 5 0
	Carried forward...	5,249 0 0		Carried forward...	0 11 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1870	Brought over...	5,249 0 0	1871	Brought over...	0 11 0
Oct. 11.	To Interest on ditto ditto from 28th February to 31st August 1870	125 0 0	Jan. 13.	By amount paid for a stamp on Pass Book.....	0 1 0
					0 12 0
				Government 5 per cent. Promissory Note for..... Rs. 5,000 0 0	
			Mar. 31.	Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ..... „ 373 4 0	5,373 4 0
	Total Rupees	5,374 0 0		Total Rupees	5,374 0 0

April 1*st*, 1871.

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

X.—THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL.

(Rs. 8,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1870 *to* 31*st March* 1871.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1870			1870		
	To Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of .....Rs. 8,000 0		April 26.	By amount paid to the New Bank of Bombay for commission on interest of Rs. 200 on Government Notes...	0 0 8
Mar. 31.	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ..... „ 194 8		Aug. 11.	„ Ditto for a stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
		8,194 8 0	„ „	„ Ditto for ¼ per cent. commission on interest of Rs. 200 on Government Notes	0 8 0
April 26.	„ Interest on Rs. 8,000 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1856-57) from 31st August 1869 to 28th February 1870	200 0 0	1871 Jan. 13.	„ Ditto for a stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
	Carried forward...	8,394 8 0		Carried forward...	1 2 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.			Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.
1870	Brought over...	8,394	8	0		Brought over...	1	2	0
					1871				
Oct. 11.	To Interest on ditto ditto from 28th February to 31st August 1870	200	0	0	Feb. 15.	By amount paid for renewing fee on one Government Promissory Note	1	0	0
							2	2	0
						Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes for .....Rs. 8,000 0			
					Mar. 31.	Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ..... „ 592 6			
							8,592	6	0
	Total Rupees	8,594	8	0		Total Rupees	8,594	8	0

For the Board of Accounts,

April 1st, 1871. W. LOUDON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

XI.—THE ELLIS PRIZE.

(Rs. 1,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1870 *to* 31*st March* 1871.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
1870			1870		Rs. a. p.
	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of .. .. Rs. 1,500		July 28.	By amount paid to the New Bank of Bombay for commission on interest of Rs. 30 on a Government Note at ¼ per cent	0 4 0
Mar. 31.	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ..... „ 120		Aug. 11.	„ Ditto for a stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
		1,620 0 0	Nov. 21.	„ Ditto for a Cheque Book containing 25 cheques	1 9 0
July 28.	„ Interest on Rs. 1,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1854-55) from 31st December 1869 to 30th June 1870.....	30 0 0	„ 22.	„ Ditto Mr. Vishnu Keshav Kunte for a Prize of books awarded to him in 1869 for proficiency in the Maráthi language	60 0 0
	Carried forward...	1,650 0 0		Carried forward ..	61 14 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over...	1,650 0 0		Brought over...	61 14 0
1871			1871		
Feb. 20.	To Interest on Rs. 1,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1854-55) from 30th June to 31st December 1870	30 0 0	Jan. 13.	By amount paid for a stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
			„ „	„ Ditto for ¼ per cent. commission on interest of Rs. 30 on a Promissory Note	0 4 0
					62 3 0
				Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for.....Rs. 1,500 0	
			Mar. 31.	Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ..... „ 117 13	
					1,617 13 0
	Total Rupees	1,680 0 0		Total Rupees	1,680 0 0

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1871.

XII.—THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1870 *to* 31*st March* 1871.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.	1870		Rs. a. p.
			April 26.	By amount paid to the New Bank of Bombay for commission on interest of Rs. 125 on a Government Note at ¼ per cent	0 5 0
	To Government 5 per cent. Promissory Note of 1856-57 received from the Accountant General of Bombay of.	5,000 0 0	Sept. 23.	„ Ditto for a Cheque Book containing 25 cheques	1 9 0
			„ 28.	„ Ditto to Colonel W. W. Anderson, Political Agent, Kattiawar, in liquidation of the advance made by him in purchasing Government Paper for the Scholarship...	83 5 4
	Carried forward...	5,000 0 0		Carried forward ..	85 3 4

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs a. p.
	Brought over...	5,000 0 0		Brought over ..	85 3 4
			1870 Oct. 11.	By amount paid for ¼ per cent. commission on interest of Rs. 125 on a Government Note	0 5 0
			1871 Jan. 13.	„ Ditto for a stamp on Pass Book.....	0 1 0
1870 April 26.	To amount of interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government Promissory Note of 1856-57) from 31st August 1869 to 28th February 1870	125 0 0	Mar. 1.	„ Ditto to Mr. Tribhuvandás Motichand Sháh, being the amount of his Scholarship for the months of January and February 1871, at Rs. 20 per month	40 0 0
					125 9 4

Oct. 11.	„ Ditto ditto from 28th February to 31st August 1870	125	0	0	Mar. 31.	Government 5 per cent. Promissory Note for .....Rs. 5,000 0 0		
						Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ... „ 124 6 8		
							5,124	6 8
	Total Rupees	5,250	0	0		Total Rupees	5,250	0 0

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.

April 1st, 1871.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

XIII.—THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

(Rs. 23,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1870 *to* 31*st March* 1871.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1870			1870		
	To Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1856-57 received from the Honorary Secretary to the Wilson Testimonial Fund ..	23,500 0 0	April 27.	By amount paid to the New Bank of Bombay on interest of Rs. 587-8 on Government Notes at ¼ per cent	1 7 6
			July 22.	„ Ditto for renewing fee on a Government Note	1 0 0
			Sept. 2.	„ Ditto for ¼ per cent. commission on interest on Rs. 587-8 on Government Notes	1 7 6
April 27.	To amount of interest on ditto from 31st August 1869 to 28th February 1870	587 8 0	„ 5.	„ Ditto for a Cheque Book containing 25 cheques	1 9 0
			Oct. 1.	„ Ditto to the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, for a Bill of Exchange for £100	

				1871	10s. 3d. at sight at 1s. $10\frac{3}{16}d.$ in favour of the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.		1,150 0 0	
				Feb. 15.	„ Ditto for renewing fee on a Government Note		1 0 0	
							1,156 8 0	
Sept. 2.	„ Ditto ditto from 28th February to 31st August 1870	587 8 0			Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes for .....Rs. 23,500 0			
				Mar. 31.	Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ... „ 18 8			
							23,518 8 0	
	Total Rupees	24,6750 0			Total Rupees		24,675 0 0	

April 1*st*, 1871.

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

XIV.—THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 7,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1870 *to* 31*st March* 1871.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1870			1870		
Dec. 6.	To amount received from the President and Secretary to the Ellis Testimonial Fund	7,206 0 0	July 20.	By amount paid for a Cheque Book containing 25 cheques.....	1 9 0
			„ 21.	„ Ditto for purchasing 4 per cent. Government Paper for Rs. 7,000 at 97⅞. Rs. 6,851 4 0 Interest on ditto from 1st May 1870..... „ 61 7 1	6,912 11 1
„ „	„ Interest on Rs. 7,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st May to 1st November 1870	140 0 0	Aug. 26.	„ Ditto for Deposit fee on 2 Government Promissory Notes for safe custody	2 0 0
			Dec. 6.	„ Ditto for ¼ per cent. commission on interest of Rs. 140 on Government Notes	0 5 7
			„ 7.	„ Ditto for Deposit fee on 1 Government Note for safe custody...	1 0 0

1871				1871				
Jan. 13.	„ of a Cheque received from the President and Secretary to the Ellis Testimonial Fund ...		198 10 4	Jan. 17.	„ Ditto for purchasing a Government Paper for Rs. 500 at 97½ .....Rs. 487 8 0 Interest on ditto for one month and 22 days ..... „ 2 14 3		490 6 3
				Mar. 1.	Ditto to Mr. Ibráhim Muhámmad Sayáni, B.A., being the amount of his Scholarship from 15th December 1870 to 15th March 1871, at Rs. 25 per mensem		75 0 0
				„ 27.	Ditto for ¼ per cent. commission on interest on Government Notes		0 4 0
							7,483 3 11
				„ 31.	Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay		61 6 5
	Total Rupees		7,544 10 4		Total Rupees		7,544 10 4

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.

April 1st, 1871.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

BENEFACTIONS.

I.—UNIVERSITY HALL FUND.

(Rs. 1,00,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1870 *to* 31*st March* 1871.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.	1870		Rs. a. p.
1870.			April 26.	By amount paid to the New Bank of Bombay for commission on interest of Rs. 2,777-8-0 on Government Promissory Notes at ¼ per cent	6 15 0
	To Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of .. Rs. 1,11,100 0 0				
Mar. 31.	Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay... „ 722 8 8		May 26.	„ Ditto ditto for withdrawal fee on Government Notes of Rs. 1,11,100	277 12 0
		1,11,822 8 8	Aug. 1.	„ Ditto to the Accountant General of Bombay, Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of the value of	1,11,100 0 0

April 26.	„ Interest on Rs. 1,11,100 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1856-57) from 31st August 1869 to 28th February 1870	2,777	8	0	„ Ditto ditto ditto being the Cash balance of interest on Rs. 1,11,100	3,215	4	8
					„ Ditto stamp affixed on Pass Book	0	1	0
					„ 4			
	Total Rupees.	1,14,600	0	8	Total Rupees.	1,14,600	0	8

For the Board of Accounts,

April 1*st*, 1871. W. LOUDON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

II.—UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BUILDING FUND

(Rs. 2,00,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1870 *to* 31*st March* 1871.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1870			1870		
			April 26.	By amount paid to the New Bank of Bombay for commission on interest of Rs. 5,875 on Government Promissory Notes at ¼ per cent	14 11 0
	To Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of Rs. 2,35,000				
Mar. 31.	Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ... „ 3,170		May 26.	„ Ditto for withdrawal fee on Government Notes of Rs. 2,35,000	587 8 0
		2,38,170 0 0			
April 26.	„ Interest on Rs. 2,35,000 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1856-57) from 31st August		Aug. 1.	„ Ditto to the Accountant General of Bombay, Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of the value of	2,35,000 0 0

	1869 to 28th February 1870		5,875	0	0	„ Ditto to ditto being the Cash Balance of interest on Rs. 2,35,000 ...	8,442	12	0
						4 „ Ditto stamp affixed on Pass Book	0	1	0
		Total Rupees.	2,44,045	0	0	Total Rupees.	2,44,045	0	0

For the Board of Accounts,
April 1*st*, 1871. W. LOUDON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

III.—THE RAJABAI TOWER (WITH

(Rs.

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS

DR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.		Amount.		
			Rs.	a.	p.
1870	To Government 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes of Rs. 68,000 0 0 Ditto 5 ditto of..... „ 1,68,500 0 0				
		2,36,500 0 0			
Mar. 31.	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay.....Rs.	4,434 3 10			
			2,40,934	3	10
April 26.	„ Interest on Rs. 1,68,500 (in Government 5 per cent Promissory Notes of 1856-57) from 31st August 1869 to 28th February 1870.....		4,212	8	0
June 28.	„ Ditto on Rs. 68,000 (in Government 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes of 1859-60) from 30th November 1869 to 31st May 1870		1,870	0	0
	Total Rupees.		2,47,016	11	10

For the Board of Accounts,

April 1st, 1871. W. LOUDON.

CLOCK AND PEAL OF BELLS).

2,00,000.)

from 31st March 1870 to 31st March 1871.

Cr.

Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1870		Rs. a. p.
April 26.	By amount paid to the New Bank of Bombay for commission on interest of Rs. 4,212-8-0 on Government Promissory Notes at ¼ per cent ...	10 8 5
June 28.	„ Ditto ditto on interest of Rs. 1,870 on ditto	4 10 10
July 26.	„ Ditto for withdrawal fee on Government Notes of Rs. 2,36,500	591 4 0
Aug. 1.	„ Ditto to the Accountant General of Bombay, Government 5½ per cent. and Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of the value of	2,36,500 0 0
„ „	Ditto to ditto being the cash balance of interest on Rs. 2,36,500	9,910 3 6
„ 4.	„ Ditto stamp affixed on Pass Book	0 1 0
	Total Rupees.	2,47,016 11 10

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar

IV.—MACE FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

(Rs. 1,200.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1870 *to* 31*st March* 1871.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1870 Mar. 31.	To Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	16 7 0	1871 Mar. 31.	By Balance in the New Bank of Bombay.....	16 7 0
	Total Rupees.	16 7 0		Total Rupees.	16 7 0

April 1*st*, 1871.

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

XIII.

Convocation for Conferring Degrees, 1870-71.

THE TENTH CONVOCATION of the University of Bombay for Conferring Degrees, was held on Tuesday, the 10th January 1871, at five o'clock P.M., in the Town Hall. The Members of the Senate present on this occasion, and forming the Procession, were:—

The Vice-Chancellor.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Gibbs.

Deans.

The Honourable H. P. St. George Tucker.
R. G. Oxenham, M.A.
Inspector General A. Wright.
Colonel M. K. Kennedy, R.E.

Syndics.

The Rev. J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D.
H. M. Birdwood, M.A.
C. E. Fox, M.A.
W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.
I. B. Lyon, Esq.
J. Burgess, M.R.A.S.

Board of Accounts.

W. Loudon, Esq.
The Honourable Munguldass Nuthoobhoy.

Registrar.

James Taylor, Esq.

Chief Justice.

The Honourable Sir M. R. Westropp, Knight, B.A.

Judges of the High Court.

The Honourable L. H. Bayley.
The Honourable F. Lloyd.
The Honourable Maxwell Melvill.
The Honourable J. P. Green, LL.B.
The Honourable C. G. Kemball.

Members of the Legislative Council.

The Honourable Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.
The Honourable Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
The Honourable G. M. Stewart.

Fellows.

Ráo Bahádur Bháskar Dámodar.
Ráo Sáheb Vishvanáth Náráyan Mandlik.
F. J. Candy, M.A.
Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.
N. Fernandes, Esq.
Sorábji Pestonji Frámji, Esq.
Venáyakráo Jugonnáthji Sunkersett, Esq.
Dhánjibhoy Frámji Patel, Esq.
Mahádev Govind Ránadé, M.A., LL.B.
H. S. Bellairs, M.A.
Kharshedji Rastamji Cámá, Esq.
Rámkrishna Gopál Bhándárkar, M.A.
Vásudev Pándurang, Esq.
The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.
Phirozsháh Mervánji Mehtá, M.A.
Frámji Nasarvánji Patel, Esq.
Captain E. W. West.
Náráyan Vásudevji, Esq.
Colonel A. Davidson, R.E.
Dhirajlál Dalpatrám, G.G.M.C.
Dhirajlál Mathurádás, Esq.
W. Gray, M.B.
Captain H. F. Hancock, R.E.
Khanderáo Chimanráo Bedarkar, LL.B.
Náráyan Dáji, G.G.M.C.
The Rev. G. C. Reynell, M.A.
Shántárám Náráyan, Esq.
Atmárám Pándurang, G.G.M.C.

Bhikáji Amrit Chobe, G.G.M.C.
John Connon, M.A.
W. S. Eccles, Esq.
Commander G. T. Robinson, I.N.
The Rev. C. T. Wilson, M.A.
The Rev. L. Bodoano.
Cursetji Nasarvánji Cámá, Esq.
Harichandra Sadáshivji, Assoc. Inst. C.E.
D. S. Kemp, F.C.S.L.
E. T. Leith, LL.M.
Nagindás Tulsidás Márphátiá, LL.B.
Náná Moroji, Esq.
Raghunáth Náráyan Khoté, Esq.
The Rev. J. S. S. Robertson.
Rahimtuláh Muhámmad Sayáni, M.A., LL.B.
Sorábji Shápurji Bengáli, Esq.
D. Young, M.D.
Serjeant G. Atkinson, B.A.
Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Esq.
Edalji Nasarvánji, G.G.M.C.
Sydney Smith, M.D., and
Ráo Sáheb Ganpatráo Morobá Pitalé, who carried the mace.

The Members of the Senate having taken their seats, the Dean of the Faculty of Civil Engineering, Colonel M. K. Kennedy, R.E., rising, supplicated the Grace of the Senate as follows:—

"MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR,—On behalf of Abraham Samuel Nágávkar, and Rámchandra Govind Oka, B.A., of Poona Civil Engineering College, I submit the certificates required by this University, and move that the Senate do pass a Grace for their admission to the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering."

Whereupon the Vice-Chancellor put the question,—"Doth it please you that this Grace be passed?" And the Senate assenting, the Vice-Chancellor said: "This Grace is passed."

The same words—*mutatis mutandis*—were used successively on behalf of the other Candidates for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, and Master of Arts. The Dean in Medicine, Inspector General A. Wright, supplicating for the Candidates in Medicine, R. G. Oxenham, M.A., who acted for the Dean in Arts—who was absent—supplicating for the Candidates in Arts, and the Dean of the Faculty of Law, the Honourable H. P. St. G. Tucker, supplicating for the Candidates in Law.

When all the Graces were passed, the Deans of the Faculties presented the Candidates in the following words :—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor,—I present to you (naming the candidates and their college) who have been examined and found qualified for the Degree of (stating the particular degree) to which I pray they may be admitted."

And the Vice-Chancellor answered in the following form of words—"By the authority given me as Vice-Chancellor of this University, I admit you (mentioning the names of the candidates and their colleges) to the Degree of (mentioning the particular Degree); and I charge you that ever in your life and conversation you show yourself worthy of the same." The Vice-Chancellor at the same time presented the Candidates with the certificates of their Degree.

When all the Degrees had been conferred, the Vice-Chancellor presented to Balvant Bhikáji Vakhárkar, B.A., of Deccan College, the Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal, of the value of Rs. 200, for his Essay on the subject selected for 1869, viz., "The Connection between the Physical Geography of India and the History of the Country;" and another for 1870 was presented to Dorábji Edalji Gimi, B.A., of Elphinstone College, for his Essay on the subject of "The Social and Economic Effects of the Introduction of Railways into India."

The Vice-Chancellor also presented the Homejee Cursetjee Prize, consisting of Books of the value of Rs. 200, to Jehángiersháh Erachsháh Kohiyár, of Elphinstone College.

The Registrar then made the Declaration of the Degrees as follows :—

I hereby declare the following Degrees this day conferred :—

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Second Class.

Abraham Samuel Nágávkar .. .. Poona Civil Engineering College.
Rámchandra Govind Oka, B.A .. Poona Civil Engineering College.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

First Class.

Anná Moreshvar Kunté, B.A ..... Grant Medical College.
Saruplál Bálakrám Shribástam ..... Grant Medical College.

Second Class.

Balvant Gopál Bháte .... Grant Medical College.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Second Class.

Edward Hamilton Aitken	Deccan College.
Yashvant Vásudev Athalé	Elphinstone College.
Chintáman Náráyan Bhat	Deccan College.
Gopál Anant Bhat	Deccan College.
Vináyak Rámchandra Bhátavadekar	Deccan College.
Bamanji Phirozsháh Contractor	Deccan College.
Gopál Venkáji Kabé	Elphinstone College.
Lakshuman Shivrám Kolatkar	Deccan College.
Ishvarrái Lakshmanrái Majamundár	Elphinstone College.
Janárdan Báláji Modak	Deccan College.
Káshináth Balvant Pendse	Elphinstone College.
Govind Krishna Ránadé	Elphinstone College.
Ibráhim Muhámmad Sayáni	Elphinstone College.
Raghunáth Bálkrishna Talvalkar	Deccan College.
Dosábhái Nasarvánji Wádiyá	Elphinstone College.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Division I.

Mahádev Chimnáji Apté, B.A.	Government Law School.
Jamshedji Ardesir Dalál, M.A.	Government Law School.
Sadáshiv Vishvanáth Dhurandhar, B.A.	Government Law School.

Division II.

Gajánan Krishna Bhátavadekar, B.A.	Government Law School.
Chandulál Mathurádás Davlatjádá, B.A.	Government Law School.
Janárdan Sakhárám Gádgil, B.A.	Government Law School.
Ardesir Frámji Ghásválá, B.A.	Government Law School.
Ganpatráo Amritráo Mánkar, M.A.	Government Law School.
Mánikji Nasarvánji Nánávati, B.A.	Government Law School.
Nágardás Narottamdás Nánávati, B.A.	Government Law School.
Gokuldás Káhandás Párekh, B.A.	Government Law School.
Rastamji Mervánji Patel, M.A.	Government Law School.
Mánikshán Jehángiersháh Taleyárkhán, B.A.	Government Law School.

MASTER OF ARTS.

Second Class.

Hormasji Jehángierji Bhábhá	Elphinstone College.

The Registrar then read the following Report:—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor.

I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before you and the Senate a Report of the Proceedings of the

University since the last Convocation for Conferring Degrees, held on the 11th January 1870.

The Report states the principal results of the University Examinations, the number of Meetings of the Senate and Syndicate, the Endowments to the University, and the more important changes and Academical events of the past year.

EXAMINATIONS.

Matriculation Examination.—At this Examination, held in November last, 877 Candidates were examined, of whom 142 passed the Examination.

The successful Candidates were sent up by the following Schools:—

22 by Elphinstone High School.
13 „ Ratnagiri High School.
11 „ Poona High School.
11 „ St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
9 „ Surat High School.
8 „ Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
8 „ Bombay Proprietary School.
6 „ Ahmedabad High School.
5 „ Dhoolia High School.
5 „ Kattyawar High School.
5 „ Baba Gokhale's School, Poona.
4 „ General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
3 „ Ahmednuggur High School.
3 „ Deshmukh's English School, Poona.
2 „ Kolhapore High School.
2 „ Poona Free Church Mission Institution.
2 „ Normal School, Nagpore.
2 „ H. H. the Maharaj Holkar's Madressa, Indore.
2 „ Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution, Bombay.
2 „ Ahmedabad English Mission School.
2 „ Robert Money Institution, Bombay.
1 „ Poona Civil Engineering College.
1 „ Hydrabad High School.
1 „ Bombay Scottish Orphanage.
1 „ Bombay Scottish High School.
1 „ Karachi High School.
1 „ Sir J. J. Zarthosti Madressa.
1 „ Mahagavkar's English School, Poona.

1 by Karachi Mission School.
1 „ Nagpore Free Church Mission Institution.
1 „ Karachi European and Indo-European School.
1 „ Hydrabad Mission School, and the remaining
4 had been under private tuition.

Of these 31 passed for their second language in Sanskrit, 12 in Latin, 2 in Portuguese, 45 in Marathi, 40 in Gujarathi, 6 in Canarese, 2 in Hindustani, 2 in Persian, and 2 in Sindhi. 104 Candidates were Hindus, 21 Parsis, 2 Portuguese, 4 Europeans, 7 Indo-Europeans, 1 a Sindhi, and 2 Muhammadans.

First Examination in Arts.—There were 132 Candidates, of whom 44 passed the Examination. Of these 26 were from Elphinstone College, 14 from Deccan College, 2 from Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay, and 2 from St. Xavier's College, Bombay; 30 were Hindus, 12 Parsis, and 2 Indo-Europeans. Of the 44 Candidates, 26 selected Sanskrit as their second language, and 18 Latin. In special subjects of the Examination 27 were examined in Butler's Sermons, 13 in Analytical Geometry, and 4 in Chemistry, Heat and Electricity.

Examination for the Degree of B.A.—Sixty Candidates were examined, of whom 13 passed, all in the Second Class; 9 being Hindus, 2 Parsis, 1 a European, and 1 a Muhammadan. Of the Candidates 6 were from Elphinstone College, and 7 from Deccan College; 5 selected Latin as their second language, 6 Sanskrit, and 2 Marathi. Of selected subjects, 12 passed in Political Economy, 9 in Dynamics and Hydrostatics, 8 in Analytical Geometry, 6 in Logic and Moral Philosophy, 2 in History, 1 in Optics and Astronomy, and 1 in Chemistry, Heat and Electricity.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Languages.—There were three Candidates, of whom two passed the Examination, in the second class; one was a Hindu, and one a Parsi. They both came from Elphinstone College. One selected Sanskrit, and the other Latin, as his second language.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in History and Philosophy.—There was only one Candidate, and he failed to pass the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of LL.B.—There were 13 Candidates from the Government Law School, all of whom passed the Examination; three were placed in the First Division and 10 in the Second Division; 8 were Hindus and 5 Parsis.

First Examination for L.M.—There were 12 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 4 passed the Examination; 2 were Hindus and 2 Parsis. They were all placed in the Second Division.

Examination for the Degree of L.M.—There were 4 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 3 passed the Examination; 2 in the First Class and 1 in the Second Class; they were all Hindus.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 14 Candidates from the Poona Civil Engineering College, of whom 8 passed the Examination; 7 were Hindus and 1 a Parsi. They were all placed in the Second Division.

Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.—There were 7 Candidates from the Poona Civil Engineering College, of whom 2 passed the Examination in the Second Division; one was a Hindu and one a Jew.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal for 1870.—Five Competitive Essays were sent in on the subject of "The Social and Economic Effects of the Introduction of Railways into India," and the Medal was awarded to Dorábji Edalji Gimi, B.A., of Elphinstone College.

For the Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship Examination of March 1870 there were four Competitors. The Scholarship was awarded to Yashvant Vásudev Athalé, of Elphinstone College.

At the examination for the same Scholarship held in November last, under the new Regulations, there were two Competitors, when the Scholarship was a second time awarded to Yashvant Vásudev Athalé, of Elphinstone College.

The Homejee Cursetjee Prize.—The subject announced by the Syndicate for the Prize of 1870 was "VASCO DEGAMA." 20 Competitive Poems were sent in, and the Prize has been awarded to Jehángirsháh Erachsháh Kohiyár, of Elphinstone College.

The Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships.—The two Scholarships, one of Rs. 25 and one of Rs. 20 per month, and tenable for three years, were respectively awarded, under the

new Regulations, to Hari Váman Limaye and Váman Dáji Oka, both of Ratnágiri High School.

The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship was awarded to James Bryan, of St. Mary's Institution, Bombay, for the best examination in Latin at the Matriculation Examination.

The Ellis Prize, consisting of Books of the value of Rs. 60, was awarded to Dinshâh Pestanji Kángá, of the Bombay Proprietory School, for having passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the *Gujarathi* language.

The Chancellor's Medal.—His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitz-Gerald, Chancellor of the University, has founded a Prize of a Gold Medal, to be called "The Chancellor's Medal," to be awarded annually in connection with the examination for the Degree of Master of Arts. The Medal for 1870 was assigned by the Syndicate to the Honours Examination in Languages at the last M.A. Examination, but it was not awarded, as neither of the two successful Candidates passed in the First Class.

The James Berkley Gold Medal.—This Prize also remains unawarded, as of the Candidates who passed the L.C.E. Examination no one was specially recommended by the Examiners, in Engineering and Engineering Drawing, a condition specially attached to the Endowment.

The Ellis Scholarship (hereafter referred to).—The first Scholarship under this Endowment was awarded to Ibráhim Muhammad Sayáni, of Elphinstone College, for his having passed the B.A. Examination with the highest marks in English.

UNIVERSITY MEETINGS.

Since the last Convocation for Conferring Degrees, the aggregate number of Meetings of the University has been 47; of which 7 have been Meetings of the Senate, 17 of the Syndicate, 5 of the Faculty of Arts, 3 of the Faculty of Law, 2 of the Faculty of Medicine, and 3 of the Faculty of Civil Engineering, the remaining being Meetings of the several Boards of Examiners and of the Board of Accounts.

REGULATIONS.

During the period under review, Regulations for the James Berkley Gold Medal, The Ellis Scholarship, The Hebbert and

LaTouche Scholarship, The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal, and Revised Regulations for awarding the Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship and the Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships were made by the Senate, and approved of by the Governor of Bombay in Council. Certain changes of importance have also been made in the Arts and Law Regulations: and the Persian language has been added to the list of Classical Languages recognized at the F.A., B.A., and M.A Examinations.

ENDOWMENTS.

The Wilson Philological Lectureship.—The Honorary Secretary to the Committee of Management for the Subscribers to the Wilson Testimonial Fund offered, in a letter dated March 2nd, 1870, to the address of the Registrar, the sum of Rupees (23,500) Twenty-three thousand and five hundred in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes, for the Endowment of a Philological Lectureship in honour of the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Vice-Chancellor of the University, with the following Conditions:—

1. That the Lectureship be called "The Wilson Philological Lectureship," in connection with which, in consecutive years, a short series of Lectures should be delivered by a competent European or Native Scholar, annually selected for the purpose, on either of the following classes of languages, and the literature in which they are embodied:—

   1. Sanskrit and Prakrit languages derived from it.
   2. Hebrew and the other Shemitic languages.
   3. Latin and Greek.
   4. English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.

2. That the interest of the Fund for this Endowment be at the entire disposal of Dr. Wilson during his life-time, and that the University undertake the duty of receiving the interest, and paying the same to Dr. Wilson, or to his order, at stated half-yearly periods, as the interest becomes due.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 2nd April 1870, the Endowment, with the foregoing conditions, was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Ellis Scholarship.—The President and Secretary to the Ellis Testimonial Committee, in a letter dated the 19th April 1870, to the address of the Registrar, offered the sum of Rs. 7,206 for investment in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, for awarding annually, from the interest thereof, a monthly Scholarship of the value of Rs. 25, bearing the name of the Honourable B. H. Ellis, to the most successful scholar in the English Language and Literature at the B.A. Examination.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 16th June 1870, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this Endowment in honour of the Honourable B. H. Ellis, Member of the Council of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

THE LATE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

At a Special Meeting of the Senate held on the 16th February 1870, the following Resolution was submitted and carried by acclamation:—

"In view of the departure from India of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., the Senate recognizes its obligations to him, not only for his important services to this University since its establishment in 1857, but also for the zeal and devotion with which, for 25 years previously, he promoted education among all classes of the Native Community of this Presidency,—thereby paving the way for the true work of an University.

"It gratefully acknowledges his labours as an Examiner in the Sanskrit, Persian, and Vernacular Languages; his valuable aid in the framing and revision of the Bye-Laws and Regulations for the government of the University, and the arrangement of its prescribed studies; his devoted and unremitting attention to the business of the University as Fellow, Syndic, and Dean in Arts: and his personal courtesy and tact while presiding over its affairs in the capacity of Vice-Chancellor."

THE LATE MR. J. P. HUGHLINGS.

At a Special Meeting of the Senate, held on the 30th September 1870, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"The University desires to place on record its sense of the loss it has sustained by the premature death of Professor J. P. Hughlings, an accomplished and exact scholar, and a devoted worker in the cause of the higher education in this Presidency for the last thirteen years. Mr. Hughlings, by the valuable services he rendered to the University as Fellow, Examiner, Syndic, and Registrar, earned the respect and esteem of every member of the Senate."

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

The Syndicate in conclusion have to report that the new Buildings for the University Hall and Library are making rapid progress under the care of Colonel Fuller, R.E., on the site which the Senate accepted from Government in lieu of the one first chosen, and that when finished they will, with the neighbouring public buildings, form a handsome addition to the Architectural beauties of Bombay.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

The Vice-Chancellor then addressed the Senate as follows:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE,—It is, I am sure, a subject of sincere regret that the pressure of important business in the northern part of this Presidency has detained His Excellency the Chancellor, and prevented him from presiding over the present Convocation. It is an absence we the more regret, as the interest he takes in the education of the people over whom he rules has been manifested on so many occasions, while his thoughtful care for this University is shown in the foundation of that which it is hoped will be its highest prize, the Chancellor's Medal, a distinction which was offered for the first time at the Examinations just over, but which I regret the Examiners did not feel themselves justified in awarding. The present is the tenth Convocation for conferring degrees, and I think I may be allowed, therefore, in a brief manner to review the past, and consider some of its results as guides to us for the future. In 1862 the first degrees were conferred: they consisted of four B.A.'s and four L.M.'s. These were the first eight names on the roll of graduates. Since then the numbers have increased yearly. Our first M.A.'s were conferred in 1865. Our first LL.B.'s in 1866, and L.C.E.'s in 1869. Our rolls show after

the degrees conferred to-day; M.A., 28; B.A., 116; LL.B., 29; L.M., 25; L.C.E., 6; while 1,227 students in all have matriculated. In reviewing the returns for the past twelve years it appears that 4,567 students have presented themselves for the Matriculation Examination, of whom 1,227 only have been successful. This small proportion of passed candidates has often been the subject of comment, and blame has been sought to be attached to the Examiners for want of system or for over-strictness. Last year out of 839 candidates, 142 passed, and in the present year out of 877, 142 only were successful. Now the main cause of the failure of the 735 in the last Examination was their being unable to qualify in English. I believe those who failed in other subjects, and yet qualified in English, were very few indeed. You will, gentlemen of the Senate, I feel sure, agree with me that Examiners more competent, more conscientious, more anxious to do their duty, both by the students as well as the University, could not have been chosen, than those who examined this year,—and yet, without tightening the bands of the standard too closely, but after giving every chance to the candidates, the result as to numbers appears even worse than in the previous year, and has, I am aware, again formed the subject of comment. But the almost constant proportion of passed to unpassed which each year's returns from 1859 show, to my mind, point but to one cause—not the over-strictness of the Examiners or a too high standard, but the simple fact that the students come up before they are properly prepared. They have not profited by the advice of Sir Bartle Frere, when Chancellor, not "to attempt to grasp their academical honours by hurrying through their studies for the examination." This subject has led me to inquire into the results of the matriculation at the other Indian Universities, and I find from the last "Statistical abstract relating to British India" laid before Parliament and made up to March 1869, that in Calcutta the percentage of passed men, calculated for the first ten years, is one-half or 50 per cent. In Madras it is greater than in Calcutta, being about 60 per cent, while in Bombay for the same period it is only rather over one-third, or say 34 per cent. These statistics have also enabled me to draw your attention to another very interesting circumstance;—that is a comparison of the numbers who in the first ten years presented themselves for Matriculation, compared with the male population included in the territorial ranges of the Universities. The figures from the same return show the following results:—

	Males.	Candidates for Matriculation.
Calcutta, including Bengal, N. W. P., Oude, Punjab, Central Provinces, and British Burmah	60,000,000	13,185 or 1 in 4,550
Madras.....	15,000,000	2,993 or 1 in 5,000
Bombay, including Sind ...	7,000,000	2,679 or 1 in 2,600

Now, bearing in mind that under the sister Universities the Matriculation Examination is conducted at 33 places by Calcutta, and at 18 by Madras, while we conduct it solely in Bombay, to which place candidates come from Sind and Gujarath in the North, the Berars on the N. E., and the confines of Madras on the South, we may, I think, congratulate ourselves on the greater desire for a University education which the Natives under our own Presidency evince to those residing in either of the others.

The following is a comparative statement of the degrees conferred by the three Universities, including the Convocations of 1870:—

	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.
M.A.	23	0	23
B.A.	580	164	78
LL.B.....	294	62	16
B.C.E.	5	6	0
L.C.E.	35	0	4
M.D.	4	1	0
B.M.	15	2	0
L.M.	126	1	22
	1,082	236	143

Here Bombay shows as to numbers at a disadvantage, but it must be borne in mind that we have, from the first, fixed and demanded a higher standard for most of our degrees than have Calcutta or Madras—in fact, they have within the last few years been raising their standards and are still considering the subject, so that any comparison drawn from the proportion of graduates to under-graduates would only be liable to mislead. The results of these few comparisons I have drawn between the three Universities will, I think, satisfy you, gentlemen of the Senate, that Bombay has not failed in her duty, that although the number of her graduates is small, yet that having from the first fixed high standards for her Examinations she has ensure l

that those who hold her degrees have merited their honours by the soundness and extent of their learning. On the report just read by the Registrar, I have but few observations to make. The most notable fact is that to-day the first European British-born subject has been enrolled among the graduates of the University, the son of one who long laboured in the cause of education in Bombay, who was a Fellow of this University, and a frequent examiner of its students, and whose sudden removal from the scene of his labours was a matter of deep regret. I next notice the submission for competition of two new prizes besides the Chancellor's Medal, viz., the James Berkley Gold Medal, unfortunately not awarded, and the Ellis Scholarship for the best proficient in English in the B.A. Examination, which has been won by a Muhammadan gentleman of the Khojah sect—one of two brothers who, having broken through the strong sectarian prejudices of their race, have competed in the ranks of the educated youth of the Presidency, and have both succeeded in their object. Some important changes have been made in the regulations. The Senate, approving of the measures proposed by the Syndicate, have done away with special examinations for the various scholarships and prizes, and have attached them to the general examinations—a course which, without lowering the standard required for their acquisition, is from convenience and economy much to be desired;—all graduates in laws have also been now permitted to compete for honours, and thus a greater impetus has been given for the study of the higher branches of legal science. These, gentlemen, seem to me to be the only observations the report calls for. Since I have come to this Convocation a letter has been placed in my hands with a request that I should notice it to you at this assembly. I have great pleasure in doing so, though it is an irregularity, as for such a course I have two precedents. I will, with your permission, state the purport of this letter, which is, that a sum of Rs. 6,000 in 5 per cent. notes is tendered to the University for acceptance,—the interest, Rs. 300 a year, to be devoted to a scholarship of Rs. 25 a month to be called the "Arnould Scholarship," in memory of Sir Joseph Arnould, who so long and ably presided as one of the Judges of the late Supreme and present High Court, the said scholarship to be held by the graduate who successfully passes the LL.B. examination with the highest number of marks for a paper on Hindu and Muhammadan Law. This is another instance of the yearly increase of the endowments

of this University. And now, gentlemen, let us in conclusion see what answer the experience of the past ten years enables us to make to the questions suggested by your late Chancellor in his first address. Has the University answered the great end for which it was founded, viz., "the encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within this Presidency in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education?"—have those who have won its laurels proved themselves true children of their *alma mater?*—has the University established its reputation by providing men fit to be teachers of its students?—has it proved, as Sir Bartle Frere hoped it would prove, that Oriental intellect is not worn out; that while it possesses great capacity to receive and retain knowledge, it also has the power to analyse and combine, that it can now produce the same results of a high order of intellect as those of which the ancient literature of the country gives such abundant evidence?—above all, has it produced men who, while rising high in the ranks of scholastic ability and scientific learning, have shown themselves valuable citizens of the world? I trust the results of our past experience enable us to answer much of this in the affirmative. Already have three of the professorial chairs been filled from its graduates, besides many of those important posts, the headships of the High Schools—papers on abstruse questions have been produced—the ranks of the bar and the medical service of the State have been recruited from its alumni. These are indeed subjects for sincere congratulations. But doubts have been breathed as to whether the University will turn out as valuable citizens of the world as did Professors Bell and Henderson, Harkness and Green, in the days of the old Elphinstone Institution;—it has been hinted that our best men will prove to be but pedants—that, however full of classical and mathematical learning they may be, they are not so well fitted for mixing with the world, for taking their part in the government of the country, or for forming for their country a healthy and just public opinion, as were those who preceded them in their educational career. I mention these doubts as existing, and therefore as being worthy of a careful investigation by teachers, by graduates, and by students. At home most of our best men in all the professions, in Parliament and in the State, are drawn from our Universities; and while we have had our pedants, men from whose vast yet silent labours those training in the great schools at home have derived most important help, yet the leading men in England as a rule have

been trained for their future distinguished careers by the Universities. Let it be so with us—let it not be said that the University here is unable to produce public men as well as its sisters in Great Britain and Ireland. It has succeeded in raising the moral tone of our youth, as all who have been engaged in carrying on the Government of this Presidency will heartily acknowledge. Let us add to this—let us endeavour more prominently to induce in our students habits of active thought and independence of opinion, which, if combined with personal modesty, will lead to success in the world,—success, not only for the individual, but success for the country at large.

The Vice-Chancellor having resumed his seat, after a short pause, again rose and pronounced the Convocation dissolved.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The total annual value of Endowments is Rs. 5,410.

The total amount of Benefactions received has been as follows :—

For University Buildings	Rs	1,00,000
For University Arms and Common Seal	„	1,200
For University Library Building	„	2,00,000
For the Rajabai Tower	„	2,00,000
For University Mace	„	1,200
Total	Rs.	5,02,400

7 Institutions are recognised by the University of Bombay.

1,227 The total number of Matriculated Students.

Result of the Examinations of the University of Bombay for the year 1870-1871.

	Number of Candidates.	Candidates.		Passed.		Religion of Passed Candidates.					*Division.		Net Cost to Government.
		Government Schools.	Private Schools.	Government Schools.	Private Schools.	Christian.	Hindu.	Parsi.	Mussalman.	Other.	First.	Second.	
													Rs.
Matriculation Examination	904	397	507	84	53	13	104	21	2	2	...	...	6,410
First Examination in Arts.	136	126	10	40	4	2	30	12	...	...	...	...	2,444
B.A. Examination	60	60	...	13	...	1	9	2	1	..	...	†13	4,919
M.A. Examination	5	5	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	†2	1,490
LL.B. Examination	14	14	...	13	...	...	8	5	...	...	3	10	202
Honours in Law Examination ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
First L.M. Examination.....	12	12	...	4	...	...	2	2	...	..	...	4	680
Second L.M. Examination.	4	4	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	1,100
M.D. Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
First L.C.E. Examination	14	14	...	8	...	...	7	1	..	...	...	8	1,306
Second L.C.E. Examination	7	7	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	†2	1,361
M.C.E. Examination	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Total Number of Candidates...	1,156	539	517	169	57	16	165	44	3	3	5	40	19,912

* Applies to higher Examinations only, and not to Matriculation and First Examination in Arts.
† Second Class.

Examination Papers.

1870-71.

1 ex

Examination Papers.

[*A copy of the following Directions is laid on the Table of each Candidate at the beginning of each Examination.*

1. Candidates in want of any thing are to apply to the Examiners, Supervisors, or other Officials in charge, but are not to leave their seats on this or on any other account, except to deliver up their answers.

2. If any Candidate bring any book or papers whatever into the Examination Hall, or speak on any pretext whatever to another Candidate while the writing Examination is going on, he will be instantly expelled, and his name reported to the Board of Examiners.

3. Write the number of your Table and your Name, beginning with Surname, at the top of each piece of paper containing your answers.

4. Write also upon the top of the paper the Number of your answer. If your answer to one question is not completed in one paper, take another for the same. In such a case mark the pieces of paper in succession *a*, *b*, *c*, &c., pinning them together, and putting *b* under *a*, *c* under *b*, in order.

5. Be careful to keep a margin on the left hand of each sheet of paper you use for your answers.

6. Two answers, or parts of two answers, should not be written on the same paper.

7. Write upon one side only of the paper, and not upon the margin.

8. Arrange your papers with care in the order of the questions, and pin them together.

9. Fold the papers and endorse them as follows:—

1st. The number of your Table.
2nd. Your Name, beginning with Surname.

10. Candidates, when they have given up their answers, are on no account to return to their seats before the next paper is set. They must at once leave the Hall without loitering, and by the West entrance.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.]

I.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1870-71.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.	In English.
John Nugent, C.S.	
W. Wordsworth, B.A.	In Elementary History and Geography, with part of *vivâ voce* in English.
The Rev. J. W. Gardner	
R. G. Oxenham, M.A.	Part of English *vivâ voce* only.
H. S. Bellairs, M.A.	
The Rev. W. Dixon, M.A.	
E. Cordeaux, LL.M., C.S.	
F. Kielhorn, Ph.D.	In Sanskrit.
Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.	
The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A.	In Latin.
G. B. Reid, B.A., C.S.	
S. A. De Carvalho, G.G.M.C.	In Portuguese.
J. N. Mendonca, G.G.M.C.	
The Rev. J. S. S. Robertson	In Marathi.
Krishna Shastri Chiplonkar, Esq.	
Captain G. A. Jacob	
Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A.	
Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B	Part of Marathi *vivâ voce* only.
W. Fletcher, Esq.	
The Rev. R. Montgomery	In Gujarathi.
Mansukhlal Mugatlal Munshi, LL.B.	
The. Rev. J. Wallace	
Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, LL.B	
Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Esq.	Part of Gujarathi *vivâ voce* only.
Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, LL.B.	
John Jardine, C.S.	In Canarese.
Shamrao Vithal, Esq	
Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang	In Hindustani.
Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.	

E. Rehatsek, M.C.E Abdul Fatti Mulvi, Esq	In Persian.
Mahadev Moreshvar Kunte, B.A. Rao Saheb Narayan Jagonnath Vaidya	In Sindhi.
J. E. Andre', C.S C. Fournel, Esq	In French.
Satyendra Nath Tagore, C.S. Jadunath Ghose, Esq	In Bengali.
T. Cooke, M.A. M.I. W. Draper, M.A.	In Arithmetic and Algebra
F. J. Candy, M.A Professor Keko Laxuman Chhatre	In Euclid and Elementary Natural Science.

MONDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH GRAMMAR, IDIOM AND ETYMOLOGY.

The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A.; JOHN NUGENT, C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Paraphrase either (not both) of the following passages:— 20

(*N.B.*—Mere word for word substitution will have no value.)

(*a*) Look once more, ere we leave this specular mount,
Westward, much nearer by south-west, behold
Where on the Ægean shore a city stands,
Built nobly, pure the air, and light the soil;
Athens, the eye of Greece, mother of arts
And eloquence, native to famous wits
Or hospitable, in her sweet recess,
City or suburban, studious walks or shades;
See there the olive grove of Academe,
Plato's retirement, where the Attic bird
Trills her thick-warbled notes the summer long;
There flowery hill Hymettus, with the sound
Of bees' industrious murmur, oft invites
To studious musing; there Ilissus rolls
His whispering stream; within the walls then view
The schools of ancient sages; his who bred
Great Alexander to subdue the world.

(*b*) Oh for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless contiguity of shade,
Where rumour of oppression and deceit,
Of unsuccessful or successful war
Might never reach me more! My ear is pain'd,
My soul is sick with ev'ry day's report
Of wrong and outrage with which earth is fill'd.
There is no flesh in man's obdurate heart,
It does not feel for man. The nat'ral bond
Of brotherhood is sever'd as the flax,
That falls asunder at the touch of fire.
He finds his fellow guilty of a skin
Not colour'd like his own, and having pow'r

T'enforce the wrong, for such a worthy cause
Dooms and devotes him as his lawful prey.
Lands intersected by a narrow frith,
Abhor each other. Mountains interposed
Make enemies of nations, who had else
Like kindred drops been mingled into one.

2. Give the derivation and meaning of the following words:— 10

Calamity, cousin, economy, extirpate, heaven, pagan, rivalry, sycophant, tribulation, and *trivial.*

3. Give the cognate noun forms of the following words:— 5
Merry, double, remit, remiss, wise, know, weave, speak, brag, free.

4. What is the force of the prefix in the words:—*Misgive, co-eternal, forget, infinite, imminent, discomfort, atheist?* Give examples of the same prefixes with other words. 7

5. Distinguish between *feminine* and *effeminate, unreadable* and *illegible, silence* and *taciturnity, conscious* and *conscientious.* Frame sentences to show their application. 8

6. Correct the following sentences where you think them wrong, giving reasons for your answers:— 15

(*a*) Who should I meet the other day but my old friend.
(*b*) He is not one of those who likes to be interfered with.
(*c*) A versifier and poet are two different things.
(*d*) Neither of us was anxious about the result.
(*e*) He conducted himself like one out of their right mind.
(*f*) There are three boxes and you may put the ball into either of them.
(*g*) I have just received your kind invitation, and I shall have much pleasure in accepting it.
(*h*) In the attitude he was standing at the time.
(*i*) No sooner Keshav came than Rama went away.
(*j*) Come where my love lays dreaming the happy hours away.

7. Give some account of the composition of the English language, and characterise the Saxon element in it. 10

8. Give two examples each of—(*a*) nouns that have no plural; (*b*) nouns that have no singular; (*c*) nouns that have the singular and plural alike; and (*d*) nouns that have two plurals. What traces of declension do we find in English nouns and demonstrative adjectives? 6

9. Give four examples of transitive verbs formed from intransitive by a change of vowel. 4

10. Analyse according to the subjoined form:— 15

(*a*) *That* which we call arose
By any other name would smell as sweet.
(*b*) *Who* steals my purse steals trash.
(*c*) The labour we delight *in* physics pain.
(*d*) To be, or not to be, *that* is the question.

Parse the words in italics.

Sentence.	Kind of Sentence.	Subject.	Predicate.	Completion.	Extension.

MONDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; The Rev. J. W. GARDNER.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Who was the king who signed the Great Charter? What eminent person was the principal agent in compelling him to sign it? and what ancient privileges of Englishmen did it promise to maintain? 8

2. Between what nations, under what commanders, at what date, and with what result, were the following battles fought: *Platæa, Pharsalia, Hastings, Plassy, Marston-moor, Vittoria?* 12

3. At what time, and by what measures were Wales, Ireland, Bombay, and Canada respectively brought under the authority of the English Crown? 10

4. Write down the names of any famous historians, poets, or statesmen who in Greece were contemporary with Pericles, in England with Charles II. 8

5. Write out a list of the different Italian nations whom the Romans conquered, in chronological order; and enumerate, also in chronological order, their external conquests from the conclusion of the Punic wars to the death of Cæsar. 12

6. Where, and how situated, are Quebec, Hongkong, Birmingham, Dantzic, Naples, Agra, Bangalore, Buenos Ayres? 8

7. Draw an outline map of France, and insert Paris, Lyons, Brest, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Rouen; and the Seine, the Loire, and the Rhone, with their principal tributaries. 14

8. If a telegram be sent from Bombay at 9 A.M. Bombay time, and 15 minutes be allowed for transmission, at what o'clock, Greenwich time, will it reach London? 9

9. What is the origin of the Great Gulf Stream: and how does it affect the climate of the British Islands? 9

10. State briefly the difference in climate, general appearance, and vegetable productions, between the Deccan and the Coromandel Coast. 10

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Join the following by the rules of Sandhi:— 10

इज्येते अग्राविष्णू* इष्टौ अस्याम् । कः अन्यः पुनः ईश्वरात् एवम् कर्तुम् समर्थः स्यात् । संनिधौ* एतस्य ग्रामस्य उपस्थितः सः जाल्मः । तद्* हरति ऋत्विज् यज्ञमण्डपे । समीपे कामदुह्*कल्पतरोः तस्मिन् अहनि अर्थान्* लिप्सुः अहम् गतवान् तान् च लब्धवान् ।

Give the rules in the cases marked with an asterisk.

2. Write down the Nom. and Acc. of नप्तृ, चिक्षिवस् *m.* and *n.*, बिभ्रत् *m.* and *n.*, विशत् *m.* and *n.*, पिबत् *m.* and *n.*, and तन्वत् *m.* and *n.* 8

3. Give the Acc. and Instr. of मघवन्, विश्वसृज्, राजद्रुह्, दिव्, निश्, पुंस्, वरीयस् and लघिमन्. 10

4. Write down the Sing. and Plur. of the Dat. Abl. Gen. and Loc. of द्यो, रै, धृति, श्री, स्वयंभू, प्रधी and नृ. 8

5. Give the Second and Third Persons (all numbers) of the Imperfect of भिद्, मृज्, दिह्, हृ, शास् and अन्. 8

6. Give the First Person (all numbers) and Second Person Singular of the Pres. and Imperative of निज्, मुष्, दृ 6th Conj. छो, स्तु, शक् and दम्. 10

7. Write down the Third Person, (all numbers) and Second Person Singular of the Perfect of खन्, वद्, तृ, स्तृ, दृ, इष्, इङ्, नश्, वह्, वन्, *Atm.* and सृज्, and the Third Person (all numbers) of the Aorist of यम्, दंश्, पत्, धा *Par.* and *Atm.*, पू *Par.* and *Atm.*, सो and दह्. Give the Past Participles of all the roots in this question. 18

8. Translate:— 15

वाच्यं श्रद्धासमेतस्य पृच्छतश्च विशेषतः ।
प्रोक्तं श्रद्धाविहीनस्य अरण्यरुदितोपमम् ॥

Parse the verse, dissolving and naming the compounds, and explaining the connection, forms and Etymology of the words. Give two instances of *Dvigu* and *Samâhâra-dvandva* and dissolve them.

9. Correct the following sentences:— 12

(*a*) क्व गन्तव्योऽहमिति प्रच्छति ।

(*b*) मार्गो माणवकं पृष्टो रामेण ।

(*c*) मे पिताश्वमारूढ उक्तश्च मां पुत्रक काशीं गच्छामि तत्र च त्रयो वत्सरा वसित्वा निवर्तिष्यामि ।

(*d*) नाहमङ्गराजसखेर्गृहं गतो न च श्रुतस्तद्गुणनम् ।

(*e*) नमस्त्वां भिषग्राजन् कथं तव विना प्राणिन्त्रियेत् ।

(*f*) एतत्क्रियमाणे त्वयि निश्चितः सा वराकी प्राणांस्त्यजिष्यति ।

Give reasons for your corrections in the case of (*b*) and (*c*.)

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT TRANSLATION.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Sanskrit:— 2

(*a*) While his two brothers sleep (*rt.* स्वप्), Hari is awake (*rt.* जागृ) and studies (*rt.* इ *with* अधि) his books.

(*b*) Whom shall I appoint (*rt.* युज् *with* नि) to the office of counsellor?

(*c*) Observing Jamadagni alone, they discharged (*Perf. of* सृज्) arrows and killed (*Perf. of* हन्) him.

(*d*) At that time ninety-nine men were examined, of whom fifty-four passed.

(*e*) He first makes men confide (*Causal*) in him and then destroys (*Caus. of* नश्) them.

(*f*) The monkeys have broken (*Aor. of* भञ्ज्) the roof of the house.

2. Translate into Sanskrit:— 30

So Râma departed out of Chitrakûṭa, together with Sîtâ and Lakṣhmaṇa; and they journeyed towards the south until they came to the hermitage of the sage Atri. And Atri received them with great joy; and he called to his aged wife, the virtuous and devout Anasûyâ, and said to her: 'Receive Sîtâ, and conciliate her by giving her everything that she desires.' Atri then said to Râma: 'O Sinless one, this my wife is a Brâhmaṇî renowned for her vows, devoted to severe mortifications, and ever performing pious deeds. Regard the gentle and aged Anasûyâ as your own mother, and let Sîtâ come into her presence.'

3. Translate into English:— 28

अस्ति कस्मिंश्चिद्वनोद्देशे बहुबकसनाथो वटपादपः। तस्य कोटरे कृष्णसर्पः प्रतिवसति स्म। स च बकबालकानजातपक्षानपि सदैव भक्षयन्कालं नयति। अथैको बको भक्षितशिशुवैराग्यात्सरस्तीरमासाद्य वाष्पपूरप्लुतलोचनो ऽधोमुखस्तिष्ठति। तं च तादृक्चेष्टितमवलोक्य कुलीरकः प्रोवाच। मामक किमेवं रुद्यते भवताद्य। स आह। भद्र किं करोमि। मम मन्दभाग्यस्य बालकाः कोटरनिवासिना सर्पेण भक्षिताः। दुःखितो ऽहं तद्दुःखेन। तत्कथय मे यद्यस्ति कश्चिदुपायस्तद्विनाशाय। तदाकर्ण्य कुलीरकश्चिन्तयामास। अयं तावदस्मत्सहजवैरी। तथोपदेशं प्रयच्छामि सत्यानृतं यथान्ये ऽपि बकाः सर्वे संक्षयमायान्ति। उक्तं च।

नवनीतसमां वाणीं कृत्वा चित्तं सुनिर्दयम् ।
तथा प्रबोध्यते शत्रुः सान्वयो म्रियते यथा ॥

आह च माम यद्येवं तन्मत्स्यमांसशकलानि नकुलस्य बिलद्वारात्सर्पकोटरं यावत्प्रक्षिप यथा नकुलस्तन्मार्गेण गत्वा तं दुष्टसर्पं विनाशयति । अथ तथानुष्ठिते मत्स्यमांसानुसारिणा नकुलेन तं कृष्णसर्पं निहत्य तेऽपि तद्बृक्षाश्रयाः सर्वे बकाश्च शनैःशनैर्भक्षिताः ॥

4. Translate into English:— 22

यथा बीजं विना क्षेत्रमुप्तं भवति निष्फलम् ।
तथा पुरुषकारेण विना दैवं न सिध्यति ॥
क्षेत्रं पुरुषकारस्तु दैवं बीजमुदाहृतम् ।
क्षेत्रबीजसमायोगात्ततः सस्यं समृध्यते ॥
कर्मणः फलनिर्वृत्तिं स्वयमश्नाति कारकः ।
प्रत्यक्षं दृश्यते लोके कृतस्यापकृतस्य च ॥
शुभेन कर्मणा सौख्यं दुःखं पापेन कर्मणा ।
कृतं फलति सर्वत्र नाकृतं भुज्यत क्वचित् ॥

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN GRAMMAR, IDIOM AND ETYMOLOGY.

The Rev. R. STOTHERT, M.A.; G. B. REID, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the genitive singular and plural of a noun in each declension. 8

Decline the pronouns uter, ipse, aliquis, alius.

2. Conjugate Torqueo, Quæro, Tango, Lædo, Fallo. 5

3. Translate, parsing the words in italics :— 16

(*a*) Sin tu (*quod* te jamdudum hortor) *exieris.*
(*b*) *Quot homines* tot sententiæ.
(*c*) Suasoris finis est utilitas ejus *cui* quisque suadet.
(*d*) Brutus *occidit* liberos proditionem *molientes;*
Manlius virtutem filii *morte multavit.*
(*e*) At non ille *satum quo* te mentiris Achilles
Talis in hoste fuit Priamo.

4. Translate into Latin :— 24

(*a*) As rowers are useless without a pilot, so are soldiers without a commander.
(*b*) How much the monkey, detestable animal, resembles us!
(*c*) As one is to ten so is ten to a hundred.
(*d*) To threaten Lucius with death.
(*e*) He was capitally convicted.
(*f*) I have a wife and two sons at home.
(*g*) Scipio fought on horseback.
(*h*) Nothing prevents his reading the book.
(*i*) He is worthy to be loved.

5. Mention some nouns of the third declension which invariably take "im" for "em" in the acc. singular, and some which occasionally do so. 8

6. The dative plural of deus, dea, poëma, chlamys. 10

Gen. plural of sestertius, vis, optimates, cælicola.

7. Give instances of verbs which are followed by a double accusative. 21

What cases do vescor, careo, obliviscor, subvenio, adulor, ignosco, refert, and licet govern?

Frame sentences to illustrate your answers.

8. Distinguish the meaning of the following nouns in their singular and plural number :— 8

Ædes, opera, auxilium, copia, rostrum, ludus, litera, sal.

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN TRANSLATION.

The Rev. R. STOTHERT, M.A.; G. B. REID, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English:— 25

Mihi ille dotur puer, quem laus excitet, quem gloria juvet, qui victus fleat; hic erit alendus ambitu, hunc mordebit objurgatio, hunc honor excitabit, in hoc desidiam nunquam verebor. Danda est tamen omnibus aliqua remissio, non solum quia nulla res est quæ perferre possit continuum laborem; atque ea quoque quæ sensu et anima carent ut servare vim suam possint, velut alterna quiete retenduntur; sed quod studium discendi voluntate, quæ cogi non potest, constat. Modus tamen sit remissionibus, ne aut odium studiorum faciant negatæ, aut otii consuetudinem nimiæ.

Sunt etiam nonnulli acuendis puerorum ingeniis non inutiles lusus, quum positis invicem cujusque generis quæstiunculis æmulantur.

2. Tenuere tamen arcem Sabini, atque inde postero die, cum Romanus exercitus instructus quod inter Palatinum Capitoli numque collem campi est, complesset, non prius descenderunt in æquum, quam ira et cupiditate recuperandæ arcis stimulante animos in adversum Romani subiere. Principes utrimque pugnam ciebant. Ab Sabinis Metius Curtius, ab Romanis Hostius Hostilius. Hic rem Romanam iniquo loco ad prima signa animo atque audacia sustinebat. Ut Hostius cecidit, confestim Romana inclinatur acies, fusaque est ad veterem portam Palatii. 25

3. Translate into Latin:— 50

As soon as it was day, Xerxes placed himself high up to view his fleet, and how it was set in order. Phanodemus says, He sat upon a promontory above the temple of Hercules, where the coast of Attica is separated from the island by a narrow channel; but Acestodorus writes, that it was in the confines of Megara, upon those hills which are called the Horns, where he sat in a chair of gold, with many secretaries about him to write down all that was done in the fight.

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PORTUGUESE GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

S. A. DECARVALHO, G.G.M.C.; J. N. MENDONÇA, G.G.M.C.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Dai os ordinaes dos seguintes numeraes :—*Nove, doze, trinta, quarenta e seis, cincoenta e quatro, cem, mil.* 7

2. Como se fazem os numeros dos nomes substantivos acabados em letra vogal, e qual é o plural de *Pedro, Algarve, cinco, nove, oiro, humildade.* 8

3. Qual é a differença que se dá entre os substantivos epicenos e commum de dous? Dai dois exemplos de cada um. 5

4. Quantos saõ os graus da comparaçaõ e como elles se formam? Dai os comparativos e superlativos de *benefico, frio, magnifico, bom, pequeno, fiel, misero, livre.* 6

5. Quaes saõ os casos e as respectivas preposições que se ajuntam aos seguintes verbos e adjectivos:—*insistir, protestar, carecer, alheio, pobre, indigno.* Fazei breves oraçoes, illustrando o uso de cada um. 12

6. Analysai o seguinte trecho e explicai a significaçaõ das palavras que n'elle vaõ em italico :— 14

"Por largo campo *indomito* e *fremente*
Corre o Nilo *espumoso*,
Feroz *alaga* a rápida *corrente*
O Egypto fabulozo."

7. Dai exemplos de verbos pertencentes ás tres conjugações regulares e que tenham participios regulares e irregulares. 5

8. A'que conjugaçaõ, modo, e tempo pertencem os seguintes verbos:—*disseramos, possamos, tu deres, haveria, fosseis, elejamos.* 5

9. Corrigi as seguintes orações, dando razões pelas correcções que se fizerem :— 10

(*a*). Joaõ comprou de Pedro duas mappas por dez rupias.
(*b*). Eu e Francisco moram na mesma caza.
(*c*). Cuida vos que a clima de Bombaim é salubrissima?

(*d*). Quando eu subia para cima, Antonio recuou para traz.

10. Que se entende por figuras de syntaxe e figuras da dicçaõ? Dai exemplos de zeugma e syncope. 8

11. Paraphraseai o seguinte:— 20

"Da lua os claros raios rutilavam
Pelas argenteas ondas Neptuninas;
As estrellas os céos accompanhavam
Qual campo revestido de boninas;
Os furiosos ventos repousavam
Pelas covas escuras peregrinas.
Porém da armada a gente vigiava
Como por longo tempo costumava.
Mas assim como a aurora marchetada
Os formosos cabellos espalha
No céo sereño abrindo a roxa entrada
Ao claro Hyperionio que accordou,
Começa a embandeirar-se toda a armada
E de toldos alegres se adornou,
Por receber com festas e alegria
O Regedor das ilhas que partia."

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PORTUGUESE TRANSLATION.

S. A. DECARVALHO, G.G.M.C.; J. N. MENDONÇA, G.G.M.C.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Vertei para o Inglez o seguinte:—

1. "Naõ é bom para amigo o que me revéla os segredos d'outros, comque primeiro teve amizade; porque o mesmo usará comigo quando se passar a outro. Tambem naõ sabe as leis d'amizade o que, ouvindo murmurar ou detrahir do amigo, naõ acode a defender a sua fama, antes se cala, que val o mesmo n'estes termos que consentir com o murmurador. Para que ha de guardar no peito um homem a outro se este nem as costas lhe guarda? Mas se a fama do amigo padece com razaõ, ou eu acho n'elle defeitos reprehensiveis, corre-me obrigaçaõ de o avisar em secreto: bem assim como, se visse nos seus vestidos alguma descompostura ou immundicia, devia manifestarlh'o para que naõ apparecesse em publico 50

ridiculamente. Dissimular erros no amigo naõ é amor, é lizonja; naõ é prudencia, é traiçaõ ou quando menos pusilanimidade; porém esta correcçaõ naõ pede pressa, e muito menos senha ou colera."

2. Vertei para o Portuguez o seguinte :— 50

"Man presents at every step, such an extraordinary mixture of nobleness and baseness, of greatness and littleness, of good and evil, that one can with difficulty conceive how such a being could be the work of God. Thus, while with his understanding he embraces heaven and earth,—while he studies the course of the stars, and penetrates the deepest secrets of nature, we behold him at the same time full of doubt, ignorance and error; and though he has a noble heart, that kindles with enthusiasm at the sole recollection of having done a generous action, yet he adheres to objects the most vile and knows well how to harbour, under a pleasant exterior, desires of cruelty, treason and perfidy; he is capable of conceiving and of executing the most gigantic undertakings, and of encountering without fear every kind of danger, and yet he will perhaps tremble before some insignificant object that may cause alarm, and play the coward at the sight of some slight difficulty; he is always sighing after happiness, and lives overwhelmed with misfortunes."

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MARATHI GRAMMAR, IDIOM AND ETYMOLOGY.

The Rev. J. S. S. ROBERTSON; KRISHNA SHASTRI CHIPLUNKAR, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Paraphrase the following verses in Marathi :— 15

हे वामनैकपद भूमि नसोनि जंघी ।
एके दिशींच दिनराज नभासि लंघी ॥
वार्राशि वानरविलंघित होय तो कीं ।
लोकीं नसे नलयशस्तुलना विलोको ॥

सिंहाशीं द्वेष करुनि कोण बळी वारणांत उरणारे ?॥
कां भ्रमलासि? कसा त्वां पावावा जय रणांत उरणा, रे? ॥

2. Write the following Abhangs in Roman characters according to the Jonesian system :— 10

धन्य ते चि प्राणी क्षमा ज्यांचे अंगीं ।
न भंगे प्रसंगीं धैर्यबळ ॥
न ह्मणे कोणासी उत्तम वाईट ।
महत्व वरिष्ठ नसे जेथें ॥

3. State some of the affixes which are added to pronominal bases only. State also whether the pronominal bases undergo any change when those affixes are added. 6

4. To what class of nouns can the case-endings (or **विभक्तिप्रत्यय**) **एं, ईं** and **ऊन** be added? 6

5. How many forms of Sámánya Rup are given by the writers on Maráthi grammar? Mention them all, and illustrate them by examples. If there be any form of the Sámánya Rup which is peculiar to a particular gender and number, mention it. 8

6. All the words constituting the Marathi language are sometimes divided into two classes, **सविकार** and **अविकार**. What parts of speech fall into the first, and what into the second division? and why? 6

7. Define briefly all the parts of speech, and give an example or two under each by way of illustration. 6

8. Decline fully the noun **गाई** or **गाय**. 6

9. Conjugate fully the past tenses of the verb **मारणें**. 7

10. Give the past habitual in all the persons, singular and plural, of the verbs **करणें** and **सांगणें**. 8

11. Give the correct Marathi for the following English sentences :—He fell down dead. She danced till she was 12

giddy. The horse has returned quite worn out. My brother has spent all his money on gambling, and is now reduced to beggary.

12. Parse the following sentences:—

ह्या पोरानें धान्याचें आणि कागदपत्राचें रामायण केलें.

तूं तेथें जातोस, परंतु तुला फत्तर मिळावयाचा नाहीं.

N. B.—The candidates are requested to fold their answers to the first six questions, and those to the remaining six questions, separately, respectively mark them with A. and B. on covers, and put them into different boxes.

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MARATHI TRANSLATION.

Captain G. A. JACOB; VITHAL NARAYAN PATHAK, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Marathi:— 16

(*a*) Though the son of a powerful chief, he had begun life as a daring and artful captain of banditti, had ripened into a skilful general and an able statesman, and left a character which has never since been equalled or approached by any of his countrymen. The distracted state of the neighbouring countries presented openings by which an inferior leader might have profited; but it required a genius like his to avail himself as he did of the mistakes of Aurangzib, by kindling a zeal for religion, and, through that, a national spirit among the Marathas.

(*b*) And it came to pass that the Pándavas, with their wife Draupadí, and their priest Dhaumya, wandered in the jungle for twelve years, and they fed on such game as the brethren shot on their way. And they made many pilgrimages to holy places, and fasted, and bathed, and performed religious worship; and they met with many holy Bráhmans and sages who instructed them in pious acts, and beguiled them with stories of ancient times, and promised them that the day should come when they should be restored 24

to the Rájᵉ. Sometimes they came to verdant places covered with flowers, where the trees were loaded with fruits, and many curious animals presented themselves; but at other times violent winds arose and blackened the sky with dust, and laid prostrate the largest trees, and then the rain would fall heavily, and the torrents would pour from the mountains like rivers, and the roads would become so wretched that all the Pandavas, excepting Bhíma, would be unable to move.

2. Translate into English :— 60

मग फराळ झाल्यावर अंमळ वाडींत इकडे तिकडे फिरले. तों जेवणाची वेळ झाली. जेवणहो साधें, स्वच्छ, आणि मिष्ट होतें. ते पदार्थ भक्षून मुलांस वाटलें कीं आह्मी असे रुचीनें कधींच जेवलों नव्हतों. दिवस उष्णकाळचे होते; वायु मंद सुगंध शीतळ वाहत होता; त्याच्या योगानें दौलतरावास डुलकी आली; मग अंमळ वामकुक्षि करून ते खोतजी आणि आपण वाड्या, शेतें, डोंगर सर्व ठिकाणीं फिरायास गेले. तेथें बहुत आनंद पावून पुनः बिराडीं आले. इकडे सोनाबाईनें जेवणा नंतर आपल्ये, व दौलतरावाचे मुलांस संगातीं घेऊन त्यांस सर्व घर दाखविलें, गुरांचा वाडा, घोड्यांची शाळा, बकरीं, मेंढरें, हरणें, अशीं दाखवून एक चिमणें कोंकरूं त्यांस खेळायास दिलें; पुढें खबूतरें दाखविलीं. पिलांस त्यांच्या आया चारा घालीत, तीं चाऱ्या करितां किलबिल किलबिल करीत. पुढें नेऊन दाहावीस मधीचीं पोळें दाखविलीं; त्यांतल्या माशा

बाहेर जाऊन मध घेऊन येऊन त्यांत ठेविताहेत, असा उद्योग चालला होता, तो सर्व तिणें त्यांचे दृष्टीस पाडिला.

त्यांतले बहुतेक चमत्कार दौलतरावाचे मुलांनीं पूर्वी कधीं पाहिले नव्हते, ह्मणून त्यांस फार आनंद वाटला. तीं ह्मणों लागलीं कीं फिरोन एक वेळ फेरी करून येऊं. इतक्यांत घरांतून निरोप आला कीं मुलांचें जेवण सिद्ध झालें आहे, तो येतांच सोनाबाईनें त्यांस नेऊन पुनः यथेष्ट जेवूं घातलें.

नंतर खोतजीनें व त्याचे वडील मुलानें विणा लावून अंमळ गायन केलें. धाकट्यांनींही कांहीं पदें ह्मटलीं. तें ऐकून दौलतराव फार प्रसन्न झाले.

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GUJARATHI GRAMMAR, IDIOM AND ETYMOLOGY.

The Rev. R. MONTGOMERY; MANSUKHLAL MUGATLAL MUNSHI, LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Mention the *prán* and *sthán* of each of the letters ૬, ૪, ૨।, ૭, ૮, ૯, ૯, ૬, and say which of them are soft (ઘોષ) and which hard (અઘોષ). 6

2. Resolve the following compound words, and state the rule of *Sandhi* for each compound:— 6

મનોયત્ન, સત્યાર્થ, ન્યૂન, લોકોપકાર, ભાનૂદય, સ્પર્શાક્ષર, અતીચ્છા, પરમેશ્વર.

3. Has અનુસ્વાર one uniform sound in Gujarathi? If not, mention the different ways in which it is pronounced, and what determines its sound in each particular case. 8

4. (*a*) How many genders are there? 6

(*b*) How do you determine the genders of nouns and pronouns?

(*c*) What are the feminine forms of the following:—

હંસ, પટેલ, પોપટ, બાજટ, નાગ, રાગ, પોડો, કુત્તો!

5. Explain the use and origin of case terminations. 12

(*a*) What are they designed to express?

(*b*) What was their original form?

(*c*) Derive the word વિભક્તિ, and say whether or not, in your opinion, its etymological meaning is in accordance with its use.

(*d*) Decline ઘો, માથું, ઓળો and જુ.

6. What is the regular termination of the past participle (ભૂત કૃદંત) of the Gujarati verb? Mention any exceptions you may remember to the rule. 8

7. Can the negative adverbs ન or નહી, and નથી be used interchangeably with all parts of a verb? If not, state when the one must be employed, and when the other. 8

8. Do all postpositions (નામયોગી) in Gujarathi require the same termination in the nouns which they follow? If not, mention the different terminations in use, and state what you consider to be the grounds of the difference. 8

9. (*a*) Mention the various classes of compound words (સમાસ) and state what is the distinguishing characteristic of each class. 12

(*b*) State the *Samás* of each of the following words:—

પ્રદક્ષિણા, અરણ્યગત, ગર્ભવાસ, મહાપંડિત, સદાચરણ, વક્રભવન, નિરંજન, પુનર્વિવાહ, સુરજમાળ, દ્વિદળ, બલાત્કાર, પ્રત્યાઘાત, રાજરાણા, ષડ્રિપુ.

10. (*a*) Point out the prefixes in the following words :— 6

પ્રતિવાદી, પર્યટન, ઉપભોગ, વિધવા, દુર્ભાષણ, સંસ્કૃત, નિઃસંશય.

(*b*) Mention some other words having the same prefixes.

11. State the વર્ણ the ભેદ, and the પ્રયોગ, of each of the underlined verbs in the following sentences :— 10

રાજાએ મને એક ઘણો સારો ઘોડો આપ્યો; પણ મારાથી ઘોડાપર બેસાતું નથી, તેથી તે મારા કામમાં આવે એવો નથી. જો મને પાલખી આપી હોત તો સારૂં. પરંતુ તેમની આગળ મારાથી એમ કેહેવાય? તેઓ જે કંઈ આલે તે મારે, તેમનો આભાર માનીને, લેવું જોઈએ. મારો ભાઈ મને જે દાન મળ્યું હતું તે જોઈને મારી મજાક કરવા મંડ્યો તેથી મને બહુ માઠું લાગ્યું એરૂં.

12. Explain the following proverbs, and show their application :— 10

(*a*) સૂળીનું વિઘ્ન કાંટે ગયું.

(*b*) બેસ આગળ ભાગવત.

(*c*) વખાણી ખીચડી દાંતે વળગે.

(*d*) મીયા પડ્યા પણ તંગડી ઊંચી.

(*e*) ગામમાં પેસવાનો હુકમ નહી ને પટેલને ઘેર ઊતાપાણી.

(*f*) જ્યાંહાં મળી રોટી ત્યાંહાં પડ્યા લોટી.

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

GUJARATHI TRANSLATION.

The Rev. J. WALLACE; NAGINDAS TULSIDAS MARPHATIA, LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Gujarathi the following:— 50

It is not ease, but effort—not facility, but difficulty, that makes men. There is, perhaps, no station in life, in which difficulties have not to be encountered and overcome before any decided measure of success can be achieved. Those difficulties are, however, our best instructors, as our mistakes often form our best experience. Charles James Fox was accustomed to say that he hoped more from a man who failed, and yet went on in spite of his failure, than from the buoyant career of the successful. "It is all very well," said he, "to tell me that a young man has distinguished himself by a brilliant first speech. He may go on, or he may be satisfied with his first triumph; but show me a young man who has not succeeded at first, and nevertheless has gone on, and I will back that young man to do better than most of those who have succeeded at the first trial." * * * *

"Sweet indeed are the uses of adversity." They reveal to us our powers, and call forth our energies. If there be real worth in the character, like sweet herbs, it will give forth its finest fragrance when pressed. "Crosses," says the old proverb, "are the ladders that lead to heaven." "What is even poverty itself," asks Richter, "that a man should murmur under it? It is but as the pain of piercing a maiden's ear, and you hang precious jewels in the wound." * * *

Too much facility, ease, and prosperity is not good for a man; removing the wholesome stimulus to exertion, which is so essential to sound discipline. On the contrary, to use the words of Burke, "Difficulty is a severe instructor, set over us by the supreme ordinance of a parental guardian and instructor, Who knows us better than we know ourselves, as He loves us better too. He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves, and sharpens our skill; our antagonist is thus our helper." Without the necessity of encountering difficulty, life might be easier, but men would be worthless. For trials, wisely improved, train the character, and teach self-help; thus hardship itself may often prove the wholesomest discipline for us, though we recognise it not.

2. Translate into English:— 50

વેપાર ચાલવામાં મુખ્ય ઉપયોગી સાધન જળ છે. સમુદ્ર વચમાં આવ્યાથી મુલકો જૂદા પડે છે એ વાત ખરી, પણ વેપારના કામમાં એથી તે જોડાય છે. જો ચીનની અને હિંદુસ્તાનની વચ્ચે, અને તેમજ ઇંગ્લાંડની અને હિંદુસ્તાનની વચ્ચે એકલી જમીનજ હોત, અને દરિઆ ન હોત તો માલ લઈજવા લાવવાને કેટલી મેહનત પડત, તેનો વિચાર કરો. એક વાહાણમાં ભરીને જેટલો માલ લાવે છે તેટલો ગાડાંમાં ભરીને લઈ જતાં કેટલા બળદ જોડવા પડે. વળી, એટલા બધા બળદને ખાવાનું જોઈએ, અને તે ચાલતાં થાકી જાય, ત્યારે વિસામો લેવો પડે. એવું કીધાથી માલની ખરીદી કરતાં લાવવાનો ખરચ વધારે થઈ જાય, અને માલ એક દેશથી બીજે દેશ કોઈ લઈ જાય નહીં; પણ દરિઆ છે તેથી વાહાણો ચાલે છે, અને કંઈ ઘોડા કે બળદ જોડવા પડતા નથી; પવન ને અગ્નિરૂપી ઘોડા એને ખેંચી લઈ જાય છે. વળી ગાડાંમાં માલ ભરેલો હોય તે રસ્તાનાં ખખડાટથી ભાગી જાય, પણ વાહાણમાં તેવું કંઈ થતું નથી. એજ કારણ માટે વિલાયતમાં ઘણે ઠેકાણે પાણીની નેહરો ખોદેલી છે, તેમાં હોડીઓ ચાલે છે. એ હોડીઓ ચલાવવાને ઘોડો જોડે છે. તે કાંઠે કાંઠે હાંડે છે અને હોડીને તાણી જાય છે. એ તો સૌ જાણે છે કે ગમે એવો ભારે બોજો હોય તે પાણીમાં ઉપાડ્યો હોય, તો ઘણુંજ થોડું જોર કરવું પડે છે. તે માટે એ હોડીમાં જેટલો માલ ભરીને એક કે બ ઘોડા તાણી જાય છે તેટલોજ ગાડાંમાં લઈ જતાં તેથી વીશગણા કે વધારે ઘોડા જોઈએ.

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. 1 TO P.M.]

CANARESE GRAMMAR, IDIOM AND ETYMOLOGY.

JOHN JARDINE, C.S.; SHAMRAO VITHAL, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the modes of comparison of adjectives in Canarese? Give examples with translation. 5

2. State the various uses of the dative case, with examples. 10

3. Parse the following:— 10

(*a*) ನಾ ಕಾಣೆ.

(*b*) ತನ್ನನ್ನು ತಾನೇ ಕೆಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡನು.

(*c*) ಉತ್ತಮರಿಗೆ ಮಾನ.

4. ಕೊರಳು ಸುತ್ತಿದ ಹಾವು ಕಚ್ಚದೆ 18
ಮರಳುವದೆ ಲೋಕ ಪ್ರಬಂಧದಿ
ಹೊರಳುತಿಹ ಪಾಮರಗೆ ತಪ್ಪದು ನಾಶನದ ಬಂಧಾ ||
ಕುರುಡ ಕಾಣದೆ ಘಾತಕೂಪದ
ಲುರುಳುವಂತೆ ವಿವೇಕ ಶೂನ್ಯನು
ತಿರುಗುತಿಹ ಪಾಪಾಧ್ವದಲಿ ಕಡೆ ಘಾನಿ ಹೊಂದುವನು ||

(*a*) Translate the above into English.

(*b*) Point out the ಸಮಾಸ ಪದಗಳು, name them, and give their elements.

(*c*) What is the force of the particle ಏ in the words ಕಚ್ಚದೆ and ಮರಳುವದೆ in the first and second lines respectively.

(*d*) If there are any words in the above passage which are combined according to the rules of Sandhi, point them out, and state the rule applicable in each case.

5. What is the power of the affixes ಬೀಣ, ಇಕೆ, ಉಳ್ಳ, ಆಳ, ಆಗಿ? 4

6. In what respect does the Canarese mode of expressing negation differ from the English? State also the points of difference between ಅಲ್ಲ and ಇಲ್ಲ. 9

7. ಯಾಕೆ ಮನೆ ಮನೆವಾರ್ತೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳು 15
ಯಾಕೆ ಮಡದಿಯ ಗೊಡವೆ ಶಾನ್ ಅದು
ಕಾಕ್ ಎಲಾ ಸಂಸಾರದ ಧ್ರುವ ವಾರು ನಂಬುವರು ||
ನಾಕು ನಾಕದು ಬೇಡ ಬರಿದೆ
ಕೋಕ ಮೋಹಾಸ್ಪದವದೆಂದದ
ನೋಕರಿಸಿ ಬಿಡದಹಹ ನಿತ್ಯದಿ ಮೋಹಿಸುತ್ತಿಹನು ||

(a) Write the above in simple Canarese prose, avoiding Sandhi and the use of ತತ್ಸಮ words as much as possible.

(b) What part of speech is ಮೋಹಿಸುತ್ತ and how is it formed?

(c) What does the repetition of the words ಮನೆ and ನಾಕು (in the first and fourth lines respectively) express?

8. Translate the following sentences into idiomatic English:— 11

(a) ಸುಳ್ಳಿನ ಸಂಸಾರ ಸುಳಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಕಲು ಬೇಡ.

(b) ಭಾಷೆ ಗೆಡಕನಿಗೆ ನಂಬಿಗೆ ಯಾತಕೆ.

(c) ಮುಂದೆ ಭಲಾ ಎಂದು ಹಿಂದೆ ನಿಂದಿಸುವವರನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಬಾರದು.

(d) ಉಂಡ ಮನೆಗೆರಡನ್ನು ಬಗೆಯುವಾತನು ಪಾಪಿಯು.

(e) ಊರೆಲ್ಲ ನೆಂಟರು ಆದರೆ ಉಣ್ಣ ಬಡಿಸುವವರಿಲ್ಲ.

(f) ಸುಖಮಂವಿಗೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮೈಮರತನು.

(g) ಕಾಲ ಹೋಯಿತು ಮಾತು ನಿಂತಿತು.

(h) ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಬಾಳು ಬಾಳೇನು ಫಲ.

9. Translate the following sentences into idiomatic Carnatica:— 11

(*a*) The devil makes use of various stratagems to delude men to their ruin.

(*b*) He has a secret access to our passions and affections.

(*c*) He adapts his snares to our inclinations so as to cause us even to be our own tempters, and run upon our destruction by our own choice.

(*d*) The boy promises fair to be of a studious and virtuous turn of mind.

(*e*) These perplexities robbed his soul of peace and his body of rest.

(*f*) Peace and plenty are the handmaids of a middle fortune.

11. What parts of speech are ಆದರೆ and ಆದರೂ and for what purposes are they used? Illustrate your answer by examples. 7

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CANARESE TRANSLATION.

JOHN JARDINE, C.S.; SHAMRAO VITHAL, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. The tents are connected by covered passages, and contain every accommodation that would be met with in a palace. A Maratta Court, indeed, appears to much greater advantage in their camps than in their cities. Yet with all this magnificence, there is some of their usual carelessness and indifference to making anything complete; these canvas palaces are often so ill-pitched that they are quite incapable of resisting the tempests of particular seasons. Sindia's whole suite of tents have been known to be levelled with the ground at midnight, and his women obliged to seek shelter from the wind and rain in some low private tent that happened to have resisted the fury of the elements. The intended proceedings for the next day are announced by fakirs or gossayens who go about the camp proclaiming a halt, or the hour and direction of the movement; and who stop on the march to beg, exactly 50

at the point where the welcome sight of the flags of the proposed encampment dispose all to be liberal.—*Elphinstone's History of India.*

2. Translate the following into English :— 50

ಸಂಪನ್ನ ಕೆಟ್ಟಿ ಎಂಬ ಒಬ್ಬ ವರ್ತಕನಿದ್ದನು. ಇವನು ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಪಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಗವುಡಗಳಿಗೆ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ನೂರಾರು ವರಹಾಗಳು ಬಡ್ಡಿಗೆ, ತಲವಾಸಿಗೆ, ದಿವಸಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ತಕ್ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ವ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಚೂಟಿಯಾಗಿ ವರ್ತಕತನ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಒಳ್ಳೇ ಸಂಪನ್ನನು ಒಳ್ಳೇ ಸಂಪನ್ನನು ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರು ವಾಸಿ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿ ಕಾಲಕ್ಷೇಪ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವನು ಇವನೇ ಸಂಪನ್ನ ಕೆಟ್ಟಿಯು. ಹೀಗಿರುವಲ್ಲಿ ಗಂಟುಗಳ್ಳ ವೀರನೆಂಬ ಒಬ್ಬ ತುಂಟ ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಗನಿಗೆ ನೂರು ವರಹಾಕ್ಕೆ ಪತ್ರ ಬರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸಾಲ ಕೊಟ್ಟನು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಗನ ವೋಸಗಾರಿಕೆ ಈ ಕೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯದೆ ಇವನ ಬೇಳಿವೆ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಬೆರಗಾಗಿ ನಾಲ್ಕಾರು ವಿರುಳುವ ಸಂಸಾರಿ ಎಂಬ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಹತ್ತೆಂಟು ವರುಷದ ವರಿವಿಗೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹಣಕ್ಕೆ ತಗಾದಿ ಹಚ್ಚದೆ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಇದ್ದನು.

ಆಗ ಆ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಕೌಸಲ್ಯೆಯು ಪುತ್ರ ವಿಯೋಗ ದುಃಖವನ್ನು ಸಹಿಸಲಾರದೆ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿದ್ದು ಮೂರ್ಛಿತಳಾದಳು. ಆಗ ಸುಮಿತ್ರೆಯೇ ಮೊದಲಾದ ದಶರಥರಾಯನ ಅಂತಃಪುರದ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರುಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ, ಹಾ, ಹಾ! ರಾಮಾ, ರಾಮಾ! ಎಂದು ಮೊರೆ ಇಡುತ್ತ ನಮಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಗತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದ ನೀನು ನಮ್ಮಿಲ್ಲರನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ವನಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವಿಯೂ? ತಾಯಿಯಾದ ಕೌಸಲ್ಯೆಯಂತೆ ನಮ್ಮಿಲ್ಲರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಇಟ್ಟು ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆಯಲ್ಲ! ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ದಿವಸವಾದರೂ ನೀನು ಕೋಪ ಮಾಡಿದವನಲ್ಲವಲ್ಲ! ಏನಾದರು ಒಂದು ವ್ಯಾಕುಲದಿಂದ ನಾವು ಚಿಂತೆ ಪಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿನ್ನ ಕೋಮುಲವಾದ ಮಾತುಗಳಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆಯ

ಲ್ಲಾ! ಅಂಥ ನೀನು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು, ಕಾತಿಗೆ ಹೋದರೆ, ನನು ಗೇನು ಗತಿ! ಈ ದಶರಥನು ಮುದುಕನಾದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಕಲ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಗತಿಯಾದ ನಿನ್ನನ್ನು ವನಕ್ಕೆ ಅಟ್ಟಿದನು ಎಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸುತ್ತ ಎಲ್ಲರು ಕರುಗಳಿಲ್ಲದ ಹಸುಗಳಂತೆ ರಾಮನ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಿದ್ದು ಮೂರ್ಛೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದರು.

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HINDUSTANI GRAMMAR, IDIOM AND ETYMOLOGY.

RAO BAHADUR DADOBA PANDURANG;
RAHIMTULAH MUHAMMAD SAYANI, M.A., LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What words are generally used to supply the place of the English definite and indefinite articles, "the," "a," or "an"? 3

2. Decline the noun كتاب, and the personal pronoun میں in both numbers. 5

3. How are the degrees of comparison generally expressed? 3

4. (*a*) What is added to the root of a verb to form the infinitive? 3

(*b*) Give an example of each form of the present and future tenses. 5

(*c*) Conjugate بولنا 5

(*d*) Give the transitive and causal forms of جلنا and سونا 6

5. Translate into Hindustani:—

(*a*) The manners and customs of Europeans are very different from those of the natives of India. 5

(*b*) The more I read this book, the better I like it. 6

(*c*) A wise son maketh a glad father. 4

(*d*) Wait below till I am ready to see you. 3
(*e*) I wish I had sufficient means to travel all over the world. 7

6. Write the following sentence in the Persian or Arabic alphabet, and parse it:— 5

या रब तेरी जनाबमें हर्गिज कुछ कम नहीं.

7. Explain the use of the three short or primitive vowels, viz., zabar (ʼ); zer (ـِ); pesh (ʻ). 2

8. How are words with a *tanvin* placed on their final letters pronounced, and in what sense are such words generally used? Give examples. 8

9. How would you express the following sentences in pure English?

(*a*) سبحان اللّٰہ میں اُس عالمِ لاثانی کی کیا تعریف کروں 8

(*b*) اِس عاجز نے بھی ہرایک مُلک کی سیر کئی لیکن ایسا شہر نہیں دیکھا 8

(*c*) شیخ صاحب میں آپکا بڑا احسانمند ہوں 8

10. Write the following in the Devanagri character:— 9

اب آغاز قصّے کا کرتا ہوں ذرہ کان دھر کر سنو اور منصفی کرو

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HINDUSTANI TRANSLATION.

RAO BAHADUR DADOBA PANDURANG;
RAHIMTULAH MUHAMMAD SAYANI, M.A., LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate the following into idiomatic English:— 60

تب وہ شخص حاتم طائی کا ماجرا اِس طرح سے

کہنے لگا کہ حاتم کے وقت میں ایک بادشاہ عرب کا
نوفل نام تھا اُسکو حاتم کے ساتھہ بسبب نام آوري
کے دشمني کمال ہوئي بہت سا لشکر جمع کرکر
لڑائي کے خاطر چڑہ آیا حاتم تو خدا ترس اور نیک
مرد تھا یہہ سمجھا کہ اگر میں بھي جنگ کي تیاري
کروں تو خدا کے بندے مارے جائینگے اور بڑي خونریزي
ہوگي اُسکا عذاب میرے نام لکھا جائیگا یہہ بات
سوچ کر تن تنہا اپني جان لیکر ایک پہاڑ کے کھوہ
میں جا چھپا — جب حاتم کے غائب ہونے کي خبر نوفل
کو معلوم ہوئي سب اسباب اور گھر بار حاتم کا قرق
کیا اور مُنادي کروادئي کہ جو کوئي حاتم کو ڈھونڈہ
ڈھانڈہ کر پکڑ لاوے پان سو اشرفي بادشاہ کے
سرکار سے اِنعام پاوے — یہہ سنکر سب کو لالچ آیا
اور جستجو حاتم کي کرنے لگے — ایک روز ایک بڑہا
اور اُسکي بڑھیا دو تین بچے چھوٹے چھوٹے ساتھہ
لئے ہوئے لکڑیاں توڑنے کے واسطے اس غار کے پاس
جہاں حاتم پوشیدہ تھا پہنچے اور لکڑیاں اس جنگل
سے چننے لگے بڑھیا بولي کہ اگر ہمارے دن کچھہ
بھلے آتے تو حاتم کو ہم کہیں دیکھہ پاتے اور اُسکو
پکڑ کر نوفل کے پاس لیجاتے تو وہ پانچ سو اشرفي
دیتا ہم آرام سے کھاتے اِس دکھہ دھندے سے
چھوٹ جاتے — بڑھے نے کہا کیا تُرتُر کرتي ہي ہمارے
طالع میں یہي لکھا ہي کہ روز لکڑیاں توڑیں اور
سر پر دھرکر بازار میں بیچیں تب لون روٹي میسّر
آوے یا ایک روز جنگل سے باگھہ لیجاوے تو اپنا کام

کر ہمارے ہاتھہ حاتم کاہیکو آویگا اور بادشاہ اِتنے
روبلے دلواویگا—عورت نے ٹھنڈي سانس بھري اور چپکي
ہو رہي — یے دونون کي باتیں حاتم نے سنیں مردمي
اور مروت سے بعید جانا کہ اپنے تیں چھپائے اور جان
کو بچائے اور اِن دونون بیچارون کو مطلب تک نہ
پہنچائے — سچ ہی اگر آدمي مین رحم نہیں تو وہ اِنسان
نہیں اور جسکے جي مین درد نہیں وہ قصائي ہی

شعر.

درد دل کے واسطے پیدا کیا اِنسان کو
ورنہ طاعت کے لئے کچھہ کم نہ تہي کرّوبیان

2. Translate the following into idiomatic Hindustani :— 40

The advanced force, which composed the bulk of the Sultan's army, was commanded by Musnud Ali Khan Mohammad, a veteran officer, who, not choosing to engage hastily, halted at Sewgaom, a few miles from Pyetun. When encamped there, Bahram Khan made an attempt to surprise him; but on finding Musnud Ali on his guard, he injudiciously returned to his own lines, thus showing the enemy his weakness, and leaving his own troops to suppose that their Chief was doubtful of the result of an equal engagement. The consequence was, of course, fatal. Musnud Ali immediately prepared to attack him, and sent intelligence to the Sultan, who was hunting among the hills in rear of the army, that he was about to engage the rebels. The Sultan immediately galloped forward, and joined his troops just as the battle was about to commence. The news of his arrival quelled the insurrection.

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN GRAMMAR, IDIOM AND ETYMOLOGY.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.; ABDUL FATTI MULVI, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How many letters are there in Persian? And which of them are Arabic? How are they changed? 7

2. What is the meaning of the Alif in the words سرا سر — شباشب — لبالب — and دوا دو? 8

3. Give the Aorist tenses of the following verbs:— 10

جُستن — جُستن — ایستادن — داشتن — کسلیدن and خستن

4. What is the difference between the forms of the imperative of these verbs:— 12

رُستن — رُستن? Explain the terms.

5. Correct the following sentence:— 11

افواج بادشاهان باهم دیگر جنکهاي سخت کرده است اکنون مصالحت مي کردند

6. Parse the following sentence:— 11

نیک بخت آن است کر پس ازوي ذکر خیر باقي ماند

7. Translate the following idiomatical phrases into English:— 10

(a) آتش هجران دود از نهاد مشتاق برآورد

(b) امروز سرم کیچ است وتنم کران مي نماید

(c) آب آتش رنک خوردن ومست نکشتن سهل است از انکه بدولت رسیدن ومتواضع بودن

(*d*) چندانکہ اومرا ازین کار امتناع میکرد اما بسبب طمع زر ممتنع نشدم

(*e*) بسبب خاطر دوستان از خانمان دست بر داشتہ در پي اين کار افتادم

8. Translate the following into Persian:— 12

(*a*) It is only a report, not a fact.
(*b*) Will you take any of these articles?
(*c*) Are you acquainted with this man with a red coat and black trousers?
(*d*) It is the fashion of the women of this country.
(*e*) What do you think of her?
(*f*) I have no time for thinking in such a matter.

9. How do the Persians express 'me' and 'my,' 'which' and 'what'? 9

10. Translate the following couplet into English:— 10

بر تواضع پاي دشمن تکيہ کردن ابلهي است
پاي بوس سيل از پا افکند ديوار را

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN TRANSLATION.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.; ABDUL FATTI MULVI, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Persian:—

The Fox in the Well.

A Fox having fallen into a well, made a shift, by sticking his claws into the sides, to keep his head above water. Soon after, a wolf came and peeped over the brink; to whom the fox very earnestly applied himself for assistance, entreating that he would help him to a rope, or something of that kind, which might favour his escape. The wolf, moved with compassion at his misfortune, could not forbear expressing his concern: Ah! poor Reynard, says he, 50

I am sorry for you with all my heart: how could you possibly come into this melancholy condition? Nay, prithee, friend, replies the fox, if you wish me well, do not stand pitying of me, but lend me some succour as fast as you can; for pity is but cold comfort when one is up to the chin in water, and within a hair's breadth of starving or drowning.

2. Translate into English :— 10

حکایت

دو زن در طفلی منازعت میکردند و گواه نداشتند هر دو پیش قاضی رفتند و إنصاف خواستند قاضی جلادرا طلبید و فرمود کہ این طفل را دو پارہ کن و بہر دو زن بدہ زني چون این سخن شنید خاموش ماند و زن دیگر شور و فریاد آغاز کرد کہ براي خدا طفل مرا دو نیم مکن اگر چنین إنصاف است طفلرا نمي خواہم قاضی بر یقین پنداشت کہ مادر طفل ہمین است طفل باو سپرد و زن دیگر را تازیانہ زدہ راند

3. Translate into English :— 40

چو ایزد ترا این ہمہ کام داد
چرا برنیآری سرانجام داد
چو عدلست پیرایہ خسروي
چرا عدل را دل نداري قوي
ترا مملکت پایداري کند
اگر معدلت دستیاری کند
چو نوشیروان عدل کرد إختیار
کنون نام نیک است ازو یادگار
جہان را بانصاف آباد دار
دل اہل انصافرا شاد دار

جهانرا بر از عدل معمار نیست
که بالاتر از معدلت کار نیست
ز تا ثیر عدلست آرام ملک
که از عدل حاصل شود کام ملک
ترا زین بر آخر چه حاصل بود
که نامت شهنشاه عادل بود
اگر خواهي از نیک بختی نشان
در ظلم بندي بر اهل جهان
رعایت دریغ از رعیت مدار
مراد دل داد خواهان برار

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SINDHI GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

MAHADEV MORESHVAR KUNTE, B.A.;

RAO SAHEB NARAYAN JAGONNATH VAIDYA.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) How many letters are there in Sindhí? 6

(*b*) What contrivances are adopted to express long and short vowels?

(*c*) Mention the letters which express the sound of "h," "s," and "a," and write them down.

(*d*) What letters are there in Sindhí which do not exist either in the Persian or Arabic alphabet? What sounds are they used to represent?

2. How are the Karmani and Bhâve formed in Sindhí? Explain the peculiarities of each, with examples. 5

3. (*a*) What is the tense of the forms like كبو and هلبو 10

(*b*) Conjugate نپائڻ (passive form) in compound preterite and present habitual of the indicative mood, and preterite of the potential mood, with their English equivalents.

4. Mention five irregular causal verbs, with the general rule for forming them. 5

5. State what abstract nouns and nouns of agency are formed from the following words :— 8

دانه : رهڻ : واهر : بڪُر : کپڻ : ٽئڻ : وهڻ : چڙهڻ

6. What affixes are used in substitution for the following pronouns :— 8

Give examples of each, and use them with nouns, verbs, and prepositions.

(a) First person singular.
(b) Second person plural.
(c) Third person, both singular and plural.

7. In what several senses is the affix ياڻي or آڻي used? Illustrate your answer by examples. 5

8. (a) Explain the etymology and derived meaning of the following words :— 15

نيڪ بختي : ڪمياني : شيرين گو : خداترس :
آتش پرست : حرامخور : خون ريزي : ڪانڌ
ماڻهو : ڪَمُ : نوآموز : فرمانبرداري : تنگدست :
لهڻ : پَنڌُ

(b) In what sense are the following prefixes and affixes used ?— 9

اَ or اڻ : بي : نا : ڪُ : سُ : لاَ : مَنڌ : وارو : آيتو

which of them are of Sanscrit origin, and which Persian or Arabic? Apply them to appropriate words.

9. Explain the meaning of the following terms used in Sindhí Grammar :— 5

اسم حاليه : اسم مفعول : ماضي شرطيه : ضرف تميز:
اسم حاصل بالمصدر

10. Write the following in the Roman character according to the system of Sir William Jones :— 5

انيرائي بادشاهُ جو هو تنهن کي سٺ ڌئرُ اڳڀر

هُيٌ — هڪڙي پوءِ ڄاليَس تنهن کي سَونُ رپُو پائي
صَندُوقَ ۾ وِجهي لوڙهي ڇڏياءِ — جو اڳيئي گهڻي
ڌيرُ آهن

11. (*a*) Translate into English the following, and parse the words underlined :— 19

تَڏهِن خيمنئان کسيا ڀڳا ڇڏي ڀڻڪار*
پاڻو* کڻي پوءِ پِئا وِرم* نہ ڪِياون وار
ڀيريون ڀو کنگهار* ڏکيو هئن نہ ڏِس* ڏي
ڏکيو هڻن نہ ڏِس ڏي تاڻيو توفن تير
ڀڙ گهرايا باتشاہ وهلو واہ وزير
تہ توهي ترت* ڪريو تدبير تان ڪو پاڻيٺ* رهي
پانهنجو

(*b*) Give separately the meaning of words marked with an asterisk.

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SINDHI TRANSLATION.

MAHADEV MORESHVAR KUNTE, B.A.;

RAO SAHEB NARAYAN JAGONNATH VAIDYA.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I.—Translate into Sindhi, idiomatic and close:— 30

The emperor of Blefuscu, having taken three days to consult, returned an answer consisting of many civilities and excuses. He said "That, as for sending me bound, his brother knew it was impossible; that although I had deprived him of his fleet, yet he owed great obligations to me for many good offices I had done him in making the peace. That, however, both their majesties would soon be made easy; for I had found a prodigious vessel on the shore, able to carry me on the sea, which he had given orders to fit up, with my own assistance and direction; and he hoped in a few weeks, both empires would be freed from so insupportable an incumbrance."

With this answer the envoy returned to Lilliput, and the monarch of Blefuscu related to me all that had passed; offering me at the same time (but under the strictest confidence) his gracious protection, if I would continue in his service; wherein, although I believed him sincere, yet I resolved never more to put any confidence in princes or ministers, where I could possibly avoid it; and therefore, with all due acknowledgments for his favourable intentions, I humbly begged to be excused. I told him, that "since fortune, whether good or evil, had thrown a vessel in my way, I was resolved to venture myself on the ocean, rather than be an occasion of difference between two such mighty monarchs." At this I did not find the emperor at all displeased; and I discovered, by a certain accident, that he was very glad of my resolution, and so were most of his ministers.

2. Translate the following into Sindhi:— 20

(*a*) Suspense in news is torture.

(*b*) Just are the ways of God,
And justifiable to men.

(*c*) Let the past dead bury their dead.

(*d*) Not enjoyments and sorrow,
Our destined end or way ;
But to act that each to-morrow
Find us further than to-day.

(*e*) To Him, ye vocal gales,
Breath soft, whose spirit in your freshness breathes.
Oh, talk of Him in solitary glooms,
Where o'er the rock the scarcely waving pine
Fills the brown shade with a religious awe.

3. Translate into English :— 50

گذريل سال ١٨٦٩ع دنيا ۾ ٽن عظيم ڪمن ٿين
ڪري پڌرو ٿيو

پهريون ڪم هي آهي جو اٽلانٽڪ ۽ پاسفڪ وڏن
سمنڊن جي وچ ۾ اُتر آميرڪا کنڊ آهي تنهن جي
وچان وڏو ريلوي جاري ٿيو آهي ٻيو هي آهي جو
فرانس ۽ اتالي ڏيهن جي وچ ۾ آلپس جبل جي
هيٺان آڳ گاڏي جو رستو جريو آهي

ٿيو هي آهي جو ڀونوچ سمنڊ ۽ ڳاڙهي سمنڊ هنن
ٻنهن کي ڳنڍڻ لاءِ وڏي نهر سويز جي ڳچي ڌرتي
مان کوٽي اٿن—هنن ٽنهن ڪمن ۾ عجيب پويون
سمجهڻ گهرجي هي ڪم رڳو هڪريئي ماڻهونئي

جي ڪوشش ۽ عقل ساڻ ٿيو آهي اِنهي شخص جو
نالو مسٽر ليسپ آهي هي فرانس ڏيه جو رهندڙ آهي
هن شخص هن نهر جي کوٽڻ لاءِ وڏيون ڪوششون
ڪيون — پريندئي — هي ڳالهه ٿيئي نه آهي اِهڙو
گهڻن جو خيال هو ڪيترن تہ سمجهيو تہ هي چريو
ٿيو آهي جو مٿين لڪيلن ٻنهين سمنڊن کي ڳنڍڻ لاءِ
خيال ٿوڪري انگريزن جي ولايت ۾ ڪنهن کي
ويساه ڪين آيو تہ هي نهر جاري ٿي سگهندي پر
ليسپ هڪڙو اِهڙو ماڻهون آهي جنهن کي ڪيتريون
بہ مشڪلاتون درپيش هونديون ۽ ڪيتري بہ
نا اُميدي ٿينديس تب جنهن ڪم لاءِ اِرادو ڪندو
تنهن کي پوري ڪرڻ کان سواءِ ڪڏهين يہ
ڪين ڇڏيندو — جيتوڻي هن جي اِهڙي خيال تي
ماڻهون کلندا هوا ۽ هن کي ڇريو ڪري سمجهندا

هُوا تہ هِن پڻهن جو اِرادو ڪين ڇڏيو— آهستي
آهستي هن واه جو ڪم ٿيڻ جهڙو آهي هن جي
ثابتي دليلن سان ڪري هڪڙي ڪمپني پڻهن جي
مُلڪ يعني فرانس ۾ ڪٿري ڪيائين مصر جو حاڪم
هنن کي مدد ڏيڻ واسطي قبولدار ٿيو— نيٺ هي
ڪم شروع ٿيو ۽ هارهن ورهن جي عرصي ۾ پورو
ٿيو— جهازن جي آمد رفت لاءِ هن نهر کي جاري
ڪرڻ جو ڪم تاريخ ۱۷ مهيني نومبر ۱۸۶۹ع جي
ڏينهن داڍي دبدبي ۽ شان شوڪت سان ٿيو چون ٿا
تہ ڏار ڏار مُلڪن جي بادشاهن جو گڏيڻ ۽
مائهن جي گچاپيه ۽ خوشي ۽ تماشا جيڪي هن وقت
۾ ٿيا اِهڙا بي ڪنهن هنڌ ڪين ٿيا هوندا ولايت
مان ۽ ٻئين هنڌان قابل ۽ هوشيار شخص هن مجموع
ڏسڻ لاءِ آياهوا سي چون ٿا تہ هن مجموع جو
جوڳو بيان لکڻ اسانجي طاقت کان باهر آهي

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

FRENCH GRAMMAR, IDIOM AND ETYMOLOGY.

J. E. ANDRE, C.S.; C. FOURNEL, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the use of the pronouns soi, on, y. Give examples. 3

2. With what does the past participle agree when accompanied by the auxiliary être, and when by the auxiliary avoir? 7

3. What is the plural of the following nouns— 7
bétail, genou, ciel, noix, ténèbres, nez, jeu.

4. What is the gender of— 13
puits, lampe, pouce, grêle, neige, foudre, folie, sagesse, délice, vêtement, fleur, rivière, fleuve.

5. What is the feminine form of— 6
caduc, malin, public, nul, traitre nain.

6. Conjugate the future of— 20
vouloir, pouvoir, aller, convenir, obtenir.

7. Conjugate the present indicative of— 4
bouillir, asseoir.

8. Conjugate the past definitive indicative of— 6
savoir, résoudre.

9. What is the third person of the present indicative and future of— 4
pleuvoir, falloir.

10. Translate into English:— 13

Cet homme est grand—Parler mal—Mal parler—Il s'est trouvé mal—Cet enfant est spirituel—Il a failli mourir—C'est un homme comme il faut—Il a fini son travail on peu s'en faut—Il en adviendra ce qui pourra—Cela se peut—Il se fait tard—Il se plait à mal faire—Quel quantième du mois avons-nous?

11. What is the exact difference between— 8

Delicatesse and delicacies—finesse and fineness—gros and gross—hardi and hardy—importer and import—esprit and spirit—sensible and sensible—confidence and confidence.

12. What is the French equivalent for— 3
adulteration—apartment—literature.

13. Translate into French :— 6

80 men—200 souls—1000 pens—385 soldiers—3000 citizens—100 habitations.

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

FRENCH TRANSLATION.

J. E. ANDRE', C.S.; C. FOURNEL, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into French :— 30

To speak feelingly, yet temperately, of the merits of those who have bravely fought, and gloriously fallen, in the service of their country, is one of the most difficult tasks of the biographer. Filled with admiration of their valour, and sorrow for their fate, we feel the impotency of our gratitude, in being able to reward such great sacrifices with nothing but empty applause. We are apt, therefore, to be hurried into a degree of eulogium, which, however sincere and acknowledged at the time, may be regarded as extravagant by the dispassionate eye of after years.

We feel more particularly this difficulty in undertaking to give the memoirs of one whose excellent qualities and gallant deeds are still vivid in our recollection, and whose untimely end has excited, in an extraordinary degree, the sympathies of his countrymen. Indeed, the popular career of this youthful hero has been so transient, yet dazzling, as almost to prevent sober investigation. Scarce had we ceased to rejoice in his victory, before we were called on to deplore his loss. He passed before the public like a star, just beaming on it for a moment, and falling in the midst of his brightness.

2. Translate into English :— 50

J'ai reçu dans le temps les belles gravures que vous m'avez adressées. Rien, je vous assure, ne pouvait me faire plus de plaisir. Tout le monde doit les trouver belles; mais pour ceux qui, comme moi, en connaissent les originaux, elles ont le mérite de les représenter avec une parfaite exactitude, mérite rare et peut être unique dans ce genre de travail.

En un mot, que peut on dire de plus? Elles sont belles et fidèles. Si je ne vous en ai pas fait plus tôt mes remerciments c'est que j'esperais toujours aller à Rome vous revoir, vous monsieur, et votre pays que j'ai tant de raison d'aimer; et à vrai dire, je l'espère encore: mais, abusé tant de fois, je ne veux plus compter sur rien, et je me décide enfin à vous apprendre combien je suis sensible à de telles marques de votre souvenir et de votre amitié.

Je ne sais si vous avez dessein de publier tous vos vases: Ce serait un beau présent à faire aux artistes et aux amateurs de l'antiquité, et pour ma part, je vous y engage fort; mais si vous prenez ce parti, croyez-moi, monsieur, supprimez les commentaires infinis, les explications forcées, le luxe typographique et tout l'étalage au moyen duquel ces sortes d'ouvrages se vendent plus cher et valent moins. Quant aux explications, je vous avoue, pour moi, que si je ne trouve pas d'abord le sujet de ces tableaux, je m'en passe fort bien, et j'aime mieux cela que de contraindre mon esprit à y reconnaitre quelques traits ou d'Homère ou d'Euripide. Vous pensez comme moi, je crois, et vous vous contentez de voir, dans la plupart des monuments qui nous restent de l'antiquité, la représentation toute simple de quelque scene de la vie commune.—*P. L. Courrier.*

3. Translate into English:— 20

Souvent sur la montagne, à l'ombre d'un vieux chêne,
Au coucher du soleil, tristement je m'assieds;
Je promène au hasard mes regards sur la plaine
Dont le tableau changeant se déroule a mes pieds!

Ici gronde le fleuve aux vagues écumantes;
Il serpente, et s'enfonce en un lointain obscur;
Là, le lac immobile étend ses eaux dormantes
Ou l'étoile du soir se lève dans l'azur.

Aux sommets de ces monts couronnés de bois sombres
Le crépuscule encor jette un dernier rayon;
Et le char vaporeux de la reine des ombres
Monte et blanchit déjà les bords de l'horizon.

Cependant, s'élevant de la flèche gothique,
Un son religieux se répand dans les airs;
Le voyageur s'arrête, et la cloche rustique
Aux derniers bruits du jour mêle de saints concerts.

Lamartine.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC.

W. DRAPER, M.A.; T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Write down in figures the following :—

Six hundred and fifty-four thousand three hundred and twenty-three billions, four thousand and twenty-one millions, fifty thousand, three hundred and one. 2

Express in words the number 1327875430029 according to the English, and Continental systems of numeration. 4

2. Find the value of $3\frac{2}{5} + 4\frac{1}{8} + 1\frac{11}{40} + 3\frac{13}{625}$ both by vulgar fractions and decimals, and show that the two results coincide. 8

3. Divide the difference of $7\frac{1}{3}$ and $9\frac{5}{9}$ by their sum, and multiply the quotient by $\frac{5}{6}$ of $7\frac{1}{2}$. 9

4. If an ounce of gold be worth £$4\cdot\dot{0}09\dot{9}$; what is the value of a bar of gold weighing $1\cdot68\dot{3}$ lbs.? 9

5. If a family of 9 persons spend Rs. 4,800 in 8 months, how much will serve a family (living upon the same scale) of 24 persons for 16 months? 9

6. Three equal glasses are filled with a mixture of spirit and water; the proportion of spirit to water in each glass is as follows; in the first glass as 2 : 3, in the second glass as 3 : 4, and in the third as 4 : 5. The contents of the three glasses are emptied into a single vessel; what is the proportion of spirit and water in it? 11

7. What are the weights of a sovereign and a shilling, the pound Troy of standard gold being coined into £46-14-6, and the pound of silver into 66 shillings? 10

8. Find the interest on £215-12-0 for 3 years, 8 months and 10 days at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. 8

9. A ship worth Rs. 9,000 being entirely lost, of which one-eighth belonged to A, one fourth to B, and the remainder to C; what loss will each sustain, supposing Rs. 5,400 of the ship were insured? 10

10. Extract the square roots to 6 places of decimals of ·099 and of 3·3. 10

11. How much stock in the 3 per cents must I sell to pay off a debt of £550, the price of the stock being 94⅛, and the commission of ⅛ on £100 of stock being also taken into consideration? 10

WEDNESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ALGEBRA.

W. DRAPER, M.A.; T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Find the numerical value of 6

$$\frac{a\,b^2\,c + (a^2\,d - b^3)\,c - b\,d^2}{(b\,c^2 - a\,d^2)^3}$$

when $a = 2$, $b = 3$, $c = 4$, and $d = 5$.

2. Define a *power* of a quantity, and the *index* of the power. 8

Interpret a^{-m} and $a^{\frac{m}{n}}$

3. Multiply $a^{(n-1)n} - b^{(n-1)m}$ by $a^n - b$. 5

4. Find the L. C. M. of— 10

$2x^4 + 2x^3y - 18x^2y^2 + 22xy^3 - 8y^4$

and $3x^4 - 3x^3y - 9x^2y^2 + 15xy^3 - 6y^4$.

5. Reduce the following expression to its simplest form:— 8

$$\left(\frac{x^2}{yz} + \frac{x}{z} - \frac{x+z}{w}\right) \div \left(\frac{x}{y} - \frac{z}{w}\right)$$

6. If $s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$ prove that 8

$$s\,(s-a)\,(s-b) + s\,(s-b)\,(s-c) + s\,(s-c)\,(s-a)$$
$$= (s-a)\,(s-b)\,(s-c) + a\,b\,c.$$

7. Extract the square root of— 10

$$x + 6x^{\frac{5}{6}}y^{\frac{1}{3}} + 9x^{\frac{2}{3}}y^{\frac{2}{3}} - 4x^{\frac{1}{2}}y^{\frac{1}{2}} - 12x^{\frac{1}{3}}y^{\frac{5}{6}} + 4y.$$

8. Solve the equations 20

(α) $\frac{3x+1}{29} - \frac{402+x}{12} = 99 - \frac{371-6x}{2}$

(β) $\frac{10x+4}{21} + \frac{7-2x^2}{14(x-1)} = \frac{11-5x}{15} + \frac{4x-3\frac{2}{5}}{6}$

(γ) $\begin{cases} 10x - \frac{4y+3}{4} = 7 + \frac{12y-10x}{5} \\ 16y + \frac{5x-2}{3} = 26\frac{1}{2} - \frac{8y+1}{2} \end{cases}$

9. A garrison of 1500 men was victualled for 36 days; but after 16 days it was reinforced; and the provisions were then exhausted in 12 days. Required the number of men in the reinforcement. 10

10. A person left Poona in the Sattara mail buggy at 2 P.M., and having proceeded a certain distance he got out of the buggy and returned to Poona on foot, walking at the rate of 3 miles an hour, and he reached Poona at 8 P.M. Had he gone 6 miles further in the buggy he would not have got back to Poona till 10 hours 40 minutes P.M. How far did he go towards Sattara, and what was the speed of the buggy? 15

THURSDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EUCLID.

F. J. CANDY, M.A.; Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give Euclid's definitions of the several kinds of *angles*, and of the several kinds of *triangles*. 9

2. Distinguish between a Postulate and an Axiom, a Problem and a Theorem. 6

3. Draw a straight line perpendicular to a given straight line of unlimited length, from a given point without it. 7

When does Euclid use the phrase, "at right angles"?

4. The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal, and the diagonal bisects it. 11

Cut off nine-sixteenths of a triangle by a line parallel to its base.

5. If the diameters of a parallelogram are at right angles, the sides are all equal. 9

6. If a straight line be divided into two equal parts, and also into two unequal parts; the rectangle contained by the unequal parts, together with the square on the line between the points of section, is equal to the square on half the line. 9

Give a corresponding Equation in Algebra.

7. Describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure. 7

8. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles. 11

The alternate angles of any hexagon inscribed in a circle are together equal to four right angles.

9. If two straight lines cut one another within a circle, the rectangle contained by the segments of the one is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other. 9

10. Draw two concentric circles, such that those chords of the outer circle which touch the inner shall be equal to its diameter. 10

11. About a given circle describe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle. 7

12. In a given circle inscribe a square. 5

THURSDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY NATURAL SCIENCE.

F. J. CANDY, M.A.; Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Apply the principle of the Lever to a false balance to determine the true weight of a body. 8

2. Show that the ratio of the power to the weight, in the system of pullies in which all the strings are attached to the weight, is $1 : 2^n - 1$. 8

3. Define *the centre of gravity* of a body. 8

Suppose a uniform rod, 20 feet in length and 10 lbs. in weight, is supported on a fulcrum at the distance of two

feet from the extremity at which a weight is hung Required the weight, which, hanging at the extremity, will bring the rod to a horizontal position.

4. What gas is burnt in the gas-lamps of the streets of Bombay? How is it prepared? What are the volatile products of the decomposition in the preparation of this gas? 12

5. State and illustrate Dr. Dalton's third law of Chemical composition. 7

6. Explain the principle of Sir H. Davy's Safety Lamp. 9

7. What is the difference between water of the temperature 32° Fah. and ice of the same temperature? 8

If 1 lb. of ice of 32° Fah. be mixed with 1 lb. of water of the temperature of 172°, what would be the temperature of the mixture?

8. Show that the day which is the longest to us, is the shortest in the year to the inhabitants of Australia. 7

9. On what days of the year does the sun rise due east to all the places on the surface of the Earth, and why? 6

10 What is Venus called when it is to the east of the sun? 9

At what distance from the Earth is Venus at its inferior and its superior conjunction with the sun.

11. Give a brief description of what you know of the position, office, magnitude, and physical condition of the sun. 12

12. Why is it that the solar eclipse begins on the western limb and the lunar on the eastern? 6

Describe the appearance of the lunar-disk during the interval, when the solar or lunar eclipse is total.

II.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1870-71.

EXAMINERS.

E. T. Leith, LL.M.	In English and History.
K. T. Best, M.A.	
F. Kielhorn, Ph.D.	In Sanskrit.
Shrikrishna Shastri Talekar, Esq.	
R. S. Sinclair, M.A., LL.D	In Latin.
G. B. Reid, B.A., C.S.	
E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.	In Arabic.
Abdul Fatti Mulvi, Esq.	
J. Burgess, M.R.A.S.	In Mathematics and Analytical Geometry.
Govind Vithal Karkuray, B.A.	
The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.	In Logic and Butler's Sermons.
The Rev. R. Jardine, M.A., B.D., ScD.	
Professor I. B. Lyon	In Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.
James Scorgie, F.C.S.	

MONDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH, PAPER I.

THOMPSON'S SEASONS; LIVES OF MILTON AND GRAY.

E. TYRRELL LEITH, LL.M.; K. T. BEST, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Paraphrase the following, annotating where necessary:— **18**

> The very dead creation, from thy touch
> Assumes a mimic life. By thee refin'd,
> In brighter mazes the reluctant stream
> Plays o'er the mead. The precipice abrupt,
> Projecting horror on the blacken'd flood,
> Softens at thy return. The desert joys
> Wildly, through all his melancholy bounds,
> Rude ruins glitter; and the briny deep,
> Seen from some pointed promontory's top,
> Far to the blue horizon's utmost verge,
> Restless, reflects a floating gleam. But this
> And all the much-transported Muse can sing,
> Are to thy beauty, dignity, and use,
> Unequal far; great delegated source
> Of light, and life, and grace, and joy below!

2. Explain the following passages:— **12**

(*a*) Meanwhile incumbent o'er the shining share
The master leans.

(*b*) Here, awful Newton, the dissolving clouds
Form, fronting on the sun, thy show'ry prism.

(*c*) He.... through the forest, rank
With what the dull incurious weeds account,
Bends his blind way.

(*d*) Luxury
In palaces lay straining her low thought
To form unreal wants.

(*e*) Happy he! who tops the wheeling chase;
Has every maze evolv'd, and every guile
Disclos'd.

(*f*) Those superstitious horrors that enslave
The fond sequacious herd, to mystic faith
And blind amazement prone.

3. Give the meanings of the following phrases :— 10

Stygian woof, listed plain, sounding gammon, sordid loes, Attic point, sooty hulk, lusty droves, vast savannahs, hot ravin, wily toils.

4. Explain the allusions contained in the following passages :— 12

(*a*) Thine a steady More,
Who, with a generous though mistaken zeal,
Withstood a brutal tyrant's useful rage,
Like Cato firm, like Aristides just,
Like rigid Cincinnatus nobly poor.

(*b*) Nor can the Muse the gallant Sydney pass,
The plume of war!

(*c*) A Hampden too is thine, illustrious land!
Wise, strenuous, firm, of unsubmitting soul.

(*d*) In one rich soul
Plato, the Stagyrite, and Tully joined.
The great deliverer he!

(*e*) The public father, who the private quell'd,
As on the dread tribunal sternly sad!

5. Paraphrase the following :— 14

The pensive man, at one time, walks unseen to muse at midnight; and at another hears the solemn curfew. If the weather drives him home, he sits in a room lighted only by glowing embers; or by a lonely lamp out-watches the North Star, to discover the habitation of separate souls, and varies the shades of meditation, by contemplating the magnificent or pathetick scenes of tragick and epick poetry. When the morning comes, a morning gloomy with rain and wind, he walks into the dark, trackless woods, falls asleep by some murmuring water, and with melancholy enthusiasm expects some dream of prognostication, or some musick played by aerial performers.

6. State the principal defects of Paradise Lost pointed out by Dr. Johnson. 14

7. Sketch the character of Gray. 10

8. Give briefly Dr. Johnson's estimate of Gray's poetical works. 10

MONDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH, PAPER II

PARADISE REGAINED, BOOKS III. AND IV.; WOODSTOCK.

E. TYRRELL LEITH, LL.M.; K. T. BEST, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Paraphrase:— 15

If kingdom move thee not, let move thee zeal
And duty; zeal and duty are not slow,
But on Occasion's forelock watchful wait:
They themselves rather are occasion best;
Zeal of thy father's house, duty to free
Thy country from her Heathen servitude.
So shall thou best fulfil, best verify
The prophets old, who sung thy endless reign:
The happier reign, the sooner it begins:
Reign then; what can'st thou better do the while?

2. Explain:— 16

(*a*) Ecbatana her structure vast there shows,
And Hecatompylos her hundred gates.

(*b*) The childhood shows the man.

(*c*) Statists indeed,
And lovers of their country, as may seem.

(*d*) For no date prefixed
Directs me in the starry rubric set.

(*e*) Urim and Thummim.

(*f*) Prediction else
Will unpredict, and fail me of the throne.

(*g*) Cold Septentrion blasts.

(*h*) In all her gates Abaddon rues
Thy bold attempt.

(*i*) When Agrican with all his northern powers
Besieged Albracca.

(*j*) As when Earth's son Antæus (to compare
Small things with greatest) in Irassa strove
With Jove's Alcides.

3. Explain the allusions in these passages:— 11

(*a*) One is the son of Jove, of Mars the other.

(*b*) So did not Maccabeus.

(*c*) As he who, seeking asses, found a kingdom.

(*d*) Seat of Salmanassar.

(*e*) And utmost Indian isle Taprobane.

(*f*) Committing to a wicked favourite
All public cares.

(*g*) See there the olive grove of Academe.

(*h*) Painted Stoa.

(*i*) The first and wisest of them all professed
To know this only, that he nothing knew.

4. Briefly state the argument of the 4th Book of Paradise Regained. 9

5. Paraphrase:— 14

"I tell you, Mark, and I would tell your namesake the Apostle, that you are hard on me. You have practised sobriety and hypocrisy from your hanging sleeves till your Geneva cassock—from the cradle to this day—and it is a thing of nature to you; and you are surprised that a rough, rattling, honest fellow, accustomed to speak truth all his life, and especially when he found it at the bottom of a flask, cannot be so perfect a prig as thyself—Zooks! there is no equality betwixt us. A trained diver might as well, because he can retain his breath for ten minutes without inconvenience, upbraid a poor devil for being like to burst in ten seconds, at the bottom of ten fathoms water. And, after all, considering the guise is so new to me, I think I bear myself indifferently well—try me!"

6. Give the etymology and meaning of the following words:— 12

Sycophant.	Surveillance.	Tragical.	Paraphernalia.
Fanatic.	Pasquinade.	Chimera.	Ascetic.
Retaliation.	Hieroglyphic.	Prerogative.	Sequestrate.

7. Explain the following:— 14

(*a*) The devil rules the roast.

(*b*) A true chip of the old block.

(*c*) The soldiers now thought themselves obliged to treat him with more consideration, and offered him a pipe of Trinidado, and a black jack filled with October.

(*d*) He is hand and glove with me, for as great a fanatic as he is.

(*e*) I'll let Master Markham Everard know that there is a wasp buzzing about his honeycomb.

(*f*) A gold Carolus to a Commonwealth farthing the Doctor has not only come to preach a peace, but has brought the principal conditions along with him.

(*g*) I will keep faith with you, you shall not come on the scene, *nisi dignus vindice nodus.*

8. Describe the character of Markham Everard. On what principle did he support Cromwell? 9

TUESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT, PAPER I.

NA'GA'NAND; BOOKS III. AND IV. of HITOPDESHA; TRANSLATION AND IDIOM.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.; SHRIKRISHNA SHASTRI TALEKAR Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Who is known as the author of Nágánanda? and what other dramatic compositions are ascribed to him? Do you know the name of their real author? Can you identify the author of Nágánanda with that of Naishadha? State your reasons. 10

(*a*) To what kind of dramatic composition does Nágánanda belong? Who is the hero in it? What kind of a hero is he, and to what religious sect does he belong? What is the meaning of Nágánanda, and how is the name applicable to the Drama?

(*b*) Explain the terms नान्दी and प्रस्तावना, referring them to their respective etymologies, and give the other technical name for the latter.

2. Quote the verse in which the नायक prefers his duty to his father to all royal pleasures. 5

3. Translate into English:— 5

न खलु न खलु मुग्धे साहसं कार्यमेतत्
व्यपनय करमेनं पल्लवाभं लतायाः ।
कुसुममपि विचेतुं यो न मन्ये समर्थः
कलयति स कथं ते पाशमुद्बन्धनाय ॥

Give the metre of this verse and state what constitutes it. Scan the first line.

4. एकाकिनापि हि मया रभसावकृष्ट- 5
निस्त्रिंशदीधितिसटाभरभासुरेण ।
अग्रे निपात्य हरिणा च यथा गजेन्द्र-
माजौ मतंगहतकं हतमेव विद्धि ॥

Who spoke these words, and who was Matanga-hataka ?

5. Translate into English :— 15

मित्रावसुः— (ऊर्ध्वमवलोक्य) कुमार, त्वर्यतां त्वर्यतां समयोयं चलितुमम्बुराशेः।

नायकः— (आकर्ण्य) सम्यगुपलक्षितम्

उद्गर्जज्जलकुंजरेन्द्ररभसास्फालानुबन्धोद्धुतः
सर्वाः पर्वतकंदरोदरभुवः कुर्वन्प्रतिध्वानिनीः ।
उच्चैरुच्चरति ध्वनिः श्रुतिपथोन्माथी यथायं तथा
प्रायः प्रेंखदसंख्यशंखधवला वेलेयमागच्छति ॥

मित्रावसुः— कुमार, ननु समागतैव वेला. पश्य-

कवलितलवंगपल्लवकरिमकरोद्गारसुरभिणा पयसा।
एषा समुद्रवेला रत्नद्युतिरञ्जिता भाति ॥
तदेहि अस्माज्जलप्रसरणमार्गादपक्रम्यानेनैव गिरिसानुसमीपमार्गेण परिक्रमावः.

6. Give a brief notice of the contents of the 5th Act of Nágánanda. 10

7. What does Vishnusharman teach the Princes in the 3rd and 4th Books of Hitopadesha ? 10

(*a*) Give the meanings of the following words :—

चित्कार. प्लक्ष. प्लवग. फल्गु. शराव. छाग. स्नातक. दारिका.

(*b*) Give as many synonymes of **समंतः, अन्यच्च, अनंतरं** and **नित्यं** as you know of.

(*c*) What is a **सप्तांगं राज्यं**? Enumerate the Angas as given by Vishṇusharman.

8. Translate into English :— 10

आत्मा नदी संयमपुण्यतीर्था
सत्योदका शीलतटा दयोर्मिः ।
तत्राभिषेकं कुरु पाण्डुपुत्र
न वारिणा शुध्यति चान्तरात्मा ॥
अश्वमेधसहस्राणि सत्यं च तुलया धृतं ।
अश्वमेधसहस्रेभ्यः सत्यमेवातिरिच्यते ॥
यदि समरमपास्य नास्ति मृत्यो-
र्भयमिति युक्तमितोन्यतः प्रयातुं ।
अथ मरणमवश्यमेव जंतोः
किमिति मुधा मलिनं यशः करोषि ॥

What figure of speech is used in the first verse? Explain the sacrifice of **अश्वमेध** and give, if you know, the name of the Sanskrit work from which the last verse is taken.

9. Give briefly, in Sanskrit, the contents of the fable you have read in Book III. of the Hitopdesha in explanation of the following :— 10

द्वीपिचर्मपरिच्छिन्नो वाग्दोषाद्गर्दभो हतः

10. Translate into English :— 20

इति परिसमापिताहारां निर्वर्तितसंध्योचिताचारां शिलातले विश्रब्धमुपविष्टां निभृतमुपसृत्य नातिदूरे समुपविश्य मुहूर्तमिव स्थित्वा चन्द्रापीडः

स्वयमवादीत् । भगवति त्वत्प्रसादप्राप्तिप्रोत्साहितेन कुतूहलेनाकुलीक्रियमाणो मानुषतासुलभो लघिमा बलादनिच्छन्तमपि मां प्रश्नकर्मणि नियोजयति । जनयति हि प्रभुप्रसादलवोपि प्रागल्भ्यमधीरप्रकृतेः । स्वल्पाप्येकदेशावस्थानकालकला परिचयमुत्पादयति । अणुरप्युपचारपरिग्रहः प्रणयमारोपयति । किमर्थं चास्मिन्कुसमसुकुमारे नवे वयसि वयग्रहणं क्वेदं वयः क्वेदं तपः क्वेयमाकृतिः क्व चायं लावण्यातिशयः क्वेयमिन्द्रियाणामुपशान्तिः तदद्भुतमेव मे प्रतिभाति ॥

TUESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT, PAPER II.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.; SHRIKRISHNA SHASTRI TALEKAR, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English :— 25

(a) अथ रतिरेकान्तेन प्रापि नलेनात्र मन्दिरे कान्तेन ॥

तां पुनरेकां तेन प्राप्नवता रिपुमदातिरेकान्तेन ॥ १ ॥

बभौ स सारसागरश्चकास सा रसार्द्रधीः ।

मधुः ससारसारवस्तदा ससार सार्तवः ॥ २ ॥

समुदधिताशालीनां करेण कणिशाग्ररुचिजिता
शालीनाम् ।
दिनभर्ता शालीनामिव नलिनीमथ समुत्थिता-
शालीनाम् ॥ ३ ॥
कुरवाप च सारसकाकुरवान्कुरवाख्यनगोऽपि
तदाङ्कुरवान् ।
कम लङ्कृमतव द्वतपङ्कमलं कमलं न विलोभयितुं
कलम् ॥ ४ ॥
अगुरतिमाहिमानीतस्ततो रविमहांसि गुरुतम-
हिमानीतः ।
भवनं महि मानीतः स्मरेण परितः शराख्यमहि-
मानीतः ॥ ५ ॥
रमस्सूचितया जगतः क्षितिसूचितयाभवद्धि च-
म्पकमुकुलम् ।
तदसूचि तया व्यथया निरसूचितया यया वियु-
ग्दंपतिकौ ॥ ६ ॥
(b) अथ तुङ्गोपायस्य श्रवणेन नलस्य सानुगोऽ
पायस्य ।
वशगा गोपा यस्य स्वमनो भीमश्चिरं जुगोपा-
यस्य ॥ १ ॥
निशि च दिवा चार्यस्यक्षतस्य नलविचितयेऽथ
वाचार्यस्य ।

भृशमेवाचार्यस्य द्विजोत्तमैः शिष्यकैरिवाचार्यस्य ॥ २ ॥

अथ नयनेत्रा सादिप्रचुरा पूः केनचिज्जनेऽत्रासादि ।

यत्र सुनेत्रा सा दिग्भ्रमेण दुःखं गता वने त्रासादि ॥ ३ ॥

सह दीनायत तेन स्वगृहं भैमो ययेऽमुनायततेन।

स्वनयेनायततेनप्राप्यै स्वासोश्च शोभना यतते न ॥ ४ ॥

वसनांशस्य स्तेन क्वासि ममायं विधिर्यशस्यस्ते न ।

छद्म विशस्यस्तेन स्वजनेन भृतेन भवसि शस्यस्तेन ॥ ५ ॥

स जनस्तेनागादिक्कामीति जनेन तन्मतेनागादि।

भर्तृकृते नागादिस्यदेन भुवि वस्तुपरिहृतेनागादि ॥ ६ ॥

2. (*a*) Explain the metre of the above verses. 15

(*b*) Analyze the compounds underlined, State to which class each of them belongs. Is it generally allowable to form compounds like **दिनभर्तृ**?

(*c*) Parse **समुदधित; समुत्थिता; अगुः; आयस्य** at the end of b, 1; **ययेऽ**. Give the rule by which **समुत्थिता** is formed.

(*d*) Give the etymology of ऋतु; कर; आशा 'region;' आशा 'hope;' अलम्; जगत्; अमु; दंपती; वश; आचार्य.

(*e*) Write a note on अलंकृतवत्. What other words may, though they are no prepositions, be prefixed to certain roots? Give the Gerund of अलं-कृ.

(*f*) Give the various meanings of the word आर्य in their historical order.

(*g*) Give the two explanations of एकान्तेन in verse *a*, 1, which are given by the commentator.

3. (*a*) State how substantives in ई and ऊ differ from adjectives in ई and ऊ in their declension. 20

(*b*) Decline पुनर्भू *f.* 'a widow remarried' in the Plural.

(*c*) Decline दक्षिण 'right' in Masc.

(*d*) Conjugate अन्, ईश्, and तृह् in the Pres. Indic.

(*e*) In the case of each primitive root state the rules by which it forms one or several of the seven varieties of the Aorist in Par., Âtm., and Pass.

(*f*) Conjugate दह् in the Aor. Par., and वृ in the Aor. Âtm.

(*g*) Give the 3rd Person Sing. Par., Âtm., and Pass., of the principal tenses of गुह् and हन्.

4. Translate into Sanskrit:— 40

'O beloved one, these vile and deformed Râkshasas inspire terror by their dreadful forms, and annoy the devotees with unclean things, and continually molest them. They gambol in the woods and hermitages and throw about the sacrificial implements, and spoil the sacrificial articles, and pollute the offerings with blood on every side. The sages and devotees, haunted by these wicked ones, are anxious to leave these hermitages, and would fain consult with you respecting their departure to another place. A little way from hence, there

is a beautiful forest abounding in fruits and roots, where I with my companions will take up our abode. But, O Râma, when we have departed, Khara will fall upon you who are unprepared; if therefore it meets with your approval, do you go with us.' Having thus spoken, the venerable sage took his leave, and presently all the devotees departed out of Chitrakûṭa. When the hermitage was forsaken by all the devotees, it seemed to be inhabited only by deer and serpents; and after a while it became overspread with gloom; and the heart of Râma was saddened, and he said: 'I too will depart to another place.'

TUESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN, PAPER I.

R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D.; G. B. REID, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

CICERO, IN CATILINAM III., IV.; VIRGIL, ÆNEID, BOOK V.

1. Translate:— 20

Quamquam hæc omnia, Quirites, ita sunt a me administrata, ut deorum immortalium nutu atque consilio et gesta et provisa esse videantur. Idque quum conjectura consequi possumus; quod vix videtur humani consilii tantarum rerum gubernatio esse potuisse; tum vero ita præsentes his temporibus opem et auxilium nobis tulerunt, ut eos pæne oculis videre possemus. Nam, ut illa omittam, visas nocturno tempore ab occidente faces ardoremque cœli, ut fulminum jactus, ut terræ motus, ceteraque, quæ tam multa, nobis consulibus, facta sunt, ut hæc, quæ nunc fiunt, canere dii immortales viderentur: hoc certe, Quirites, quod sum dicturus, neque prætermittendum, neque relinquendum est. Nam profecto memoria tenetis, Cotta et Torquato consulibus, complures in Capitolio, turres de cœlo esse percussas, quum et simulacra deorum immortalium depulsa sunt, et statuæ veterum hominum dejectæ, et legum æra liquefacta; tactus est etiam ille, qui hanc urbem condidit, Romulus: quem inauratum in Capitolio parvum et lactentem, uberibus lupinis inhiantem fuisse meministis. Quo quidem tempore quum haruspices ex tota Etruria convenissent, cædes atque incendia, et legum interitum, et bellum civile ac domesticum, et totius

urbis atque imperii occasum appropinquare dixerunt, nisi dii immortales omni ratione placati, suo numine prope fata ipsa flexissent.

In what year were Cotta and Torquatus consuls?

What idea of the Romans is involved in "prope fata ipsa flexissent"? Quote passages from Latin authors, to the same effect.

Derive "haruspices."

2. Translate:— 20

Quamquam, Patres conscripti, quæ potest esse in tanti sceleris immanitate punienda crudelitas? Ego enim de meo sensu judico. Nam ita mihi salva republica vobiscum perfrui liceat, ut ego, quod in hac causa vehementior sum, non atrocitate animi moveor, (quis enim est me mitior?) sed singulari quadam humanitate et misericordia. Videor enim mihi hanc urbem videre, lucem orbis terrarum atque arcem omnium gentium, subito uno incendio concidentem: cerno animo sepultam patriam, miseros atque insepultos acervos civium: versatur mihi ante oculos adspectus Cethegi, et furor in vestra cæde bacchantis. Quum vero mihi proposui regnantem Lentulum, sicut ipse se ex fatis sperasse confessus est, purpuratum esse hunc Gabinium, cum exercitu venisse Catalinam, tum lamentationem matrum familias, tum fugam virginum atque puerorum, ac vexationem virginum Vestalium perhorresco: et, quia mihi vehementer hæc videntur misera atque miseranda, idcirco in eos, qui ea perficere voluerunt, me severum vehementemque præbeo. Etenim quæro, si quis paterfamilias, liberis suis a servo interfectis, uxore occisa, incensa domo, supplicium de servo non quam acerbissimum sumpserit: utrum is clemens ac misericors an inhumanus et crudelissimus esse videatur? mihi vero importunus ac ferreus, qui non dolore ac cruciatu nocentis suum dolorem cruciatumque lenierit. Sic nos in his hominibus, qui nos, qui conjuges, qui liberos nostros trucidare voluerunt.

3. When was Catiline born? Give a brief account of his life. Where and when did he die? 10

4. Give a sketch of the life of Virgil. And quote the distich he wrote on himself. 10

5. Quote the testimony of Horace to the excellence of Virgil's poetry. 5

6. (*a*) Translate:— 15

Non me impia namque
Tartara habent tristesque umbræ; sed amæna piorum
Concilia, Elysiumque colo. Huc casta Sibylla
Nigrantum multo pecudum te sanguine ducet.

Scan the lines beginning with "Tartara" and "Concilia;" and give any explanations.

(*b*) Translate, and scan, adding remarks:—

Talia dicta dabat: clavumque affixus et hærens
Nusquam amittebat, oculosque sub astra tenebat.

(*c*) Translate, and scan, with remarks:—

Olli serva datur, operum haud ignara Minervæ,
Cressa genus, Pholoë, geminique sub ubere nati.

7. Translate, adding any remarks you may think necessary:— 20

Incedunt pueri, pariterque ante ora parentum
Frænatis ucent in equis: quos omnis euntes
Trinacriæ mirata fremit Trojæque juventus.
Omnibus in morem tonsâ coma pressa coronâ:
Cornea bina ferunt præfixo hastilia ferro,
Pars leves humero pharetras: it pectore summo
Flexilis obtorti per collum circulus auri.
Tres equitum numero turmæ, ternique vagantur
Ductores: pueri bis seni quemque secuti,
Agmine partito fulgent, paribusque magistris.
Una acies juvenum, ducit quam parvus ovantem
Nomen avi referens Priamus, tua clara, Polite,
Progenies, auctura Italos: quem Thracius albis
Portat equus bicolor maculis, vestigia primi
Alba pedis frontemque ostentans arduus albam.
Alter Atys, genus unde Atti duxere Latini:
Parvus Atys, pueroque puer dilectus Jülo,
Extremus, formâque ante omnes pulcher Jülus
Sidonio est invectus equo: quem candida Dido
Esse sui dederat monimentum et pignus amoris.

TUESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN, PAPER II.

R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D.; G. B. REID, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

OVID, FASTI, BOOK V.; CÆSAR DE BELLO GALLICO, BOOK V.

1. Translate and explain:— 15

Prima per immensas sparsi nova semina gentes,
Unius tellus ante coloris erat.

Prima Therapnæo foci de sanguine florem :
Et manet in folio scripta querela suo.

Tu quoque nomen habes cultos, Narcisse, per hortos :
Infelix, quod non alter et alter eras !

Quid Crocon, aut Attin referam, Cinyraque creatum,
De quorum per me vulnere surgit honor ?

2. Translate and explain :— 15

(*a*) Hæc quoque desierat ; laudata est voce sororum
Quid faciam ? *turbæ pars habet omnis idem.*

(*b*) Hinc etiam *locuples*, hinc ipsa *pecunia* dicta.

(*c*) Annus erat brevior nec adhuc pia februa norant,
Nec tu, dux mensum Jane biformis, eras.

(*d*) Huic Remus institerat frustra, quo tempore fratri
Magna Palatinæ regna dedistis aves.

(*e*) Sed tamen hæc tria sunt sub eodem tempore festa
Inter se nullo continuata die.

3. To what month does Ovid devote the 5th Book of the Fasti ? and what derivation of its name does he give ? Mention other words in this book of which he attempts to supply derivations. 5

4. Translate :— 20

Posteaquam id obstinate sibi negari vidit, omni spe impetrandi adempta, principes Galliæ sollicitare, sevocare singulos hortarique cœpit uti in continenti remanerent ; metu territare, non sine causâ fieri ut Gallia omni nobilitate spoliaretur : id esse consilium Cæsaris, ut quos in conspectu Galliæ interficere vereretur hos omnes in Britanniam transductos necaret : fidem reliquis interponere, jusjurandum poscere, ut quod esse ex usu Galliæ intellexissent, communi consilio administrarent.

5. Explain :— 5

Naves actuariæ, onerariæ, annotinæ—naves subducere, deducere—litteræ publicæ—dies perendinus.

6. What do you understand by the partitive, objective, and subjective genitive ? and the ethical dative ? Give examples of each. 5

7. Translate into Latin Prose :— 35

Cæsar, after various fortune, carried back his soldiers in the same year to Gaul. He set sail by night, in fear, he says, of the equinoctial gales. He left no body of men behind him, he erected no fortress. It is probable that he took back captives to adorn his triumph. But the Romans, with all their

national pride, did not in a succeeding age hold Cæsar's expedition to be a conquest. Tacitus says that he did not conquer Britain, but only showed it to the Romans. Horace, calling upon Augustus to achieve the conquest, speaks of Britain as "untouched;" and Propertius, in the same spirit describes her as "unconquered."

TUESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARABIC, PAPER I.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.; ABDUL FATTI MULVI, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the principal rules observed in forming the imperative of a verb? 7

2. What kind of verb is قلن? Explain it. 8

3. What is the difference between اعطاني and اتاني? Explain the terms. 5

4. What is the meaning of حالت اضافت? and show the difference between خاتمُ فضةٍ and فرسُ تاجرٍ 10

5. When the noun of multitude is used as nominative, should the verb be put in singular or plural form? 7

6. Is the article ال put before an adjective? Explain the rule. 8

7. Correct the following sentence:— 7

المجلس لم يكن متفقين الافي مهم عظيمة ليتشار وافيه

8. Parse the following sentence:— 8

فعلنا جميلا قابلونا بضده وهذا لعمري من فعال الفواجر

9. Translate the following sentences into English:— 10

(a) الى اين انت ذاهبٌ بهذه العجلة

(*b*) تفضَّلْ علي الكرسي وقل لى ما اصابك

(*c*) لاتقطعني اليوم عن الشغل ارجع الىّ غداً

(*d*) اعطني عصاي انا اريد ان اركب

(*e*) ما سمعت شيئاً منه منذ ثلاثة ايام

10. Translate the following into Arabic:— 10

(*a*) I have a pen, ink, and paper.
(*b*) He has an excellent pen-knife.
(*c*) Has he no quills?
(*d*) Where is he gone?
(*e*) What is the matter with you?

11. Translate into English:— 20

يُخْبِرُكِ مَنْ شَهِدَ الْوَقائِعَ اَنَّنى
اَغْشَى الوَغى وَاَعِفُّ عندا لمَغْنَمِ
وَمُدَجَّجٍ كَرِهَ الكُمَاةُ نِزَالَهُ
لامُمْعِنٍ هَرَباً وَلا مُسْتَسْلِمِ
جَاءَتْ يُدايَ لَهُ بِعَاجِلِ طَعْنَةٍ
لِمُثَقَّفٍ صَدْقِ الْكُعُوبِ مُقَوَّمِ

قد كان ادام الله بقائه منذ لفظه المهد وجفاه الضَّرع وانحلّت عن لسانه عُقدةُ الكلام واستغنى عن الاشارة

بالافهام مشغولُ اللسان بالذكر والقران مشغوفُ النَّفس بالسّيف والسّنان ممدود الهمّة الى معالى الامور معقودُ الامنيّة لسياسة الجمهور لعبه مع الاتراب جِد وجِدّهُ مُشْكِد

TUESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ARABIC, PAPER II.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.; ABDUL FATTI MULVI, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English :— 10

ازمعت الشخوص من برقعيد و قد شمت برق عيد فكرهت الرحلة عن تلك المدينة او اشهد بها يوم الزينة فلما اظل بفرضه و نفله و اجلب بخيله و رجله اتبعت السنة فى لبس الجديد و برزتُ مع من برز للتعييد و حين التام جمع المصلى وانتظم و اخذ الزحام بالكظم طلع شيخ فى شملتين محجوب المقلتين و قد اعتضد شبه المخلاة و استقاد لعجوز كالسعلاة فوقف وقفة متهافت و حين تحية خافت ولما فرغ من دعايه احال خمسه فى وعايه فابرز منه رقاعا قد كتبن بالوان الاصباغ في اوان الفراغ فنا و لهن عجوزه الحيزبون و امرها ان تتوسم الزبون فمن انست ندى يديه القت ورقة منهن لديه قال فاتاح لى القدر المعتوب رقعة فيها مكتوب

(*a*) Give the triliteral ماضي معروف of the following words occurring above : الزينة : الرحلة : فكرهت : تتوسم : فابرز : فناولهن : محجوب : ازمعت : الشخوص فاتاح and المعتوب Specify also how many kinds of فعل there are, giving their names either in English or in Arabic. 6

(*b*) Define the اسم التفضيل the اسم مصدر الميمى and the اسم مبالغه, giving a few examples of each. 3

2. Translate into English :— 39

لقد اصبحت موقوذا با و جاع و اوجال
و ممنوا بمختا ل و محتال و مغتال
و خوان من الاخوان قال لى لا قلالى
و اعمال من العمال فى تضليع اعمالى
فكم اصلى باذ حال وامحال و ترحالى
و كم اخطر فى بال ولا اختر فى بال
فليت الدهر لما جار اطفى لي اطفا لى
فلو لا ان اشبا لى اغلا لي و اعلالى
لما جهزت امالى الي آل و لا وال
و لا جررت اذ يالى على مسحب اذ لالى
فمحرابى احرى بى و اسمالي اسمى لى
فهل حرّ يرى تخفيف اثقالي بمثقا ل
و يطفى حر بلبالي بسربال و سروال

(*a*) Write down the singulars of the following plurals occurring above :— 3

: ترحال : امحال : اذحال : اوجال : اسمال : اغلال
and اثقا اذيال : امال : اطفال

(*b*) Enumerate the افعال المقاربة stating what case they govern. 3

(*c*) Which are the افعال الشك و اليقين ? 3

3. Translate into English :—

(*a*) سلم الامر الى رب البشر 4
واترک الهم و دع عنک الفکر
لا تقل فيما جرى کيف جرى
کل شی بقضاء و قدر

(*b*) قل لمن يحمل هما ان هما لا يدوم 4
مثل ما تفنى المسرة هکذا تفنى الهموم

4. Translate into Arabic :— 25

The learned in times passed away, and among nations which have ceased to exist, were constantly employed in writing books on the several departments of science, and on the various branches of knowledge, bearing in mind those that were to come after them, and hoping for a reward proportionate to their ability, and trusting that their endeavours would meet with acknowledgment, attention, and remembrance—content, as they were, even with a small degree of praise; small, if compared with the pains they had undergone, and the difficulties which they had encountered in revealing the secrets and obscurities of science.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

J. BURGESS, M.R.A.S.; GOVIND VITHAL KARKURAY, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the rule for proving the correctness of the result of the multiplication of two numbers by casting out the nines, and apply it to verify the equation,— 6

$$3748 \times 6236 = 23372528.$$

Is this method a perfect test ?

2. Divide the difference between $2\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$ of $1\frac{1}{6}$ by the sum of $\frac{1}{2}$ of $3\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{13}{36}$; and find the value of $\cfrac{1}{2+\cfrac{1}{3+\cfrac{1}{4+\frac{1}{5}}}}$, reducing the result to a decimal correct to five places. 8

3. Extract the square root of $0{\cdot}05\dot{3}$, and the cube root of $5\frac{104}{125}$, each to four figures; and find what decimal of a rupee is 15 annas $11\frac{3}{4}$ pies. 7

4. What is the dividend on Rs. 2045, 12a. 9p. at 4a. $11\frac{1}{2}$ p. in the rupee? 6

5. A Calcutta merchant has to pay Rs. 10,512 8 as. to his agent in Bombay, what must he give for a bank draft to that amount, exchange being at $100\frac{1}{4}$? 7

6. Given—Log 3700 = 3·5682017, 7
log 6845 = 3·8353733,
log 2 = 0·3010300,
find the product of 18500 and 37000, and the quotient of 185 by 3700.

7. Prove that— 6

$$(ay-bx)^2+(bz-cy)^2+(cx-az)^2+(ax+by+cz)^2 = (a^2+b^2+c^2)(x^2+y^2+z^2).$$

8. Solve the equations— 14

(a) $\dfrac{x+6}{4}-\dfrac{16-3x}{12}=\dfrac{25}{6}$.

(β) $x+\dfrac{24}{x-1}=3x-4$.

(γ) $\left.\begin{aligned}3x-7y&=7\\11x+5y&=87.\end{aligned}\right\}$

9. A cattle-dealer buys of one person 9 horses and 7 cows for Rs. 300, and of another 6 horses and 13 cows for the same sum. What was the price of each? 8

10. Find four numbers in geometrical progression, such that the sum of the extremes may be 35 and that of the means 30. 9

11. *A* commenced a piece of work and continued at it for $\frac{3}{4}$ of the time in which *B* alone would have finished it. When *A* ceased, *B* finished it. Had they both wrought together, it would have been finished 2 hours sooner, and 10

A would have done only half of what he left for *B* to do. Required the time in which each would have done the whole separately.

12. Find two numbers whose product is equal to the difference of their squares, and the sum of their squares equal to the difference of their cubes. 12

WEDNESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

J. BURGESS, M.R.A.S.; GOVIND VITHAL KARKURAY, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If the square described on one of the sides of a triangle be equal to the squares described on the other two sides of it, the angle contained by these two sides is a right angle.

In a right angled triangle if the square on one of the sides containing the right angle be three times the square on the other, and from the right angle two straight lines be drawn, one to bisect the opposite side, and the other perpendicular to that side, these three straight lines divide the right angle into three equal parts.

2. Divide a given straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts may be equal to the square on the other part.

Show that in a straight line divided as in this proposition the rectangle contained by the sum and difference of the parts is equal to the rectangle contained by the parts.

3. If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn cutting the circle, the angles which this line makes with the line touching the circle shall be equal to the angles which are in the alternate segments of the circle.

Two circles have internal contact at A and a tangent to the inner circle at P cuts the outer in Q and Q': prove that QP and Q'P subtend equal angles at A.

4. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

Show that the sum of the angles in the four segments of the circle exterior to the quadrilateral is equal to six right angles.

5. Describe an isosceles triangle having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle. 6

Show that the smaller of the two circles employed in the figure of this proposition is equal to the circle described round the required triangle. 5

6. Similar triangles are to each other in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides. 6

7. Define the trigonometrical ratios. Show that they continue unchanged as long as the angle does. 3

Given $\frac{\sin A}{\sin B} = p$ and $\frac{\cos A}{\cos B} = q$ find tan A and tan B. 4

8. Find an expression for all the angles which have a given sine. 3

Find an expression for all the angles which have the same tangent and the same sine as a given angle a 4

9. Express the sine and cosine of the difference of two angles in terms of the sines and cosines of the angles themselves. How are the formulæ shown to be universally true? 7

Show that:—

$\text{Cos}^2 (A + B) + \cos^2 B - 2 \cos (A + B) \cos A \cos B = \sin^2 A$, 4

and that

$\text{Sin}^3 A + \sin^3 (120° + A) + \sin^3 (240° + A) = -\frac{3}{4} \sin 3A$. 5

10. Express the sine and cosine of half an angle of a triangle in terms of the sides. 4

Show that if in a triangle 1—cos A, 1—cos B, and 1—cos C are in harmonical progression, then sin A, sin B, and sin C are also in H. P. 6

11. Show how to solve a triangle when two sides and the included angle are given. 3

If $a = 65$, $b = 16$, $c = 60°$, find the other angles; having given. 7

$\log 3 = \cdot 4771213$, L tan 46° 20′ = 10·0202203.
$\log 7 = \cdot 8450980$, L tan 46° 21′ = 10·0204732.

THURSDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LOGIC.

The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A.;
The Rev. R. JARDINE, B.D., M.A., Sc.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain *singular* and *common* terms, pointing out and illustrating the meaning of *abstraction* and *generalization*. 8

2. Explain the words *genus*, *species*, *difference*, *accident*. State also the meaning of Extension and Comprehension, enunciating and illustrating the law of their mutual relations. 12

3. What is the meaning of *quantity* and *quality* in propositions? Explain the relation between the subject and predicate of propositions as the container and the contained, or *vice versâ*. 10

4. Convert the following propositions, explaining the principle of conversion in each case:— 10

(*a*) No one is free who is enslaved by his appetites.

(*b*) Some objects of great beauty are not of any permanent value.

(*c*) All honourable men merit the esteem and respect of their fellow-men.

(*d*) One touch of nature makes the whole world kin.

(*e*) A theory will speedily be exploded, if false, which appeals to the evidence of observation and experiment.

5. Give a logical division of the word *vegetable* (in its botanical sense); and explain the meaning of Summum Genus, Infima Species, and Subaltern Genera and Species. 10

6. All iron when heated to a certain degree, becomes red hot; 3

This is a piece of iron;

This piece of iron, if heated to a certain degree will become red hot.

Distinguish the Major, Minor, and Middle terms in this argument.

7. What do you understand by *opposed* propositions? 5

If the proposition 'Some men are not poets' be given as true, what may you infer?

8. If in a syllogism you find the conclusion to be particular, what do you infer with regard to the quantity of the premisses? Illustrate your answer. 8

9. What is the objection to A A I and E A O in the first Figure? 10

Given I as the Major premiss, determine the Mood and Figure.

10. Exhibit the following argument in the form of a Sorites, and draw it out in a series of syllogisms:— 12

The prisoner should be executed; for it has been proved that he administered arsenic to the person who died; and as arsenic is poison, it is clear that he is guilty of murder.

11. Examine the following arguments:— 12

(*a*) Bombay must be a very hot place, for we never see snow here.

(*b*) Heavy dews fell last night, and so it cannot have been cloudy.

(*c*) As the learning of logical formulæ does not give pleasure, it clearly has no value.

THURSDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY.

E. T. LEITH, LL.M.; K. T. BEST, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

[The answers to the Ancient and Modern History questions are to be kept separate.]

1. How did the 3rd Punic war originate, and what was its result? 5

2. Give an account of the Legislation of Caius Sempronius Gracchus. 14

3. What was the object of Catiline's conspiracy, and the state of Rome at that time? 5

4. Describe the proceedings of the 2nd Triumvirate. 10

5. Give a brief review of the Roman Empire during the last century of the Republic, touching on—(1) its extent; 16

(2) constitution and administration; (3) state of literature and the arts; and (4) condition of the people.

6. State the causes to which the rapid progress of the Reformation is to be ascribed. 12

7. Sketch briefly the campaigns of Charles V. against Francis I. Give dates. 10

8. Compare the character of Francis I. with that of Charles V. 8

9. What were the chief provisions of the Treaty of Passau? How did that Treaty affect the political interests of Charles V. and Henry II. respectively? 8

10. Give a short account of the changes worked in the political situation of Europe during the reign of Charles V. 12

FRIDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BUTLER.

THE REV. D. C. BOYD, M.A.;
THE REV. R. JARDINE, B.D., M.A., Sc.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Show in what respects Butler agrees with the Ancient Moralists of whom he speaks; and give his reasons for thinking it necessary to develop their ideas so fully. 10

2. If it be true that the nature of man is adapted to virtue, how do you account for the existence of vice? 5

3. How does Butler propose to avoid the confusion with which he charges Hobbes and other writers? Describe fully the relation that Self-love bears to particular passions. 15

4. In what way may it be proved that there is such a thing as Benevolence amongst men? Show how it coincides with Self-love. Distinguish private from public affections. 10

5. Explain the bearing of the existence of Conscience on Butler's argument that we were made for Society, and to do good to our fellow-creatures. 10

6. What is the difference between man and brutes with reference to the propriety of following any principle or impulse which for the present happens to be strongest? 8

7. Compare human nature with a Civil Constitution, pointing out the essential element of the system, and the consequences of the destruction of that element. 8

8. "Had it (Conscience) strength as it has right, had it power as it has manifest authority, it would absolutely govern the world." Comment upon this assertion, giving in your own words Butler's grounds for maintaining it. 12

9. In what does the *obligation* of conscience consist? 4

10. Compare the gratification of evil passions with the practice of virtue, showing how *duty* and *interest* coincide. 8

11. Does the obligation or importance of virtue depend upon any theory regarding its *essence* or its *origin*? Discuss the question. 10

FRIDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY

J. BURGESS, M.R.A.S.; GOVIND VITHAL KARKURAY, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Find the equation to the line passing through the points $x = 2, y = 5$; $x = 0, y = 7$. 8

2. The co-ordinates of two points referred to rectangular axes are $5\sqrt{3} + 9, 3$; and $5\sqrt{3} - 9, -3$ determine the distance between them and the angle at which the line in which they lie cuts the axis of x. 10

3. If the co-ordinates of three points be $x\ \ 0, -x\ \ 0$, and $0\ \ y$, prove that a line drawn from the first perpendicular to that joining the second and third, cuts the line drawn from the second point perpendicular to that passing through the first and third in the axis of y. 12

4. Find the area of the triangle included between the lines 11

$$y = c,\ y = 3x,\ y = 7x.$$

5. Determine the geometrical signification of the equations

$$y^2 - 2xy + 3x^2 - 2y - 10x + 19 = 0. \qquad 9$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + xy = 0.$$

6. Find the equation to the circle the origin being on the circumference and the diameter passing through the origin being the axis of x. 6

7. Define a tangent, and find the equation to the tangent to the circle 8

$$(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 = c^2.$$

8. Discuss the various interpretations of the equation $x h + y k = c^2$. 8

9. Find the equation to a circle which passes through the three points $(0, 0)$, $(-8a, 0)$, $(0, 6a)$. 8

10. Tangents to a circle $x^2 + y^2 = c^2$ are drawn from two external points (x', y'), (x'', y''): find the distance of a point (h, k) from a line passing through the centre of the circle and the intersection of the two tangents. 10

11. Find the length of a chord of the circle 10

$$x^2 + y^2 = c^2$$

the equation to the chord being $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$.

FRIDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY, HEAT, AND ELECTRICITY.

Professor I. B. LYON; JAMES SCORGIE, F.G.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What temperature C. corresponds to + 113° F. 10

2. State and illustrate Marriotte's law relative to the density, elastic force, and volume of gases. 10

3. Explain the construction of an ordinary Air Pump, and state why a perfect vacuum cannot be produced by it. 15

4. What will be the volume of 100 cubic inches of air at 60° F. when heated to 100° F. 10

5. $3\,Mn\,O_2 = Mn_3\,O_4 + O_2$. What weight of $Mn\,O_2$ is required in order to obtain 1000 cubic inches of O. 10

Atomic weight of Mn = 55. of O = 16.

6. What is the lowest formula for a substance of the following percentage composition:— 10

Carbon	52·17
Oxygen...	34·78
Hydrogen.....	13·05
	100·00

7. What is a Unit Jar? How is it used? 10

8. Explain how the circumstances of a thunderstorm are said to exactly resemble the charge and discharge of a coated plate or jar. 15

9. Enumerate the principal methods whereby the Specific Gravity of substances may be ascertained. 10

III.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS, 1870-71.

EXAMINERS.

W. Wordsworth, B.A John Jardine, C.S.	In English and History.
F. Kielhorn, Ph.D. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.	In Sanskrit.
R. S. Sinclair, M.A., LL.D. G. B. Reid, B.A., C.S.	In Latin.
Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B. Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A.	In Marathi.
The Rev. R. Montgomery Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, LL.B.	In Gujarathi.
E. Rehatsek, M.C.E. Abdul Fatti Mulvi, Esq.	In Arabic.
T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.B. W. Draper, M.A. J. Burgess, M.R.A.S.	In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Dynamics and Hydrostatics, Optics and Astronomy, and Analytical Geometry of Two dimensions.
The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A. Andrew Wilson, Esq.	In Logic and Moral Philosophy.
John Connon, M.A. W. Lee-Warner, B.A., C.S.	In Political Economy.
Professor I. B. Lyon Samuel Cooke, B.A., L.C.E.	In Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.
W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P. F. S. Stedman, Esq.	In Physiology (Animal and Vegetable).

MONDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH, PAPER I.

WORDSWORTH'S EXCURSION; IRVING'S SKETCH BOOK.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; JOHN JARDINE, C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Paraphrase briefly, and explain what seems to require explanation in the following:— 12

(*a*) "He was one of those long-winded jokers, who, though rather dull at starting game, are unrivalled for their talent in hunting it down. At every pause in the general conversation he renewed his bantering in pretty much the same terms.

(*b*) Those men are apt to be most obsequious and conciliating abroad who are under the discipline of shrews at home. A curtain lecture is worth all the sermons in the world for teaching the virtues of patience and long suffering.

(*d*) The Egyptian mummies which Cambyses or Time hath spared, avarice now consumeth: Mizraim cures wounds, and Pharaoh is sold for balsams.

(*e*) Under the wizard influence of Shakspeare, I had been walking all day in a complete delusion; I had surveyed the landscape through the prism of poetry, I had been surrounded with mere airy nothings, conjured up by poetic power.

2. Give in your own words the substance of the two following papers—the *Mutability of Literature*, and the story of *Rip Van Winkle*. 20

3. Explain the meaning of the following words, and refer them to the language from which they are derived:— "euphuist;" "filament;" "sumptuous;" "quadrilles;" "parvenu;" "publican;" "gimcracks;" "mummies;" "pendant;" "sangreal." 15

4. Paraphrase freely the following, adding explanatory notes:— 20

(*a*) But all was quieted by iron bonds
Of military sway. The shifting aims,
The moral interests, the creative might,
The varied functions, and high attributes
Of civil action yielded to a power
Formal and odious, and contemptible.

In Britain ruled a panic dread of change:
The weak were praised, rewarded, and advanced.

(*b*) Oh tremble, ye, to whom hath been assigned
A course of days composing happy months
And they as happy years: the present still
So like the past, and both so firm a pledge
Of a congenial future, that the wheels
Of pleasure move without the aid of hope:
For Mutability is Nature's bane;
And slighted Hope *will* be avenged: and when
Ye need her favours, ye shall find her not,
But in her stead, doubt, fear and agony.

5. What exposition is given by the Wanderer in the 4th Book, of the origin and influence of religious beliefs? What in particular is his view of the Chaldæan and Grecian religions? Quote passages in illustration. 15

6. Give in your own words the story of the Solitary's experiences from the loss of his family to the date of his retirement into the lonely valley: and a short analysis of the principal arguments employed to combat his disgust with human nature. 18

MONDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH, PAPER II.

HOOKER'S ECCLESIASTICAL POLITY, BOOK I.; HAMLET.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; JOHN JARDINE, C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How does Hooker account for breaches of the law of reason? and for its incidence on persons of defective mental capacity. 8

2. What kinds of laws may, according to Hooker, alter with circumstances? Compare his reasoning on this point with any system of ethics you are acquainted with. 10

3. Paraphrase:— 6

"Beasts, though otherwise behind men, may notwithstanding in actions of sense and fancy go beyond them; because the endeavours of nature, when it hath a higher

perfection to seek, are in lower the more remiss, not esteeming thereof so much as those things do which have no better proposed unto them."

4. "(*a*) Appetite is the will's solicitor, and the will is appetite's controller." 8

Explain the above and sketch the argument from which it is taken.

(*b*) "Laws are not therefore which public approbation has not made so."

Paraphrase the above, and state the species of laws referred to.

(*c*) "But of certain kinds of food the Jews sometimes had, and we ourselves likewise have, a mystical religious and supernatural use, they of their paschal lamb and oblations, we of our bread and wine in the Eucharist."

Explain the above.

5. With reference to what theological discussion was the "Ecclesiastical Polity" written? and what effect had this work upon that discussion, and upon theological literature in England? 10

6. Paraphrase the following passage:— 20

"And to my mind, though I am native here,
And to the manner born, it is a custom
More honour'd in the breach than the observance.
This heavy-headed revel, east and west
Makes us traduc'd and tax'd of other nations:
They clepe us drunkards, and with swinish phrase
Soil our addition; and indeed it takes
From our achievements, though perform'd at height,
The pith and marrow of our attribute.
So, oft it chances in particular men,
That for some vicious mole of nature in them,
As, in their birth, (wherein they are not guilty,
Since nature cannot choose his origin)
By some o'ergrowth of some complexion,
Oft breaking down the pales and forts of reason
Or by some habit, that too much o'er-leavens
The form of plausive manners; that these men,
Carrying, I say, the stamp of one defect
Being nature's livery, or fortune's star,
Their virtues else (be they as pure as grace,
As infinite as man may undergo),

Shall in the general censure take corruption
From that particular fault: the dram of eale
Doth all the noble substance of a doubt,
To his own scandal."

7. Explain the allusions in the following passages:— 14

(*a*) Now to my mother.
O, heart, lose not thy nature; let not ever
The soul of Nero enter this firm bosom.

(*b*) I could have such a fellow whipped for o'erdoing Termagant: it out-herods Herod.

(*c*) They say the owl was a baker's daughter.

(*d*) The crowner hath sate on her, and finds it a christian burial.

(*e*) To have the engineer
Hoist with his own petar.

(*f*) A station like the herald Mercury
New lighted on a heaven-kissing hill.

(*g*) Your bait of falsehood takes this carp of truth:
And thus do we of wisdom and of reach,
With wind-laces, and with assays of bias,
By indirections find directions out.

(*h*) In an angry parle
He smote the sledded Polacks on the ice.

8. Annotate upon the following words:— 10

His, gospel, sincere, villain, canon, disaster, wit, changeling, whiles, methought, clepe, them.

9. Give some of the opinions held by different critics as to the character Shakespeare intended to pourtray in Prince Hamlet. Give your own estimate of the character of Polonius. 14

MONDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT, PAPER I.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English:— 11

आर्य यमर्चति गृहेगृह एव लोकः
पुण्यैः कृतश्च यत एव मयात्मलाभः ।

सृष्टेव येन च कथेयमनन्यशक्या
वागीश्वरं पितरमेव तमानतोऽस्मि ॥ १ ॥
याते दिवं पितरि तद्वचसैव सार्धं
विच्छेदमाप भुवि यस्तु कथाप्रबन्धः ।
दुःखं सतां तदसमाप्तिकृतं विलोक्य
प्रारब्ध एष च मया न कवित्वदर्पात् ॥ २ ॥
गद्ये कृते ऽपि गुरुणा तु तथाक्षराणि
यन्निर्गतानि पितुरेव स मेऽनुभावः ।
एकः प्लवामृतरसास्पदचन्द्रपादैः
संपर्क एव हि मृगाङ्कमणेर्द्रवाय ॥ ३ ॥
गङ्गां प्रविश्य भुवि तन्मयतामुपेत्य
स्फीताः समुद्रमितरा अपि यान्ति नद्यः ।
आसिन्धुगामिनि पितुर्वचनप्रवाहे
क्षिप्ता कथानुघटनाय मयापि वाणी ॥ ४ ॥

2. (*a*) Explain the context of the above passage. 16

(*b*) What do you know of the family of the poet Bâṇa, the locality where, and the time when, he lived? What other works, besides the Kâdambarî, are ascribed to his authorship?

(*c*) A MS reads the second line of the first of the above verses thus :—

पुण्यैः कृतस्य यतएव ममात्मलाभः

The same MS reads the third line of the third verse thus :—

एकप्लवामृतरसास्पदचन्द्रपादैः

Give a translation of these various readings, and state which reading appears to you preferable in either case.

(*d*) Arrange the words in the first half of the third verse गद्ये—ऽनुभावः so as to make the meaning of the

sentence clear, supplying any Sanskrit words which in your opinion should be supplied. What is the force of the particles अपि and तु in this sentence?

(*e*) State what you know of the history of the word लोक both as to its form and meaning. Quote words related to लोक in Sanskrit and cognate languages.

(*f*) Give the rule of Sandhi by which तन्मय is formed.

(*g*) What is the metre of the above verses? Denote its feet according to the native system of prosody.

3. Translate into English, with explanatory notes:— 20

गतप्रतिनिवृत्तेन च तेन देव मन्दरप्रासादस्याधस्तादङ्गनसौधवेदिकायां महाश्वेतया सहावतिष्ठत इत्यावेदिते गन्धर्वराजतनयामालोकयितुमाजगाम ददर्श च धवलभस्मकृतललाटिकाभिरक्षमालिकापरिवर्तनप्रबलकरतलाभिः पाशुपतव्रतचारिणीभिर्धातुरागारुणाम्बराभिश्च परिव्राजिकाभिः परिणतालफलवल्कललोहितवस्त्राभिश्च रक्तपटव्रतवाहिनीभिः सितवसननिबिडनिबद्धस्तनपरिकराभिश्च श्वेतपटव्यञ्जनाभिर्जटाजिनमौञ्जीवल्कलाषाढधारिणीभिर्वर्णिचिह्नाभिस्तापसीभिः साक्षादिव मन्त्रदेवताभिः पठन्तीभिर्भगवतः शौद्धोदनेस्त्र्यम्बकस्याम्बिकायाः कार्त्तिकेयस्य विष्टरश्रवसो जिनस्यार्यावलोकितेश्वरस्यार्हतो वैश्वदेवस्य मार्तण्डस्य विरिञ्चस्य पुण्यस्तुतीरुपास्यमानामंतःपुराभ्यर्हिताश्च सादरं नमस्कारैराभाषणैरभ्युत्थानग-

सन्नवेत्रासनदानैश्च दर्शनागतगन्धर्वराजबान्धव-
वृद्धाः संमानयन्तीं महाश्वेताम् ॥

4. (*a*) What is the age of Buddha according to the different accounts of Buddhist nations? What are the fundamental doctrines of the Buddhist religion? 10

(*b*) Give the opinions of European scholars regarding the age of the Jaina religion, and its relation to the Buddhist religion.

(*c*) Analyse the compound **गतप्रतिनिवृत्त**. To what class does it belong?

(*d*) Give the base of the word **गन्धर्वराज** in **गन्धर्वराजतनयाम्** and state the rule by which it is formed.

5. State what you consider to be the characteristics of the style of the Kâdambarî. Mention other authors, besides Bâṇa, whose style resembles his, and give the titles of their works. 8

(6.) Translate into idiomatic English:— 20

(*a*) **तत्र च मध्यभागे .... पृथिवीमिव समुत्सारितमहाकुलभूभृद्वरव्यतिकरशेषभोगेषु निषण्णां मधुमासलक्ष्मीमिव षट्पदपटलापह्रियमाणकुसुमरजोधूसरपादपरागां शरदमिवोत्पादितमानसजन्मपक्षिरवापनीतनीलकण्ठमदां गौरीमिव श्वेतांशुकरचितोत्तमाङ्गाभरणामुदधिवेलावनलेखामिव मधुकरकुलनीलतमालकाननाभिन्दुमूर्तिमिवोद्दाममन्मथविलासगृहीतगुरुकलत्रां वनराजिमिव पाण्डुश्यामलवल्लीलतालंकृतमध्यां दिनमुखलक्ष्मीमिव भास्वन्मुक्तांशुभिन्नपद्मरागप्रसाधनामाकाशकमलिनीमिव स्वच्छाम्बरदृश्यमानमृणा-**

लकोमलोरुमूलां मयूरावलीमिव नितम्बचुम्बिशि-
खण्डभारविस्फुरच्चन्द्रकान्तां कल्पतरुलतामिव
कामफलप्रदां.... कादम्बरीं ददर्श ॥.

(b) तस्माच्च कथमपि सखेदमवतीर्य क्षणमिवा-
स्थानमण्डपे स्थित्वोत्थाय स्खलनभियेव निवेद्य-
मानोपहारकुसुमा शब्दायमानैर्मधुकरैर्जलधारा-
धवलनखमयूखोन्मुखानामनुगलं गलद्भिर्वलयैः क-
ण्ठबन्धानिवोपपादयन्ती केकारवोद्विग्ना भवनशि-
खण्डिनां पदेपदे च कुसुमधवलान्करेण गृहलता-
पल्लवान्मनसा च देवस्य गुणगणानवलम्बमाना
तमेव क्रीडापर्वतकमागतवती यत्र स्थितवान्देवः ॥.

7. Translate into English:— 15

अथानुरक्तकमलिनीसमागमाप्राप्तिसंतापादि-
व समं दिवसेनास्तमुपगतवति तेजसां पत्यौ तेजः-
पतिपतनाच्चितानलमिव संध्यारागमपराशया सह
विशति पश्चिमे दिग्गगणभागे संध्यानलस्फुलिङ्ग-
निकर इव स्फुरति तारागणे दिवसविरामान्मूर्छा-
गमेनेव तमसा निमील्यमानेषु दिङ्मुखेषु निवासा-
भिमुखमुखरेषु वियद्वियोगदुःखादिवार्तप्रलापेषु व-
यःसमूहेषु जनितप्रकाशं जन्मैव समालोक्य दो-
षागमं निरालोकं गर्भमिव तमः प्रविष्टे पुनर्जीव-
लोके निजालोकाद्विकाशितपूर्वदिग्वधूवदने जन्मा-
न्तरागत इव उदयगिरिवर्त्तिनि नक्षत्रसमागमसु-

खमनुभवति भगवति भूयोभूयः स्वकान्तिनिर्भरा-
न्निष्कलङ्क इव नक्षत्रनाथे विस्पष्टायां निशीथिन्यां
प्रस्थानमङ्गले प्रणामायोपगतं चन्द्रापीडं पीडया-
न्तर्विलीयमानेव वाष्पोत्पीडमपारयन्ती वारयितुम-
त्यायताभ्यामपि नेत्राभ्यां कृतप्रयत्नाप्यमङ्गलशङ्कया
विलासवती तं मन्यूद्भवावेगगद्गदिकोपरुध्यमाना-
क्षरमवादीत् ॥.

TUESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT, PAPER II.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English :— 15

आत्मारामा विहितमतयो निर्विकल्पे समाधौ
ज्ञानोद्रेकप्रविघटिततमोग्रन्थयः सत्त्वनिष्ठाः ।
यं वीक्षन्ते कमपि तमसां ज्योतिषां वा परस्ता-
त्त मोहान्धः कथमयमसुं वेत्ति देवं पुराणम् ॥ १ ॥
दिक्षु व्यूढाङ्घ्रिपाङ्गस्तृणजटिलचलत्पांसुदण्डोऽन्तरिक्षे-
ह्लङ्कारी शर्कराल: पथिषु विटपिनां स्कन्ध-
कोषैः सधूमः ।
प्रासादानां निकुञ्जेष्वभिनवजलदोद्गारगम्भीरधीर-
श्चण्डारम्भः समीरो वहति परिदिशं भीरु किं संभ्र-
मेण ॥ २ ॥

मदकलितकरेणुभज्यमाने विपिन इव प्रकटैकशालशेषे ।
हतसकलकुमारके कुलेऽस्मिंस्त्वमसि विधेरवलोकितः कटाक्षैः ॥ ३ ॥

(*a*) Write explanatory notes on the 1st verse.
(*b*) Name and dissolve the compounds in (2).
(*c*) Name and explain the metres of (2) and (3).

2. (*a*) Dissolve the following :— 10

एतत्तुहिनकणशिशिरसमीरणोद्वेल्लितबन्धनच्युतशेफालिकाविरचितकुसुमप्रकरमीषदालोहितमुग्धवधूकपोलपाटललोध्रप्रसूनविजितश्यामलतासौभाग्यम्.....बालोद्यानम्

(*b*) Explain, giving the context :—

(1) कुमारवृषसेनेनापि मर्मभेदकैः परुषविषमैः श्रुतिपथकृतप्रणयैर्निर्भर्त्सितो गाण्डीवी बाणैर्न पुनर्दुष्टवचनैः ।

(2) बध्यते केशपाशस्ते स चास्याकर्षणे प्रभुः ।

(3) प्रसीदतु महाराजो ममानेनापश्चिमेन प्रणयेन ।

(*c*) एष तावत्सलिलाञ्जलिर्गाङ्गेयाय भीष्माय गुरवे प्रपितामहाय शन्तनवे पितामहाय चित्रवीर्याय ।

On this a Calcutta commentator has got the following note :

पितामहस्य चित्रवीर्यस्य ज्येष्ठभ्रातृत्वेन पितृतुल्यत्वाद्भीष्मे प्रपितामहत्वकथनं द्रष्टव्यम् ।

Criticise this.

3. c. विलोक्य यत्र स्फटिकस्य भित्तौ सिद्धाङ्गनाः स्वप्रतिबिम्बमारात् ।
भ्रान्त्या परस्याभिमुखीभवन्ति प्रियेषु मानग्रहिला
B. परस्या विमुखीभवन्ति० नमत्सु ॥१॥
C. मुक्तिस्त्रीसंगदौत्यज्ञैस्तत्र ता विमलैर्जलैः ।
B. भाविमलैर्जलैः
प्रक्षालितमलाःसस्नुः सुस्नातास्तपसान्विताः।२।
C. पुरातनीं ब्रह्मकपालमालां कण्ठे वहन्तं पुनरा-श्वसन्तीम् ।
उद्गीर्णवेदां मुकुटेन्दुवर्षत्सुधौघसंप्लावनलब्धसंज्ञाम्॥
B उदीर्णवेदां० शिवमालुलोके ॥३॥
संक्रन्दनः स्यन्दनतो ऽवतीर्य मेघात्मनो मातलिदत्तहस्तः ।
पिनाकिनो ऽथालयमुच्चचाल शुचौ पिपासाकुलवज्जलौघम् ॥४॥
C. ततो गिरीशस्य गिरां विताने जगाद लब्धे ऽवसरे
B. सुरेशः । विरामे० लब्धावसरे०
C. भवन्ति वाचो ऽवसरे प्रयुक्ता ध्रुवं प्रविस्पष्ट-
B. फलोदयाय ॥५॥ प्रभाविष्ट०

(*a*) The readings marked C and B are those of the Calcutta and Bombay editions respectively. Which of the two, in each case, is correct or preferable, and why?

(*b*) Name and define the *alankâras* in (1) and (5).

(*c*) What is the Etymological meaning of the first word in (4), and why was the god so called? What is the appropriateness of his having the particular kind of *chariot* spoken of.

(*d*) Translate the five s'lokas.

4. (*a*) What evidence can you adduce to show that the author of the Kumâra Sambhava, and particularly of the last ten cantos, is the same as that of Raghuvans'a? 7

(*b*) Describe the prodigies or evil omens that occurred when Târakâsura was going to meet Kârtikeya.

5. (*a*) What are the several modes in which the first character is introduced on the stage? and which of these has been resorted to in the Veṇi-samhâra. 13

(*b*) What occurrences do the rules of Hindu Dramatic Art prohibit the representation of? Show how this principle is carried out in the Veṇi-samhâra in a way that mars its dramatic effect.

(*c*) What are the prevailing *rasas* of the play you have read? Give reasons and illustrations.

(*d*) What is the idea of Hindu critics as to the appropriateness of the style to the sentiment or *rasa*? What fault would they find with such a verse as this?:—

देशः सोऽयमरातिशोणितजलैर्यस्मिन्ह्रदाःपूरिताः
क्षत्रादेव तथाविधः परिभवस्तातस्य केशग्रहः।
तान्येवाहितशस्त्रघस्मरगुरूण्यस्त्राणि भास्वन्ति मे
यद्रामेण कृतं तदेव कुरुते द्रौणायनिः क्रोधनः॥

(*e*) Give the character of Duryodhana, making quotations in illustration of what you say.

6. Translate into Sanskrit:— 40

The same might be said of the Indian speculators, who argue that the Veda must have had a supernatural origin, because it was never observed to have had a human author like other books:—that by thus removing the negative grounds on which they rest their case into the unknown depths of antiquity, they do their utmost to place themselves beyond the reach of direct refutation. But it is to be observed that even if it were admitted that no human authors of the Vedas were remembered in later ages, this would prove nothing more than their antiquity, and that it would still be incumbent on their apologists to show that this circumstance neces-

sarily involved their supernatural character; and that in point of fact, Indian tradition does point to certain rishis or bards as the authors of the Vedic hymns. It is true, indeed that these rishis are said to have only seen the hymns, which, it is alleged, were eternally pre-existent, and that they were not their authors.

TUESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN, PAPER I.

R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D.; G. B. REID, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

LIVY, BOOK V., AND TIBULLUS.

1. Translate:— 12

Camillus, identidem omnibus locis contionabundus, haud mirum ait id quidem esse furere civitatem, quæ damnata voti omnium rerum potiorem curam quam religione se exsolvendi habeat, nihil de collatione dicere stipis verius quam decimæ, quando ea se quisque privatim obligaverit, liberatus sit populus: enimvero illud se tacere suam conscientiam non pati, quod ex ea tantum præda, quæ rerum moventium sit, decima designetur: urbis atque agri capti, quæ et ipsa voto contineatur, mentionem nullam fieri.

2. What were the relations of Rome with the Etruscans during the period narrated in Bk. V. Explain the comparative isolation of Veii, and state whether it had any allies. 5

3. Translate and explain, and state the context in which the following passages occur:— 15

(*a*) Nec se patrocinium mollitiæ inertiæque mandasse tribunis.

(*b*) Tunc primum equo merere equites cœperant.

(*c*) Annona ex ante convecta copia nihil mutavit.

(*d*) Haud invitis patribus, P. Licinium Calvum prærogativa tribunum militum non petentem creant.

(*e*) M. Papirius dicitur Gallo barbam suam, ut tum omnibus promissa erat, permulcenti scipione eburneo in caput incusso iram movisse.

(*f*) An gentilicia sacra ne in bello quidem intermitti, publica sacra et Romanos deos etiam in pace deseri placet.

(*g*) Tegula publice præbita est: saxi materiæque cædendæ, unde quisque vellet, jus factum; prædibus acceptis eo anno ædificia perfecturos.

4. Give an account of the policy and conduct of the Tribuni Plebis as described by Livy in the 5th Book. 6

5. Translate, and explain where necessary:— 24

(*a*) Delia non usquam est; quæ, me quam mitteret urbe,
Dicitur ante omnes consuluisse deos.
Illa sacras pueri sortes ter sustulit: illi
Rettulit e triviis omina certa puer.
Cuncta dabant reditus: tamen est deterrita nunquam
Quin fleret, nostras respiceretque vias,
Ipse ego solator, cum jam mandata dedissem,
Quærebam tardas anxius usque moras.
Aut ego sum causatus aves, aut omina dira,
Saturni aut sacram me tenuisse diem.
* * * *
Quid tua nunc Isis mihi, Delia quid mihi prosunt
Illa tua toties æra repulsa manu?
Quidve, pie dum sacra colis, pureque lavari
Te (memini) et puro secubuisse toro?
Nunc, dea, nunc succurre mihi: nam posse mederi
Picta docet templis multa tabella tuis.

From what place, and under what circumstances did Tibullus write this elegy?

(*b*) Sulpicia est tibi culta *tuis*, Mars magne, *Calendis*;
Spectatum e cœlo, si sapis, ipse veni.
Hoc Venus ignoscet: at tu, violente, caveto,
Ne tibi miranti turpiter arma cadant,
Illius ex oculis, cum vult exurere divos,
Accendit geminas lampadas acer amor.
Illam quicquid agit, quoquo vestigia flectit,
Componit furtim, subsequiturque decor.

What other allusions are there in Tibullus or other Roman poets to the Calendæ Martiæ? What is known of Sulpicia?

6. Translate, and explain:— 13

(*a*) Carmine purpurea est Nisi coma; carmina ni sint,
Ex humero Pelopis non nituisset ebur.

(*b*) Cui lapis externus curæ est; urbique tumultus,
Portatur validis mille columna jugis;
Claudit et indomitum moles mare, lentus ut intra
Negligat hibernas piscis adesse minas.

(*c*) Atque aliqua assiduæ textis operata Minervæ
Cantat, et applauso tela sonat latere.

(*d*) Crudeles divi! serpens novus exuit annos;
Formæ non ullam fata dedere moram.

(*e*) Bisque die, resoluta comas, tibi dicere laudes
Insignis turba debeat in *Pharia*.

(*f*) O utinam memores, ipse cohorsque, mei.

To whom does this refer?

7. Derive the following, or state words with which they are etymologically connected:— 10

Ambitio, annona, calamitas, derivatio, prærogativa, vicarius, acerbus, delubrum, pessumdare, fabula.

8. Transfer into later Latin, and translate, the following Archaic sentence:— 10

Sei qui aliuta faxit, ipsos Jovi sacer estod; et sei qui im, quei eo plebei scito sacer isset, occisit, pariceidas ne estod.

Mention some duplicate forms of the verb 'esse' pointing out which are Archaic or obsolete.

What are the two stems of the verb 'esse.'

9. Explain the abbreviations:— 5

S.V.E.Q.V.—S.D.—H.S.—D.D.D.—D.M.—D.O.M.—S.P.Q.R.

TUESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN, PAPER II.

R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D.; G. B. REID, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

CICERO.—DE ORATORE.

HORACE.—EPODES, CARMEN SÆCULARE, AND ARS POETICA.

1. Translate:— 15

Principia autem dicendi semper cum accurata, et acuta, et instructa sententiis, apta verbis, tum vero causarum propria

esse debent. Prima est enim quasi cognitio et commendatio orationis in principio; quæ continuo eum, qui audit, permulcere, atque allicere debet. In quo admirari soleo non equidem istos, qui nullam huic rei operam dederunt, sed hominem in primis disertum, atque eruditum Philippum; qui ita solet ad dicendum surgere, ut, quod primum verbum habiturus sit, nesciat: et ait idem, cum brachium concalefecerit, tum se solere pugnare: neque attendit, eos ipsos, unde hoc simile ducat, illas primas hastas ita jactare leniter, ut et venustati vel maxime serviant, et reliquis viribus suis consulant.

2. Translate:— 8

Nam, si rudis, et impolita putanda est illa sine intervallis loquacitas perennis, et profluens, quid est aliud causæ, cur repudietur, nisi quod hominum aures vocem natura modulatur ipsa? Quod fieri, nisi inest numerus in voce, non potest: numerus autem in continuatione nullus est: distinctio, et æqualium, et sæpe variorum intervallorum percussio numerum conficit: quem in cadentibus guttis, quod intervallis distinguuntur, notare possumus; in amni præcipitante non possumus.

3. Translate:— 15

Altera jam teritur bellis civilibus ætas,
Suis et ipsa Roma viribus ruit.
Quam neque finitimi valuerunt perdere Marsi,
Minacis aut Etrusca Porsenæ manus,
Æmula nec virtus Capuæ, nec Spartacus acer,
Novisque rebus infidelis Allobrox;
Nec fera cærulea domuit Germania pube,
Parentibusque abominatus Hannibal:
Impia perdemus devoti sanguinis ætas;
Ferisque rursus occupabitur solum.
Barbarus, heu! cineres insistet victor, et Urbem
Eques sonante verberabit ungula;
Quæque carent ventis et solibus, ossa Quirini,
Nefas videre! dissipabit insolens.

(*a*) Scan the third and fourth lines, stating the metres, and marking the quantities. Quote Horace's definition of an Iambus.

(*b*) State the circumstances under which the Epode was written.

(*c*) Describe the several historical allusions in the text.

4. Translate:— 14

Vosque veraces cecinisse, Parcæ,
Quod semel dictum est, stabilisque rerum
Terminus servat, bona jam peractis
Jungite fata.

Fertilis frugum pecorisque Tellus
Spicea donet Cererem corona:
Nutriant fetus et aquæ salubres,
Et Jovis auræ.

Condito mitis placidusque telo
Supplices audi pueros, Apollo:
Siderum regina bicornis, audi,
Luna, puellas.

State the year in which this hymn was composed. Give a quotation from the author stating the period comprehended by a *Sæculum*.

5. Translate:— 13

(*a*) Imberbus juvenis, tandem custode remoto,
Gaudet equis canibusque et aprici gramine campi;
Cereus in vitium flecti, monitoribus asper,
Utilium tardus provisor, prodigus æris,
Sublimis, cupidusque, et amata relinquere pernix.
Conversis studiis ætas animusque virilis
Quærit opes et amicitias, inservit honori,
Commisisse cavet quod mox mutare laboret.

(*b*) Natura fieret laudabile carmen, an arte,
Quæsitum est. Ego nec studium sine divite vena,
Nec rude quid possit video ingenium: alterius sic
Altera poscit opem res, et conjurat amice.
Qui studet optatam cursu contingere metam.

Multa tulit fecitque puer, sudavit et alsit,
Abstinuit Venere et vino. Qui Pythia cantat
Tibicen, didicit prius, extimuitque magistrum.

6. Translate into Latin prose:— 35

"Horace, of all the writers of antiquity, most abounds with that practical good sense, and familiar observation of life and manners, which render an author, in a more emphatic sense, the reader's companion. Good sense, in fact, seems the most distinguishing feature of his Satires; for his wit seems to me rather forced; and it is their tone of sound understanding, added to their easy conversational air, and a certain turn for fine raillery, that forms the secret by which they please. His metre is even studiously careless: he expressly disclaims

the fabrication of polished verse, and speaks of his 'Pedestrian Muse' * * * . But the lyric poetry of Horace displays an entire command of all the graces and powers of metre. Elegance and justness of thought, rather than sublimity, seem to be its general character, though the poet rises to considerable grandeur of sentiment and imagery."

TUESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MARATHI, PAPER I.

MAHADEV GOVIND RANADE, M.A., LL.B.;

VITHAL NARAYAN PA'THAK, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

MOROPANT'S UDYOGA PARVA; MUKTESHWAR'S ADI PARVA.

1. Translate closely into English:— 16

मज गुरुपुढें असें तो । न घडेल कधीं असें कसें वदसी ।
असतां समर्थ अघटित- । घटना- पटु मत्कुठार हा सदसी ॥ १ ॥
वधिले क्षितितळवर्ती- । क्षत्रिय म्यां एकवीस दां सारे ।
माझा प्रताप गातां । रुद्रभ्रम दे कवीस दासा रे ॥ २ ॥
वधिले क्षत्रिय तेव्हां । नव्हता हा भीष्म शांतनव समज ।

देवासि मागते ते । झाले मरणीं करूनि नवस मज ॥ ३ ॥

गेलें गुरुत्व तुमचें । कांहो ह्मणतां वधीन अन घातें ।

येइल पदरांत कसें । यश धर्मनायनिष्ठजन घातें ॥ ४ ॥

सच्छिष्याला विद्या । गुरु झांकायासि काय हो शिकवी ।

पांडित्य पहा माझें । पाहोनि मला ह्मणाल होशि कवी ॥ ५ ॥

भीष्मा मज सिंह गणी । वेड्या तूं आपणासि कलभ गणी ।

न रविपुढें मिरवेसें । चंद्रीहि कसें असेल बल भगणीं ॥ ६ ॥

सत्यवतीतें सांगुनि । नमुनिं तदाशीः प्रसाद घेऊन ।

हा गुरुचें दर्शन घे । हेमंतीं जेविं अधन घे ऊन ॥ ७ ॥

2. Discuss the respective claims of the Kauravas and Pândavas to the kingdom, and comment on the following arguments addressed by Dhritarâshtra. Do you know any precedents in the line of Kuru kings in support of them? 6

राज्यानर्ह पिता मी । कैसा राज्यार्ह तूंचि वद नातें ।

परधन हरुनि न लाजसि । दाखवितां या दहांत वदनातें ॥ १ ॥
धर्माचें राज्य दिलें । सदनुमतें तत्पित्यासि मत्तातें ।
मत्ता तें तुज नुमजे । कोण करिल सावधान मत्तातें ॥ २ ॥

3. What great warrior did Krishna and Kunti try to detach from the side of the Kauravas? What hopes had they in the attempt, and why did they not succeed? 5

4. What led to the great battle between Bhishma and Parshurâm? Give a short account of it. Relate the history of the princess Ambâ and her tragical end. What was her last vow, and how did she fulfil it? 7

5. राया अर्धरथ असें । मज म्हणतो हा दहांत आजोबा । Who was called **अर्धरथी**, and for what reason? Name the principal warriors on the side of the Kauravas as well as on the side of the Pândavas. 5

6. Who was king Janmejaya? Trace his descent from Pandu, and relate fully the events that led him to perform the serpent sacrifice. 8

7. Translate the following:— 8

मी आत्मा आजी अविनाशी । देह तरी नैश्वर निश्चयेसी ।
आतांचि मृत्यु ग्रासो तयासी । कां वांचला प्रारब्धें ॥ १ ॥
म्हणोनि शरीरसंबंध कांहीं । मज सर्वथा नाहीं नाहीं ।
मी अनादी मुक्ति पाहों । सर्वसाक्षी जगदात्मा ॥ २ ॥

ऐसें आपुलिया मना । विवेकें आणिजे समाधाना ।

हेचि ज्ञानियाची संज्ञा । वेदांतवेत्ते बोलती ॥ ३ ॥

Who consoles himself thus, and on what occasion? What Western philosopher propounded this great doctrine on a similar occasion?

8. Under what curse did the serpent tribe labour? Who gave it, and why? Who was Vâsuki? On what great occasion did he render invaluable service to the gods? 6

9. Explain fully the allusions contained in the following lines:— 9

पाषाण तारूनि सागरांतु । एकें श्रीरामें बांधिला सेतु ।

गरळ-प्राशनीं समर्थु । तो एक स्वामी शंकर ॥ १ ॥
व्यूह भेदोनि जयद्रथ- । वधावयाची प्राणशपथ ।
सिद्धी नेली तो एक पार्थ । वडील तुझा निवाडी ॥ २ ॥

सिंधु-प्राशनीं अगस्ती । तमो-हरणीं एक गभस्ती ।
धराधर्त्ता धैर्य प्रशस्ती । आदि कूर्म एकची ॥ ३ ॥
पितृवैरें पन्नगहोम । कर्त्ता तूंचि प्रतापी परम ।
उपमे कृष्ण कां परशुराम । तिसरा कोणी दिसेना ॥ ४ ॥

एकें वधिलें कंसादिकां । एकें सहस्रार्जुन वधिला देखा ।

पितृमारक परमारका । दहनकर्त्ता तूं एक ॥ ५ ॥

10. (a) Give a short account of Jaratkâru. What led him to marry in old age? Whom did he marry, and what was the fruit of that marriage? 8

(*b*) Relate briefly the story of the great *dhanvantari* (doctor) who was on his way to save king Parikshiti.

11. (*a*) Give the meaning of the following words:— 9

अळुमाळ, पहुडणें, आतुडणें, क्ष्वेड, मांदुस, अपसया, गोळांगुळ, येरी, आरुष, व्याज, दारु, कुहर, दारुण, मौळ, रिद्धि, सिद्धि.

(*b*) State the elements which compose the Marathi language. Give all the points of difference between the grammatical construction of a Marathi and an English sentence. Define a *karmani prayog*. What is called a *karmakartari prayog?* Distinguish between the two.

12. (*a*) Define **उपसर्ग, गुण, वृद्धि, रस,** and **अलंकार.** Name the nine *ras*, and the principal *alankârs*, and give their English equivalents. Explain fully the *alankârs* **उत्प्रेक्षा, श्लेष,** and **अन्योक्ति,** with examples. 13

(*b*) Explain the construction of the metres Mandâkrântâ and Prithvi, and quote lines written in them.

TUESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MARATHI, PAPER II.

MAHADEV GOVIND RANADE, M.A., LL.B.;

VITHAL NARAYAN PATHAK, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into idiomatic Maráthi the following:— 30

These striking differences in the material phenomena of the two countries, gave rise to corresponding differences in their mental associations. For, as all ideas must arise partly from what are called spontaneous operations in the mind, and partly from what is suggested to the mind by the external world, it was natural that so great an alteration in one of the causes should produce an alteration in the effects. The

tendency of the surrounding phenomena was, in India, to inspire fear; in Greece, to give confidence. In India, Man was intimidated; in Greece, he was encouraged. In India, obstacles of every sort were so numerous, so alarming, and apparently so inexplicable, that the difficulties of life could only be solved by constantly appealing to the direct agency of supernatural causes. Those causes being beyond the province of the understanding, the resources of the imagination were incessantly occupied in studying them; the imagination itself was over-worked, its activity became dangerous, it encroached on the understanding, and the equilibrium of the whole was destroyed. In Greece, opposite circumstances were followed by opposite results. In Greece, Nature was less dangerous, less intrusive, and less mysterious than in India. In Greece, therefore, the human mind was less appalled, and less superstitious; natural causes began to be studied; physical science first became possible; and Man, gradually waking to a sense of his own power, sought to investigate events with a boldness not to be expected in those other countries, where the pressure of Nature troubled his independence, and suggested ideas with which knowledge is incompatible.

2. Translate into English:— 25

(*a*) तसेंच आह्मासही सार्थक केलें पाहिजे. योगसाधनाचे मार्ग फार उत्तम आहेत. सर्व त्रिभुवनव्यापक, आनंदरूपी, असाही असतां अहंकार मोहादि शत्रूंकरून बद्ध झाला जो परमात्मा त्याच्या मुक्तीची इच्छा आपल्या ठायीं झाली आहे. येणें करून जीवात्म्याचें कल्याण होईल. मीही त्याच क्रमाचें अवलंबन करणार; परंतु तसें करण्यास हीं ऐहिक सुखें उपयोगीं नाहींत. सर्व संगांचा परित्याग करून सुक्षेत्रीं सावधान चित्तानें अधिष्ठित झालें पाहिजे. अतएव काशीक्षेत्रीं जावयाची योजना करून आपली आज्ञा घ्यावयास आलों आहें. आपलीही तशीच

इच्छा आहे ह्मणून दुसरी विनंती करतों कीं, आपणही प्रस्थान ठेवून मज बरोबर येण्याचें करावें. काशी ह्मणजे केवळ प्रति कैलास आहे. तेथें जान्हवीच्या पवित्र उदकाचें त्रिकाळ स्नान करून जपजाप्य योगमार्ग व भगवंताच्या मंगल नामाचें स्तवन हींच करण्यांत काळक्षेप करूं.

(b) दयाब्द वळशील तूं तरि न चातकां सेवकां
उणें किमपि भाविकां उबगशील तूं देव कां
अनन्यगतिका जना निरखितांचि सोपद्रवा
तुह्मींचि करुणार्णवा मन धरी उमोप द्रवा ॥

(c) रामें लोकाभिरामें मदनशतसमें पूर्ण कल्याणधामें
लीला भूभृल्ललामें तुकुनि शिवधनू वोढिलें पूर्णकामें,
वोढी घेतां तडाडी निबिड दशदिशीं घोष मोठा झडाडी
मध्यें भंगे कडाडी प्रति निनद नभीं मेघ जैसा गडाडी.

(d) आनंदें अलुमाळ लक्षित पदा वेल्हाळ त्या अंगणीं
लज्जानम्र मदालसा चमकतां कोल्हाळ भूपांगणीं,

हांसे मंद अनालसी अलिकुलस्तोमालका
मंगळा
रंगीं भव्य तमालनील विभुच्या ते माळ
घाली गळा.

3. Give the derivatives of the following words:— 7

एथें, जेव्हां, कोण, जो, कोठें, आहें, गुलाम, मानभाव, तुरुंग, खांब, बहीण, भावजय, छाकटा, पंजा, हिंदु.

4. State clearly the distinction between mathematical and physical truths. 12

What are the different subdivisions of the physical sciences.

Give a few examples illustrative of the influence of a knowledge of the physical sciences in the proper understanding of the operations of the animal and vegetable world.

5. Give (in Maráthi) a short account of the life and character of Shivâji, the founder of the Marátha Empire, noting the political state of the country in his time, and the causes which led to his success. 13

6. Describe (in Maráthi) the state of the Mogul Empire at the accession, and at the death, of Aurangzib. Contrast the policy of Aurangzib with that of Akbar. Draw any political lessons from the two. 13

TUESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GUJARATHI, PAPER I.

SHRISTIJANYA ISHVARI DNYAN; BHUTHA NIBANDH.

The Rev. R. MONTGOMERY; NAGINDAS TULSIDAS MARPHATIA, LL.B

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (a) What great truths is the work સૃષ્ટિજન્યઈશ્વર- 8
જ્ઞાન designed to establish and illustrate?

(*b*) Derive and explain the name of the work.

(*c*) Explain the terms કલ્પના, કૈારાલ્ય, સંકેત and આકસ્મિકયેાગ and show their use in the argument.

2. (*a*) State the argument drawn from the joints of animals. 10

(*b*) How many joints are there in the human body?

(*c*) Explain the terms સ્કંધસંધી and કૂર્પરસંધી, and state the difference between the two kinds of joints of which they represent examples.

3. State and illustrate by examples the argument from મુખ્યમુદ્રાઓ, and that from યથાયેાગ્ય પરિમાણ. 10

4. (*a*) Resolve the word ભૂતનિબંધ and explain etymologically each of its components. 10

(*b*) Mention the principal divisions (પ્રકરણ) of the work, giving the names by which the author has distinguished them.

(*c*) Derive and explain these names.

5. Translate the following passage into Gujarathi:— 12

Men who are accustomed to write or speak for effect, may write or speak what is wise from time to time, because they may be capable of thinking and intellectually adopting what is wise: but they will not be wise men; because the love of God, the love of man, and the love of truth, not having the mastery with them, the growth and structure of their minds must needs be perverted if not stunted. Thence it is that so many men are observed to speak wisely and yet act foolishly; they are not deficient in their understandings, but the wisdom of the heart is wanting to their ends and objects, and to those feelings which have the direction of their acts. And if they do speak wisely, it is not because they are wise; for the permanent shape and organisation of the mind proceeds from what we feel and do, and not from what we speak, write, or think. There is a great volume of truth in the admonition which teaches us that the spirit of obedience is to prepare the way, action to come next, and that knowledge is not precedent to these, but consequent: "Do the will of My Father which is in heaven, and thou shalt know of the doctrine."

6. Translate the following lines into Gujarathi :— 14

The earth is full of love, albeit the storms
Of passion mar its influence benign,
And drown its voice with discords. Every flower
That to the sun its heaving breast expands
Is born of love. And every song of bird
That floats, mellifluent, on the balmy air
Is but a love-note. Heaven is full of love;
Its starry eyes run o'er with tenderness,
And soften every heart that meets their gaze,
As downward looking on this wayward world
They light it back to God. But neither stars,
Nor flowers, nor song of birds, nor earth, nor heaven,
So tell the wonders of that glorious Name
As they shall be revealed, when comes the hour
Of nature's consummation, hoped-for long,
When, passed the checkered vestibule of time,
The creature in immortal youth shall bloom,
And good, unmixed with ill, for ever reign.

7. In such phrases as રાજાને ત્યાં, આપણે હ્યાં how do 6
you account for the terminations ને and એ ?

8. Derive the terminations of the seventh case માં and 7
એ.

9. (*a*) What do you understand by the terms વિકૃત and 10
વિકારક as applied to compound verbs ?

(*b*) Give examples of the different classes of compound verbs, and show the effect of the વિકારક on the વિકૃત in each example.

10. State the *Samás* of each pair of joined words in the fol- 6
lowing compounds—મણિબંધાધારાર્થી, મનોવિકાર, મુદ્રાન્વિત, સહાયકારક, કર્તરિપ્રયોગ, ત્રિલોચન, ગ્રામસ્થ.

11. Explain the terms સ્વાધારનિષ્ઠ and પરાધારનિષ્ઠ 7
as applied to nouns in the sixth case; and illustrate your explanation by examples.

TUESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

GUJARATHI, PAPER II.

KAVYA DOHANA, pp. 177—250; VIKRAMA CHARITRA.

The Rev. R. MONTGOMERY; NAGINDAS TULSIDAS MARPHATIA, LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Paraphrase the following passages, adding explanatory notes where you think necessary :— 15

(a) કેહે કાવડીઆ રાય શુણો, નહી જાચીક નહી દુખ;
તીરથ સધળે જળ પીયું, સદા હમારે શુખ.
દેશ નિરખું નીત્યે નવા, ઉત્તમ તીરથ હોય;
રાજ્ય સુખ તમો લહો, એ સુખ નવ લહે કોય.
દેશદેશની બોલીઓ, દેશદેશના વાર;
દેશદેશના વરણ સહુ, શોભા અપરમપાર.

(b) એહવું જાણી કરેજે પુન્ય, રૂડું નથી કાંઈ બીજું અન્ય,
પરદુખભંજન રાજન કરે, પુન્યથી કારજ સરવે સરે.
પુન્યથી સર્વ દુખજ જરો, પુન્યે કાયા નિર્મળ થરો;
પુન્ય તે મોક્ષ તણું છે મૂળ, પુન્ય થકી જાય સરવે મૂળ.
પુન્યથી દુસમન પાછો જાય, પુન્યથી જસ ધણેરો થાય;

2. Give a brief sketch of the argument of વિક્રમ ચરિત્ર. 10

3. Explain and show the truth of the following:— 8

સ્વસ્ત શ્રી વીક્રમ રાજંન, પવિત્ર છોજી નિર્મળ મન.
લખ્મીતંગછે મારૂં નામ, અમો રહ્યાછુ મારે ગામ.
ગરાશિઓ ઉજેણીતણો, માંગું દ્રવ્ય અનંગળ ઘણો.
માટે આવ્યોછું તમ પાસ, બાર વરસનો લેઈ ગ્રાસ.
આજ નહી આપો તો બમણો લેઉ, ડંડ રાજા પ્રજાને દેઉ.

માહારો માલ ભોગવશો તમો, બારવટીઍ રહીશું હમો.
જાગ જાગરે હવે તું, મારા માલનો ભોગદારી હું.
સંક્ષેપે લખ્યું છું આજ, નહી ચેતે તો લઈશ લાજ.

4. Translate into English the following passages:— 20

(a) હરિ જેવો તેવો હું દાસ તમારો, કરૂણા સિંધુ ગ્રહો કર મારો—હરિ.

સાંકડાના સાથી સામળિયા, છો બગડ્યાના બેલી ;
સરણ પડ્યો બળ અમિત કુકરમી, તદપિ નમૂકો ઠેલી.
નિજ જન જીવાની જાતિ લજ્જા. રાખોછો શ્રી રણછોડ ;
શૂન્ય ભાગ્યને સફળ કરોછો, પૂરો વરદ બળ કોડ.
અવળનું સવળ કરો સુંદરવર, જ્યારે જાય જન હારી ;
અયોગ્ય યોગ્ય પતિત કરો પાવન, પ્રભુ દુખ દુકૃત-હારી.
વિનતિ વિના રક્ષક નિજ જનના, દોષતણા ગુણ માંનો ;
સ્મરણ કરતાં સંકટ ટાળો, ગણો ન મોટા હાનો ;
વિકળ પરાધિન પીડા પ્રજાળો, અંતરનું દુખ જાણો ;
આરતબંધુ સહિષ્ણુ અભયકર, અવગુણ ઉર નવ આણો.
સરવેશ્વર સર્વાત્મા સ્વતંત્ર, દયા પ્રિતમ ગિરિધારી ;
શરણાગતવત્સલ શ્રીજી મારે, મોટીછે બાંય તમારી.

(b) ધ્યાનધર ધ્યાનધર અંબિકામાતનું, જેને સુરવર મુનિ શીરા નામે ;
ધ્યાન શીવજી ધરે વિષ્ણુ સેવા કરે, માતનો પાર બ્રહ્મા ન પામે.
આદ્ય બ્રહ્માણિ રૂદ્રાણિ મહાલક્ષ્મી, વેદવિખ્યાત નવ-ખંડ જાણી ;

રિદ્ધ સિદ્ધ દાયણિ કાપે પાતક કણિ, માત ત્રિભુવન
ધણી અંબે રાણી.
આદ્ય જોગેશ્વરી માત ત્રિપુરેશ્વરી આદ્ય માહેશ્વરી
રૂપ દાઈ;
દાતા છે શક્તિ મા ભક્તને મુક્તિની, જાણી પોતા-
તણો લે નિભાઈ;
દુષ્ટસંહારણી, દૈત્યદળમારણી, ભક્તજન—તારણી અંબે
માતા;
દાસ અમૃતતણી રાખ સાહ્યત ધણી, બાળ જાણી
કરો રૂપ સાતા.

5. (a) Analyze the compound words that are underlined in the second passage, and give their meanings. 10

(b) What samáses are formed by them?

6. (a) Name the most popular poems which occur in that portion of the Kávya Dohan which you have taken up. 10

(b) Quote any consecutive ten lines from any one of these poems, and translate them into English.

7. Explain the following lines, quoting or indicating the context in which they occur:— 10

૧. કાષ્ટમાં હુતાસન. ૨. રામસિંધુ જળ સંતછે વાદળ.
૩. નામ જેણે જાણ્યું રે. ૪. કાચે તે તાંતણે હર જીઅે બાંધી.
૫. ઐતર બાય વાડ. ૬. દેહે સામુદ્રિકના ચેહેન.
૭. દીર્ઘ બાહુ ને ભ્રગુટી કપોળ. ૮. લાભ નવ લે બ્રાહ્મણ ને ભાટ.
૯. દીવેલ તો ખુટ્યું રે કુમકાં બાંડતારે.

8. (a) Distinguish between માત્રછંદ and અક્ષરછંદ. 17

(b) Classify the following metres:—

૧ ઝૂલના, ૨ ભુજંગપ્રયાત, ૩ ત્રિભંગી, ૪ માલિની, ૫ સોરેઠા, ૬ શાલિની, ૭ સવૈયો, ૮ લલિત, ૯ મંદાક્રાંતા, ૧૦ શિખરિણી.

(c) Explain the construction of ૧ છપયછંદ, ૨ શાર્દૂલવિક્રીડિત, ૩ ઇંદ્રવજ્ર. Illustrate your answers by examples.

TUESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARABIC, PAPER I.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.; ABDUL FATTI MULVI, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Where are the particles إِنَّ and أَنَّ used? Give examples showing the difference between them. 9

2. Where is ال used in Arabic? Give explanatory examples. 8

3. What is the difference between الرجل سعيدٌ and الرجل السعيدُ? 7

4. What is the meaning of كان تامة, and what of كان ناقصة? Explain the terms. 8

5. What is the meaning of the letter ب in these sentences? كتبتُ بالقلم اشتريتُ الفرسَ بالف روبية and به داءٌ — What names have the grammarians given to each of them? 7

6. Correct the following sentence:— 8

هل تذهب معنا عن هذ البلد لذ لک الجبل التی اريده

7. Parse the following sentence:— 7

انت لم تلاحظ هذه الاحوال مملوة بالاختلال

8. Translate into English:— 9

ثم تقدم القوندلى الثانى و قبل الارض و قال يا سيّى انا ما ولدت امور ولى حكاية عجيبة لو كتبت بالابر على اماق البصر لكانت عبرة لمن اعتبر وهى انّى كنت ملك ابن ملك و قرأت القرآن على سبع روايات و قرأت الكتب و عرضتها على مشايخ العلم و قرأت علم النجوم و كلام الشعراء واجتهدت فى سائرالعلوم حتى فقت اهل زمانى و فاق خطى على سائرالكتبة و شاع ذكرى فى سائر الاقاليم و البلدان و عند سائر الملوك فسمع بى ملك الهند فارسل الى ابي يطلبنى و ارسل لابى هدايا و تحفا تصلح للملوك فجهزنى ابى فى سنة مراكب و سرنا فى البحر مدة شهر كامل فوصلنا الى البر و اخرجنا خيلاً كانت معنا فى المركب و شديدا عشر جمال هدايا و مشينا قليلا واذا انا بغبار قد علا وثار حتى سدالاقطار و بعد ساعة من النهار انكشف الغبار و بان من تحته خمسون فارساً ليوث عوابس بحديد لوابس فتاملناهم واذا هم عرب قطاع طريق—

اسمع حديثى فانه عجب 3
يضحك من شرحه ويتخب

انا امرء وليس من خصاليصه 3
عيب ولا فى فخاره ريب

سروج دارى التى ولدت بها 3
والاصل غسّان حين انتسب

و شغلى الدرس والتبحر فى 3
العلم طلابى و حبذ الطلب

وراس مالى سحر الكلام الذى 3
منه يصاغ القريض والخطب
اغوص فى لجة البيان فاختار 3
اللآ لى منها و انتخب
و اجتنى اليانع الجنى من 3
القول وغيري للعود محتطب
واخذ اللفظ فضة فاذا 3
ما صُغْته قيل انه ذهب
وكنتُ من قبل امتري نشباً 3
بالادب المقتنى واجتلب

TUESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ARABIC, PAPER II.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.; ABDUL FATTI MULVI, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English:—

المزدارية اصحاب عيسى بن صبيح المكنى بابى 24
موسى الملقب بالمزدار وقد تلمذ لبشر بن المعتمر و
اخذ العلم منه وتذ هد و يسمى راهب المعتزلة و انما
انفرد عن اصحابه بمسائل الاولى منها قوله في القدر
ان الله تعالى يقدر على ان يكذب ويظلم ولوكذب وظلم
كان الهاً كاذباً ظالماً تعالى عن قوله الثانية قوله
في التولد مثل قول استاذه وزاد عليه بان جوّز وقوع
فعل واحد من فاعلين على سبيل التولد الثالثة قوله
في القران ان الناس قادرون على مثل القران فصاحة

ونظماً وبلاغة وهوالذي بالغ في القول بخلق القران وكفّر من قال بقدمه فانه قد اثبت قد يمين وكفّر من لابس السلطان وزعم انه لا يرث ولا يورث وكفّر من قال ان اعمال العباد مخلوقة لله تعالى ومن قال انه يرى بالابصار وغلا في التكفير حتى قال هم كافرون في قولهم لا اله الا الله وقد ساله ابرهيم بن السندي مرة عن اهل الارض جميعاً فاكفرهم فاقبل ابرهيم وقال الجنة التي عرضها كعرض السماء والارض لا يدخلها الا انت وثلثة وافوك فخزي ولم يجد جواباً وقد تلمذ له ايضا الجعفران وابو زفر ومحمد بن سويد وصحبه ابو جعفر محمد بن عبدالله الاسكافي وعيسى بن الهيثم وجعفر بن حرب الاشج وحكي الكعبي عن الجعفرين انهما قالا ان الله تعالى خلق القران في اللوح المحفوظ لا يجوز ان ينتقل اذ يستحيل ان يكون الشي الواحد في مكانين في حالة واحدة وما نقرأه فهو حكايتها عن المكتوب الاول في اللوح المحفوظ وذلك فعلنا وخلقنا قال وهوالذي اختاره من الاقوال المختلفة في القران وقالا في تحسين العقل وتقبيحه ان العقل يوجب معرفة الله تعالى بجميع احكامه وصفاته قبل ورود الشرع وعليه ان يعلم انه ان قصر ولم يعرفه ولم يشكره عاقبه عقوبة دائمة فاثبت التخليد واجباً بالعقل

(a) Distinguish clearly in the above between كنية and لقب. Define also the خطاب * إسم نسبت * تخلص * . Lastly describe the حذف ceremony. 8

2. Translate into English:—

فان مت فانعيني بما انا اهله 6
وشقي علي الجيب يا ابنة معبد
ولا تجعليني كامري ليس همه 6
كهمي ولا يغني و مشهدي
بطي عن الجلي سريع الى الحنا 6
ذلول باجماع الرجال مهد
فلو كنت وغلا في الرجال لضرني 6
عداوة ذى الاصحاب والمتوحد
ولكن نفي عني الرجال جراءتي 6
عليهم واقدامي وصدقي ومحتدي
لعمرك ما امرى على بغمة 9
نهاري ولا ليلى على بسرمد
ويوم حبست النفس عند عراكها 6
حفاظاً على عوراته و التهدو
على مرطن يخش القتى عند الردى 6
متى تعترك فيه الفرايض ترعد

3. Translate into Arabic:— 20

The first restorers of learning in Europe were the Arabians, who, in the course of their Asiatic conquests, becoming acquainted with some of the ancient Greek authors, discovered and justly appreciated the knowledge and improvement to be derived from them. The caliphs procured from the eastern emperors copies of the ancient manuscripts, and had them carefully translated into Arabic; esteeming principally those which treated of mathematics, physics, and metaphysics. They disseminated their knowledge in the course of their conquests, and founded schools and colleges in all the countries they subdued. The western kingdoms of Europe became first acquainted with the learning of the ancients, through the medium of those Arabian translations.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

W. DRAPER, M.A.; J. BURGESS, M.R.A.S.; T. COOKE, M.A., LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Reduce to the simplest terms $\dfrac{3-\frac{1}{4}}{4-\dfrac{1}{5+\frac{1}{6}}}$, and $\dfrac{2511}{3968}$; 10

and find a series of fractions alternately greater and less than 0·145926.

2. Between what number of pies does the value of Rupees 17

$0\dot{3}45\dot{6}$ lie? and find the square roots of 0·04 and $0{\cdot}00\dot{4}$ and the cube root of $0{\cdot}0\dot{4}$, continuing the process where necessary to four places of decimals.

3. Forty-eight horses eat the grass off 35 acres of one field in 11 days of 8 hours each, in what time would 20 horses eat the grass off another field of 52 acres, where there is at first twice as much grass per acre as in the former field, the growth of the grass being neglected? 7

What must be the ratio of the rates of the growth of the grass in the two fields so that your result may be accurately true? 7

4. On the 5th November I sold Government paper to the value of Sicca Rupees 4000, in the 4 per cent. Sicca Rupee loan, at 92, with the interest due from the 1st May preceding, what did I receive after allowing $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. brokerage? 7

5. Given log 8 = 0·903900, log 9 = 0·9542426. Find the logarithms of 2, 3, 5, ·36, 6·4, ·075, 8640, $1\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{8}{9}$, and $\frac{12}{125}$. 9

6. Solve the equations— 12

(α) $\dfrac{x^2}{3}+\dfrac{3x}{2}=21$

(β) $\left.\begin{aligned}3x^2-4xy+y^2&=20\\2x^2-7y^2&=4\end{aligned}\right\}$

(γ) $\sqrt{5}\times\sqrt{x+2}=\sqrt{5x}+2.$

7. Find the square root of $2a+2\sqrt{a^2-1}$, and of 8

$$1+\sqrt{4x^2-4x^3}.$$

8. Prove the binomial theorem for a fractional index, and write down the 13th term of $(a x - b x^2 \sqrt{-1})^{\frac{3}{5}}$ 13.

9. Sum $2\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{10}, \ldots\ldots$ to infinity. 9

$\frac{a+x}{a-x}, \frac{a-x}{a+x}, \left(\frac{a-}{a+x}\right)^3 \ldots\ldots$ to infinity.

39, $35\frac{1}{2}$, 32 .... to 20 terms.

10. In how many ways may the letters in the word *transubstantiation* be written? 7

Find the permutations of the word *tattoo*, and write them down.

If n be any even number $\frac{n^3 - 20n}{48}$ is a whole number. 4

WEDNESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

TRIGONOMETRY, AND CONIC SECTIONS.

T. COOKE, M.A., LL.B.; W. DRAPER, M.A.; J. BURGESS, M.R.A.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the terms '*Angular unit*,' '*Circular measure*.' 6

There are three angles, the circular measure of the first of which exceeds that of the second by $\frac{3{\cdot}1415}{10}$; the sum of the second and third is 30 grades; and the sum of the first and second is 36 degrees—Determine the angles.

2. If $A + B + C = 90°$, show that Unity is the least value of $\tan^2 A + \tan^2 B + \tan^2 C$. 6

3. Prove the following identities:— 8

(*a*) $\frac{\tan A + \tan B}{\cot A + \cot B} = \tan A . \tan B.$

(*b*) $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3} = 45°.$

4. If, in a triangle, $\sin^2 A = \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C$, find the value of A. 7

5. From the top of a mountain, the depression of the sea horizon was 9°; what is the height of the mountain, and to what distance can a person standing on it see, the earth's diameter being 7912 miles? 10

Show that the greatest distance in *miles* at which an object may be seen at sea, when the height of the eye above the level of the sea is known, $= \sqrt{\frac{3}{2} \times \text{height of eye in feet}}$.

6. Deduce an expression for the area of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle. 10

Find the area of a quadrilateral so inscribed whose sides are 12, 16, 10 and 8.

7. The semi-latus rectum is an harmonic mean between the two segments of any focal chord of a conic. 9

8. The square of a semi-ordinate of the diameter at any point of a parabola is equal to four times the rectangle under the focal distance of the point and the abscissa. 8

9. Parallelograms circumscribing an ellipse, the sides of which are parallel to conjugate diameters have the same area. 9

10. If a circle intersect an ellipse in four points, the several pairs of the chords of intersection are equally inclined to the axes. 8

11. Show that in an hyperbola the rectangle under the perpendiculars from the foci on the tangent is equal to the square of the semi-axis minor. 9

12. Given an asymptote, the focus and a point in the curve; construct the hyperbola. 10

FRIDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND MECHANICS.

T. COOKE, M.A., LL.B.; W. DRAPER, M.A.; J. BURGESS, M.R.A.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If a side of any triangle be produced, the exterior angle is equal to the two interior and opposite angles; and the three interior angles of every triangle are together equal to two right angles. 12

A B C is a triangle, and the exterior angles formed by producing A C both ways are bisected by straight lines that meet

in D; show that the angle A D C and half the angle A B C make up a right angle.

2. Assuming Euc. III., 35, prove the following proposition:— 9

If there be two concentric circles and any chord of the greater be cut by the less in any point, the rectangle contained by the two segments into which the point divides the chord is invariable.

3. If from the vertical angle of a triangle a straight line be drawn perpendicular to the base, the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the perpendicular and the diameter of the circle described about the triangle. 14

Show that the rectangle contained by the sides (any two sides) of a triangle is to the rectangle by the radii of the inscribed and circumscribed circles as twice the perimeter is to the base.

4. If two straight lines meeting one another be parallel to two others that meet one another, and are not in the same plane with the first two, the first two and the other two shall contain equal angles. 7

5. If two straight lines be cut by parallel planes they shall be cut in the same ratio. 8

6. Any number of forces act at the same point their directions all lying in the same plane; find the direction and magnitude of their resultant. 7

7. Explain the "Principle of the Lever;" and prove the case in which the directions of the forces meet in a point. 14

At what point of a tree must a rope of given length (measured in a straight line from the tree to the ground) be fixed, so that a man endeavouring to pull down the tree may have the greatest advantage?

8. A weight is supported on an inclined plane by means of a power acting horizontally; find the pressure on the plane in terms of the power and the mechanical advantage. 6

9. Define the term "Centre of Gravity;" and show that every system of heavy particles has one, and only one, such centre. 13

Show how to find by geometrical construction the C. G. of a rod whose density varies as its distance from one end.

10. A triangular plate (equilateral) hangs by three parallel vertical strings attached to its corners and supports a heavy particle placed upon it; prove that if the threads are of equal strength a heavier particle may be supported in the middle of the plate than at any other point. 10

THURSDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LOGIC.

THE REV. R. STOTHERT, M.A.; ANDREW WILSON, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Illustrate by diagrams the superiority of the first figure to all the rest. 14

2. What Logical fault do you find in the following notice? 5

Gentlemen's servants are not allowed to sleep, or to stay during the day or night in the veranda.

3. Put the following in the form of categorical Syllogisms: 20

(*a*) If those who aid us by their counsels are valued, much more should generals who aid us by their counsels, their courage, and their perils.

(*b*) If wild animals love their young, we should love our children.

(*c*) If barbarians think only of the present hour we should provide for eternity.

(*d*) Torture cannot elicit the truth; for one who can bear the pain will not tell the truth, neither will one who cannot bear it.

(*e*) If it is honourable to learn grammar, it must be honourable to teach it.

4. State and exemplify the rules of Definition and Division. 12

5. Give examples of arguments from one to all, from all to one, from the difficult to the easy, from the distant to the near, from the cause to the effect, from the effect to the cause. 12

6. State the main point of difference between the Logic of Demonstration, and the Logic of Induction. 12

7. Explain: Method of Agreement, Uniformities of Co-existence, Derivative Laws, Adjacent Cases. 10

8. Compare the sciences of Arithmetic, Geometry, and Algebra, with reference to their general laws. 15

THURSDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

The Rev. R. STOTHERT, M.A., ANDREW WILSON, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State Butler's proofs of the existence of the Moral Faculty. 10

2. Why should Imprudence not be so strongly condemned as falsehood or cruelty? 5

3. In what does Moral Government consist? 5

4. Answer the objections to the doctrine that "Man is made for Society" which may be drawn from the fact that in man there are tendencies mischievous to society. 10

5. State the different meanings attached to the term "Nature." 12

6. What is meant by the violation of Man's Constitution? 10

7. Summarise the argument of Butler's third Sermon. 10

8. Explain the two ways in which the subject of Morals may be treated. 6

9. State generally the nature of Analogical Reasoning. 5

10. What are the analogies between natural and religious probation? 12

11. Show how the proof from final causes of an intelligent Author of Nature is not affected by the doctrine of necessity. 15

THURSDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

OPTICS.

T. COOKE, M.A., LL.B.; W. DRAPER, M.A.; J. BURGESS, M.R.A.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the terms "Focus," "Principal Focus," "Virtual Focus," "Focal Length." 6

2. Show that however large a cone of rays is incident upon a plane reflecting surface, the reflected pencil is accurately conical. 10

Is the same proposition true for spherical, or any other, surfaces?

3. Show that the focal length of a spherical mirror is equal to half the radius. 7

4. Find the point at which a ray of light parallel to the axis of a concave spherical mirror must be incident, that after reflection it may divide the radius in the ratio of $\sqrt{3}-1 : 1$. 14

5. Describe Hadley's Sextant; and demonstrate the principle on which it is constructed. 12

6. Define a lens. Describe the different kinds of lenses, drawing figures; and divide them into two classes. 7

7. A small pencil of rays is refracted through a lens, the thickness of which is neglected; find the geometrical focus. 14

Show that a lens will produce the same effect whichever face is presented to the incident light.

8. Explain the expression "Analysis of light by refraction." Find the dispersion of light produced by a prism of known small angle, the refractive indices of violet and red light, for the subtance of which the prism is composed, being known. 10

9. State the causes of the defects in vision known as long-sightedness and short-sightedness. What kind of spectacles is required in each case? Prove the proposition on which your answer depends. 10

10. Describe the Galilean Teloscope. 10

THURSDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ASTRONOMY.

T. COOKE, M.A., LL.B.; W. DRAPER, M.A.; J. BURGESS, M.B.A.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the terms:— 8

Great circle, small circle, meridian, prime vertical, declination circle, azimuth, node, apogee, perihelion, solstial colure.

2. Explain briefly how the apparent motions of the heavenly bodies are caused; and account for the *obliquity of the ecliptic.* 14

It is observed that two stars rise together at a place A, and that the same two stars set together at a place B; show that if the latitude of A is given the latitude of B can be found.

3. Prove that the altitude of the pole is equal to the latitude of the place. 8

4. Determine the limits of the meridian altitude of the sun at a place in latitude 52° N. 10

5. Explain the following methods of determining terrestrial longitude:— 10

(*a*) By the transmission of chronometers.
(*b*) By Lunar distances.
(*c*) By eclipses of Jupiter's satellites.

6. Prove that at places on the equator the days and nights are of equal length throughout the year; and determine the latitude of the places at which the difference between the longest day and the shortest day is greatest. 10

7. When does a Lunar Eclipse take place? Show that there *may* be as many as three lunar eclipses in a year. 8

8. Show how to find the moon's horizontal parallax. 10

Explain the phenomena known as *Libration in Longitude, Libration in Latitude, Diurnal Libration.*

9. How is Twilight caused? Given that twilight begins (and ends) when the sun is 18° below the horizon; determine the conditions under which there will be twilight the whole night. Show that there cannot be twilight the whole night at any place within the tropics. 12

10. Describe the Mural Circle, and explain the mode of making observations with it. 10

SATURDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY, PAPER I.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; JOHN JARDINE, C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

ENGLISH HISTORY.

1. State the date and provisions of the Law of the Six Articles and the position taken up by Henry VIII. towards the Reformation at that time. 9

2. Write a short life of Sir Walter Raleigh, and state the circumstances which led to his execution. 8

3. Give an account of the Long Parliament, mentioning its principal acts. 12

4. Explain shortly the meaning of the following terms:— Bill of Attainder; Act of Uniformity; Petition of Right; Star Chamber; Ship-money. 10

5. What were the relations of England with the Governments of France and Spain, respectively, in the time of Cromwell? 9

6. What effect had the political troubles of the 17th century on the literature of the period? 12

7. A full account, in chronological order, of the series of fiscal acts which led to the revolt of the American Colonies. 15

8. A list of the English Prime Ministers of George III. to the date of Mr. Pitt's accession to office. Had the Crown at this time a defined policy of its own? Give proofs. 15

9. Give an account of the *political* opinions and influence of Swift, Burke, Horace, Walpole, and Junius. 10

ANCIENT HISTORY.

1. A recapitulation of the Conquests of Rome, within the Italian peninsula, in the order of time from the commencement of the Consular Government to the close of the Samnite Wars. Give also a map showing the situation of Italian Nations. 15

2. A history of the early years of King Philip of Macedon, down to the Capture of Amphipolis. 10

3. Describe and compare the Military strategy and tactics of Epaminondas and Hannibal. 10

4. A full account of the causes which brought about the fall of Spartan supremacy in Central Greece. 10

5. The origin, character, and issue of the struggle of the Plebs with the Patriciate of Rome. 15

6. How were political offences tried in Athens, under the Democracy? For what were Alcibiades and Thucydides respectively condemned? 10

7 Compare the Greek and Roman religious beliefs, in their influence on Morality and Art. 10

8. Write a short life of Cicero, and state the nature of his services to Roman literature and philosophy. 10

9. Describe the battle of Chœroneia, and explain the nature of the improvements in Military tactics and organization to which Philip owed his victory. 10

SATURDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY, PAPER II.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; JOHN JARDINE, C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HISTORY OF INDIA.

1. Give the chronology of the Mogul emperors from Baber to Aurungzeb. 6

2. Compare the personal tastes and internal policy of Akbar and Aurungzeb. 15

3. State in order of time the conquests made under Akbar, and give some account of the expedition to the Deccan. 12

4. Give some account of Sir Thomas Roe's embassy and the settlements of the English on the Western coast at the time. 15

5. Write short notes on Malik Amber, Nur Jehan, Abdul Fazl, and Trimbukjee Dainglia. 8

6. Write a short life of Sambhajee the son of Sivajee. 10

7. What was the treaty of Purundhur, and what view was taken of it by the English authorities? 10

8. When and by whom was Gheria taken? 4

9. Give some account of the Pindaree war. 10

10. Relate the immediate circumstances leading to the battle of Kirkee, and state shortly the results of that battle. 10

SATURDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS,

PAPER I.

W. DRAPER, M.A.; J. BURGESS, M.R.A.S.; T. COOKE, M.A., LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Given the equations of two straight lines— 7

$$\frac{x}{2}+\frac{y}{3}+\frac{2}{3}=0, \qquad \text{and } \frac{x}{5}+\frac{y}{2}+\frac{4}{5}=0,$$

find the distance of their point of intersection from the line denoted by the equation

$$5x-y+6=0.$$

2. Find the tangent of the angle between the two lines 7

$4x+3y-4=0$, and $x+2y+3=0$.

3. Show that the lines whose equations are 8

$$2x-y+3=0,\ 3x-y+4=0, \text{ and } 4x-y+5=0,$$

all pass through one point.

4. Given the co-ordinates of a point in reference to oblique rectilineal co-ordinates, express them in functions of polar co-ordinates in the most general case. 9

Show what modifications take place in the expressions: (1) when the pole coincides with the rectilinear origin; (2) when the rectilinear axes are at right angles; and (3) when the angular origin coincides with the axis of x. 4

5. Interpret the equations— 12

(α) $x^2+y^2=0$.

(β) $xy-2ay+3ax-6a^2=0$.

(γ) $x^3-4a^2x=0$.

(δ) $y^2+4xy+x^2-2y+2x-2=0$.

6. A line passes through a given point and cuts a given circle in two points from which tangents are drawn, what is the locus of their point of intersection? 10

7. Find the locus of the vertex of a triangle— 11

(*a*) When its base and vertical angle are given.

(*b*) When the base and ratio of the sides are given.

8. Find the centre and radius of the circle— 10

$$r^2 - 2(\cos\theta + \sin\theta\sqrt{3})r - 5 = 0.$$

9. Express the area of a triangle in terms of the polar-co-ordinates of the three angles. 11

10. Find the locus of a point, the sum of the squares of lines drawn from which to the three angles of a given triangle shall be equal to a given square. 11

SATURDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS.

PAPER II.

T. COOKE, M.A., LL.B.; W. DRAPER, M.A.; J. BURGESS, M.R.A.S

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Tangents at the extremities of any chord of a parabola meet in the diameter which bisects that chord. 6

2. Find the Polar Equation to the parabola, the focus being the pole. 6

3. Trace the curve $y = x - x^2$, and determine whether the straight line $x + y = 1$ is a tangent to it. 7

4. In an ellipse, prove that the normal at any point bisects the angle between the focal distances of that point. 7

5. What is the eccentricity of the ellipse 7

$$2x^2 + 3y^2 = a^2$$

6. Find the equation to the ellipse referred to a pair of conjugate diameters as axes. 8

7. In an ellipse, CP and CD are two conjugate semi-diameters; CP′ and CD′ are two other conjugate diameters; show that the area of the triangle PCP′ is equal to the area of the triangle DCD′. 9

8. Find the equation to the tangent at any point of an hyperbola? 8

9. The tangent at any point of an hyperbola bisects the angle between the focal distances of that point. 8

10. Define *an asymptote.* 6

11. In an hyperbola the line joining the extremities of conjugate diameters is parallel to one asymptote and bisected by the other. 9

12. Find the polar equation to the hyperbola, the centre being the pole. 8

13. The perpendicular from the centre on a line joining the extremities of perpendicular diameters of an ellipse is of constant length. 11

Under what limitation is this true for the hyperbola?

MONDAY, 5TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

POLITICAL ECONOMY, PAPER I.

JOHN CONNON, M.A.; W. LEE-WARNER, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is the good, if there is any, in legislating as to usury? And what effect does it produce on the interest of money? 10

2. Upon what does the price of commodities depend—(*a*) in the long run, and (*b*) at any particular time? 10

3. If, in your opinion, population has a constant tendency to exceed the means of subsistence, state what are the natural incidents and evils of over-population, and what the natural remedy for those evils. 10

4. What regulates the rate of wages? 10

5. What are the proper functions of the Government of a state, what the useful under particular circumstances, what mischievous under every variety of circumstances? 10

6. Describe Lord Cornwallis's permanent settlement of Bengal, and by what arguments is it contended—(*a*) that the settlement has been beneficial to the state; and conversely (*b*) that it has been detrimental? 10

7. What are taxes? And what are the relative advantages and disadvantages of direct and indirect taxation? 10

8. What is a standard of value and what a measure of value? 10

9. Define Capital, and say what is meant by fixed capital, and what by floating capital. 10

10. For what objects may a State properly contract Debt? and what are the principles by which a state paper currency ought to be regulated? 10

MONDAY, 5TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

POLITICAL ECONOMY, PAPER II.

JOHN CONNON, M.A.; W. LEE-WARNER, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. On what does the productive capacity of a nation depend? In what stage of progressive wealth does India now stand? Compare her future in this respect with that of any European country that you may know. 8

2. Prove that these axioms are synonymous:— 10

"Demand for commodities is not demand for labour."

"The man who purchases benefits himself only."

"Purchase is an exchange of equivalents."

"Exercise restraint to benefit others."

Is the principle which underlies these statements at variance with the cry against the Absenteeism of Landlords from Ireland? If not, why not?

3. Does the assessment paid by a Bombay ryot enter into the cost of producing grain? Compare a permanent with a thirty year settlement. 12

4. Show the economic importance of competition. What hinders its free growth in India? 6

5. Why is it that in Orissa or Rajpootana, as well as in the Irish famine, scarcity at once became famine? How would you meet an impending famine? 14

6. Why do wages vary from country to country: and from employment to employment? Account for the fact that servants' wages have doubled in India in a quarter of a century. 10

7. What component parts enter into profit? Why is labour cheaper in England than in India, although here money-wages are so much lower? 6

8. On what does the value in exchange depend of— 15

(*a*) Opium.
(*b*) Cotton sold in India.
(*c*) Coal from Indian mines.
(*d*) Silver { used for Rupees. / used for making bangles.
(*e*) Imported wares.

9. What would be the advantages of a common decimal coinage circulating in all mercantile countries? Why is the rate of Interest so much higher here than in Holland? 6

10. Give Adam Smith's Maxims of Taxation. Criticise the Indian Income Tax. Salt Tax. Tax on export of Rice. If you have time propose other taxes. 13

TUESDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

DYNAMICS.

W. DRAPER, M.A.; J. BURGESS, M.R.A.S.; T. COOKE, M.A., LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define *mass* and *momentum*, and state Newton's second law, and D'Alembert's principle, explaining and illustrating the latter. 7

2. Prove the formula for finding the space described by a body acted on by a rectilinear and uniformly accelerating force. 10

3. If a certain acceleration be measured by the number 32·1 when a foot and a second are the units of space and time, find the measure of the acceleration when the unit of time is $\frac{1}{10}$ minute and the unit of space half a metre or 1·64 feet. 6

4. If P descending vertically draws Q up a plane whose inclination is α, by means of a string passing over a pulley at the vertex, find the velocity acquired by P in descending the space h. 9

5. If two weights resting on inclined planes be connected by a string passing over the common vertex of the planes, find the tension of the string when the weights are in motion. 8

6. An arrow shot vertically upwards attains a height of 200 feet; find the greatest horizontal distance to which the arrow may be shot with the same force. 7

7. From the top of a plane of length l and inclined at an angle α, a body is projected with a velocity v', and after a lapse of n seconds another is projected from the bottom with a velocity v'', both bodies moving along the plane: at what distance from the bottom will they meet? 10

8. When two perfectly elastic balls impinge directly show that the sum of the *vires vivæ* after impact equals their sum before impact, and that the relative velocities of the bodies are the same after and before collision. 7

Find the *vires vivæ* of two non-elastic bodies before and after impact. 5

9. A ball A, moving with a velocity u, impinges directly upon a ball B at rest, and B then impinges directly upon a ball C at rest, find the velocity communicated to C, the modulus of elasticity having the same value e between B and C as between A and B. 8

Show that the velocity of C will have its greatest possible value when $B = \sqrt{AC}$. 6

10. Determine the relation between the times of oscillation of two simple pendulums when the amplitudes are equal. 9

11. If a body describes a circle under the action of a force in the centre, find the force when the radius is 5 feet and the angular velocity 72° per second. 8

TUESDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS.

T. COOKE, M.A., LL.B.; W. DRAPER, M.A.; J. BURGESS.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. The upper side of a sluice-gate is 10½ feet beneath the surface, its dimensions are 3 feet vertical by 18 inches horizontal; calculate the pressure on it. 7

2. What is the temperature when the number of degrees on the Centigrade is as much below zero, as that on Fahrenheit's thermometer is above zero? 7

3. A cylindrical jar can just sustain a pressure of 165 lbs. on the square inch without breaking, and an air-tight piston which fits the jar is thrust down and compresses the air in the jar. Find the height of the jar, supposing it to burst when the piston is one inch from the bottom of the cylinder, the pressure of the atmospheric air being 15 lbs. on the square inch. 9

4. A piece of cork floats in a vessel of water. If the vessel be placed under the receiver of an air pump, and the air taken away, will the cork sink deeper, rise higher, or preserve its original position in the liquid? Give a reason for your answer. 9

5. A standard coin composed of silver and copper weighs 180 grains in air, and 162·66 grains in water. How much of each metal does it contain, the specific gravities of silver and copper being respectively 10·5 and 8·95? 9

6. A cone of wood floats in a liquid with its vertex downwards; if h denote the height of the cone, s and l the specific gravities of the cone and liquid: show that the depth d to which the cone will be submerged will be 10

$$d = h \sqrt[3]{\frac{s}{l}}$$

7. In a description of the United States Steam Frigate "Niagara," it was stated that each additional weight of 100 tons of Atlantic Cable stowed on board depressed the ship 3 inches in the water. Show from this that the area of the ship's section at the water line is $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre. 10

8. A balloon contains V cubic inches of dry hydrogen. The envelope of the balloon together with the bodies attached to it have a volume of v cubic inches, and their weight is w grains. Find the ascensional force, the barometer standing at 30 inches and the temperature being 60° F. 12

N.B.—Specific gravity of hydrogen = ·0691.

9. If the capacity of the receiver of an air-pump be 10 times that of the barrel, show that, after 3 strokes of the piston, the air in the receiver will have lost nearly one-fourth of its density. 10

10. Explain the principle on which the Syphon acts. 9

What is the greatest height to which water can be carried by a syphon when the mercurial barometer stands at 30 inches.

11. How do the high-pressure and condensing steam engine differ? 8

What is meant by an engine working *expansively*?

WEDNESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY.

Professor I. B. LYON; SAMUEL COOKE, B.A., L.C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Regnault has determined the weight of a liter of dry air (at the standard temperature and pressure) to be 1·293187 grams. Hence deduce, for metric units, the equation which gives the weight of a given volume of any gas or vapour, in terms of its *pressure*, *temperature*, and *combining weight*. 15

2. The volume of 16 *grams* of oxygen, at 0° C and 760 m.m. pressure is 11·2 *liters*. Calculate the volume of 16 *grains* of oxygen (under the same conditions of temperature and pressure) in *cubic inches*. 10

3. Distinguish between the terms *equivalent* and *atomic weight*. 5

4. Describe (and illustrate by an example) how the specific heat of an element may be employed as an aid to the determination of its atomic weight. 10

5. Write a short *note* on the composition and properties of atmospheric air, and state the reason why the atmosphere cannot be 'set on fire.' 10

6. Describe briefly the process by which the following substances are obtained:— 12

(*a*) Iodine.
(*b*) Lead.
(*c*) Nitrate of Potash.

7. What are the principal ores of Zinc? how is the metal obtained from them? what are its chief properties? 10

8. Give a short account of the composition and properties of the principal compounds of Lead. 16

9. What is the action of strong Nitric Acid on the following metals:— 12

(*a*) Iron.
(*b*) Copper.
(*c*) Tin.
(*d*) Arsenic.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEAT, AND ELECTRICITY.

Professor I. B. LYON; SAMUEL COOKE, B.A., L.C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Distinguish between the terms *heat* and *temperature*, contrasting the circumstances influencing amount of heat produced with those which influence rise in temperature. 15

2. State the law which governs the expansion of gases under the influence of heat. 50

3. How much ice at 32° F. would be converted into water by the quantity of heat required to raise 10 lbs. of iron from 60° F. to 500° F? 10

Specific heat of iron=·114.

4. How many pounds of water, at 60° F., would be converted into steam, at 212° F. by the amount of heat which is *equivalent* to a force sufficient to raise 1,000,000 lbs. to a height of 4 feet from the surface of the earth? 10

5. What relation is there between Radiation, Reflection, and Absorption of heat? Does the *source* of heat influence its absorbability? 10

6. What ratio exists between the quantity of electricity which is required to decompose 18 grains of water and the amount which is required to decompose 232 grains of Argentic oxide (oxide of silver.) 10

7. Explain (with the aid of a diagram) the separation of electricities and the polarization of particles which take place when a plate of copper and a plate of zinc are immersed opposite to each other in a dilute solution of Hydrogen Sulphate. What happens when the plates are connected by a copper wire? 15

8. Enumerate briefly the evidences of the activity of a conducting wire. 10

9. Explain the action of a Leyden Jar. 5

10. Explain the meaning of the terms *Electro-positive* and *Electro-negative*, when applied to elementary bodies. 10

WEDNESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PHYSIOLOGY, PAPER I.

VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL.

W. G. HUNTER, M.D., M.R.C.P.; F. S. STEDMAN, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the principal changes occurring in cells during developement of vegetable tissues. **30**
2. What evidence have we of the circulation of the blood? **20**
3. Suppose air be repeatedly breathed, state the effects produced—(*a*) on the blood, and (*b*) on the respiration. **25**
4. Explain the digestion of starchy food, and its use in the animal economy. **25**

WEDNESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PHYSIOLOGY, PAPER II.

W. G. HUNTER, M.D., M.R.C.P.; F. S. STEDMAN, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the process of absorption, and in animal bodies state the influence exercised by the blood vessels lacteals and lymphatics respectively. **35**
2. Mention the several modes of reproduction in plants, and explain minutely the process by conjugation. **35**
3. Explain how the Eye is able to adapt itself to vision at different distances. **30**

IV.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A., 1870-71.

BRANCH I.—LANGUAGES (ENGLISH, SANSKRIT, AND LATIN.)

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A.	In English.
James Taylor, Esq.	
F. Kielhorn, Ph.D.	In Sanskrit
Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A. ...	
R. S. Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.	In Latin.
G. B. Reid, B.A., C.S.	

BRANCH II.—HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

EXAMINERS.

W. Wordsworth, B.A.	In History and Philosophy.
The Rev. J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D	

MONDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH BOOKS, PAPER I.

The Rev. R. STOTHERT, M.A.; JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

CANTERBURY TALES; COLERIDGE'S AIDS TO REFLECTION.

1. Paraphrase:— **20**

A semely man our hoste was with alle,
For to han ben a marshal in an halle.
A large man he was with eyen stepe,
A fairer burgeis is ther non in Chepe:
Bold of his speche, and wise and well ytaught;
And of manhood him lacked righte naught.
Eke therto was he right a mery man,
And after souper plaien he began,
And spake of mirthe amonges other thinges,
When that we hadden made our reckeninges;
And saide thus; Now, lordinges, trewely,
Ye ben to me welcome right hertily:
For by my trouthe, if that I shal not lie,
I saw nat this yere swiche a compagnie
At ones in this herberwe, as is now,
Fayn wolde I do you mirthe, and I wiste how.
And of a mirthe I am right now bethought,
To don you ese, and it shall cost you nought.
Ye gon to Canterbury; God you spede,
The blisful martyr quite you your mede!
And wel I wot, as ye gon by the way,
Ye shapen you to talen and to play;
For trewely comfort ne mirthe is non,
To riden by the way dombe as the ston:
And therefore wold I maken you disport,
As I said erst, and don you some comfort.
And if you liketh alle by on assent,
Now for to standen at my jugement,
Tomorwe, whan ye riden on the way;
Now by my fader's soule that is ded,
But ye be mery smiteth of my hed;
Hold up your hondes withouten more speche

What has been done up to this time towards obtaining a correct text of Chaucer?

2. State and illustrate the relation of Chaucer's English to Anglo-Saxon. 8

3. What was the state of education in England in the time of Chaucer? 6

4. Explain, with philological notes:— 16

Ful soth is sayde that love ne lordship
Wol nat, his thankes, have no felawship.

I smell a lóller in the wind.

Of his craft to reken wel his tides
His stremes and his strandes him besides,
His herberwe, his mone, and his lodemanage
Ther was non swiche, from Hull unto Cartage.

Shame it is, if that a preest take kepe,
To see a shitten shepherd and clene shepe.

5. "Where the evidence of the senses fails us, and beyond the procincts of sensible experience there is no reality attributable to any notion, but what is given to it by Revelation, or the law of conscience, or the necessary interests of morality." 8

What application does Coleridge make of this principle?

6. Explain the following sentence:— 10

"At each of these two opposite roads (the philosophy of Hobbes and that of Shaftesbury) I have placed a directing-post, informing my fellow-travellers that on neither of these roads can they see the truths to which I would direct their attention."

7. What relation, according to Coleridge, does scientific hold to religious truth? 8

8. How does Coleridge define Reason, Understanding, Nature, Will, Prudence, Conscience? 9

9. Give biographical notices of the authors most frequently quoted by Coleridge. 15

MONDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH BOOKS, PAPER II.

The Rev. R. STOTHERT, M.A.; JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

BURKE. { ON THE SUBLIME AND BEAUTIFUL. / REFLECTIONS ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

SHAKSPEARE. { MERCHANT OF VENICE; TAMING OF THE SHREW / MEASURE FOR MEASURE; MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

1. State concisely Burke's theory on the origin of our ideas of the sublime and beautiful. 8

2. Point out in what respect Burke's theory is inadequate as an explanation of the constituents of the sublime, and illustrate this opinion by examples. 12

3. State what you understand by the words *French Revolution*. Describe the form and arrangement of Burke's "Reflections on the Revolution in France." Mention the time when the work first appeared; and what was its effect upon public opinion? 10

4. Paraphrase, and explain the allusions, in the following:— 20

"You might if you pleased, have profited of our example, and have given to your recovered freedom a corresponding dignity. Your privileges, though discontinued, were not lost to memory. Your constitution, it is true, whilst you were out of possession, suffered waste and dilapidation; but you possessed in some parts the walls, and in all, the foundations, of a noble and venerable castle. You might have repaired those walls; you might have built on those old foundations. Your constitution was suspended before it was perfected; but you had the elements of a constitution very nearly as good as could be wished. In your old States you possessed that variety of parts corresponding with the various descriptions of which your community was happily composed; you had all that combination, and all that opposition of interests, you had that action and counteraction which, in the natural and in the political world, from the reciprocal

struggle of discordant powers, draws out the harmony of the universe. * * * * * But you chose to act as if you had never been moulded into civil society, and had every thing to begin anew. You began ill because you began by despising every thing that belonged to you. You set up your trade without a capital. If the last generations of your country appeared without much lustre in your eyes, you might have passed them by, and derived your claims from a more early race of ancestors."

5. When were the plays of the Merchant of Venice, Taming of the Shrew, Measure for Measure, and Much ado about Nothing, first produced? Of the four periods into which the original production of Shakspeare's plays is usually divided, specify those to which each of the plays mentioned should be assigned. 4

6. Explain fully the following passages, with philological notes; and note particularly the words in *italics*:— 20

(*a*) You must know we have with special soul
Elected him our absence to supply;
Lent him our terror, dressed him with our love;
And given his *deputation* all the organs
Of our own power.

(*b*) Spirits are not finely
Touched but to fine issues: nor nature ever lends
The smallest scruple of her excellence,
But like a *thrifty* goddess, she determines
Herself the glory of a creditor
Both thanks and *use*.

(*c*) No more evasion:
We have with a *leaven'd* and prepared choice
Proceeded to you; therefore take your honours.

(*d*) Thus can the demi-god, Authority,
Make us pay down for our offence by *weight*.

(*e*) As surfeit is the father of much fast,
So every *scope*, by the immoderate use,
Turns to restraint: our natures do pursue,
Like rats that *ravin* down their proper bane,
A thirsty evil; and when we drink we die.

(*f*) Look the unfolding star calls up the shepherd.

(*g*) How many things by season seasoned are
To their right praise and true perfection!
Peace! How the moon sleeps with Endymion,
And could not be awaked!

(*h*) For it so falls out,
That what we have we prize not to the worth,
While we enjoy it; but being lack'd and lost,
Why then we *rack* the value; then we find
The virtue, that possession would not show us
Whilst it was ours.

7. Describe and analyse the character of Antonio, the Merchant of Venice, illustrating your opinion by quotations from his conversation, and from the remarks made regarding him by friends and other persons in the play. 12

8. Paraphrase, and explain the following:— 14

Let music sound, while he doth make his choice;
Then if he lose, he makes a swan-like end,
Fading in music: that the comparison
May stand more proper, my eye shall be the stream,
And watery death-bed for him: he may win;
And what is music then? then music is
Even as the flourish when true subjects bow
To a new crowned monarch: such it is,
As are those dulcet sounds in break of day,
That creep into the dreaming bridegroom's ear
And summon him to marriage. Now he goes,
With no less presence, but with much more love
Than young Alcides, when he did redeem
The virgin tribute paid by howling Troy
To the sea-monster: I stand for sacrifice.

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT, PAPER I.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

PÂNINI, V.—VIII., AND RIGVEDA VII. AND VIII.

1. Bhattojîdikshita, in order to account for the formation of the Acc. Plur. राज्ञः and प्रियाष्टः of राजन् and प्रियाष्टन्, (from राजन् + शस्, and प्रियाष्टन + शस), makes the following remarks:— 35

(*A*). Si. Kau. I. page 155: अल्लोपो ऽनः । श्चुत्वम् । न चाल्लोपः स्थानिवत्पूर्वत्रासिद्धे तन्निषेधात् । नापि बहिरङ्गतयासिद्धो यथोद्देशपक्षे षाष्ठीं परिभाषां प्रति श्चुत्वस्यासिद्धतयान्तरङ्गाभावे परिभाषाया अप्रवृत्तेः । जञ्नोर्ह्नः । राज्ञः ॥

(*B*). Si. Kau. I. page 163: शसि प्रियाष्टुः । इह पूर्वस्मादपि विधावल्लोपस्य स्थानिवद्भावान्न ष्टुत्वं कार्यकालपक्षे बहिरङ्गस्यात्लोपस्यासिद्धत्वाद्वा ॥

(*a*) The following rules may assist your understanding the above passages, viz:—

P. I, 3, 8. लशकृतद्धिते.

P. I, 3. 9. तस्य लोपः

P. I, 4, 18. यचि भम्.

P. VI, 4, 134. अल्लोपो ऽनः

P. VIII, 4. 40. स्तोः श्चुना श्चुः.

P. VIII, 4, 41. ष्टुना ष्टुः.

Translate, comment on, and illustrate each of these rules.

(*b*) Explain the following rules with reference to the above passages (*A*) and (*B*), viz:—

P. VIII, 2, 1. पूर्वत्रासिद्धम्.

P. I, 1, 57. अचः परस्मिन्पूर्वविधौ.

P. I, 1, 58. Vârtt. पूर्वत्रासिद्धे न स्थानिवत्.

P. I, 1, 58. Vârtt. तस्य दोषः संयोगादिलोपलक्षणत्वेषु.

(*c*) Explain and illustrate the Paribhâshâ **असिद्धं बहिरङ्गमन्तरङ्गे** which is quoted in the above passages.

(*d*) Translate and explain the rules :—

P. VI, 4, 131. **वसोः संप्रसारणम्,**

P. VI, 4, 132. **वाह ऊठ्,**

P. VI, 1, 95. **ओमाङोश्च;**

Show how the last two rules are Jnâpakas of the Antarangaparibhâshâ, and how they differ in this respect.

(*e*) State the difference between the terms *Jnâpaka* and *Nyâya;* and show how the Antarangaparibhâshâ is not merely *Jnâpakasiddhâ*, but also *Nyâyasiddhâ*.

(*f*) Translate the two Paribhâshâs :—

(1) **यथोद्देशं संज्ञापरिभाषम्,**

(2) **कार्यकालं संज्ञापरिभाषम्;**

and explain how each has been applied in the above passages (*A*) and (*B*) from the Si. Kau.

(*g*) Translate the passages (*A*) and (*B*).

2. Translate, Rigveda VII., 75 :— 20

व्यु ष्टा आवो दिविजा ऋतेनाविष्कृण्वाना महिमानमागात् ।

अप द्वेषस्तम आवरजुष्टमाङ्गिरस्तमा पथ्या अजीगः ॥ २ ॥

महे नो अद्य सुविताय बोध्युषो महे सौभगाय प्र यन्धि ।

चित्रं रयिं यशसं धेह्यस्मे देवि मर्तेषु मानुषि श्रवस्युम् ॥ २ ॥

एते त्ये भानवो दर्शतायाश्चित्रा उषसो अमृतास आगुः ।
जनयन्तो दैव्यानि व्रतान्यापृणन्तो अन्तरिक्षा व्यस्थुः ॥ ३ ॥
एषा स्या युजाना पराकात्पञ्च क्षितीः परि सद्यो जिगाति ।
अभिपश्यन्ती वयुना जनानां दिवो दुहिता भुवनस्य पत्नी ॥ ४ ॥
वाजिनीवती सूर्यस्य योषा चित्रामघा राय ईशे वसूनाम् ।
ऋषिष्टुता जरयन्ती मघोन्युषा उच्छति वह्निभिर्गृणाना ॥ ५ ॥
प्रति द्युतानामरुषासो अश्वाश्चित्रा अदृश्रन्नुषसं वहन्तः ।
याति शुभ्रा विश्वपिशा रथेन दधाति रत्नं विधते जनाय ॥ ६ ॥
सत्या सत्येभिर्महती महद्भिर्देवी देवेभिर्यजता यजत्रैः ।
रुजद्दृळ्हानि ददुषियाणां प्रति गाव उषसं वावशन्त ॥ ७ ॥

नू नो गोमद्धीरवद्धेहि रत्नमुषो अश्वावत्पुरुभो-
जो अस्मे ।
मा नो बर्हिः पुरुषता निदे कर्यूयं पात स्वस्ति-
भिः सदा नः ॥ ८ ॥

3. (*a*) Point out in the preceding hymn all forms which are peculiarly Vedic, and transpose them into classical Sanskṛit. Write short notes on the words **आवः**, **बोध**, **यन्धि**, **ईशे**, **गृणाना**, **अदृश्रन्**, **पुरुषता**, and **कः** 25

(*b*) Account for the accentuation of all verbs in the preceding hymn by rules from Pâṇini's grammar.

(*c*) Explain the denotation of the accents in **व्युषाः**

(*d*) Divide the first and fourth Pâda of the first verse, and the first Pâda of the fourth verse into metrical feet.

(*e*) Explain and illustrate **पञ्च क्षितीः**, **दिवो दुहिता**, and **सूर्यस्य योषा**.

(*f*) What are the meanings of the words **व्रत**, **वह्नि**, and **वयुन** in the Rigveda? Quote passages in support of your statements. Give the etymology of **वयुन**, and enumerate words similarly derived.

4. Give an account of Varuṇa as represented in the hymns of the seventh and eighth maṇḍalas of the Rigveda. Explain the process by which he came to be regarded as the regent of the sea. 10

5. State the internal and chronological relations between the Prâtiśâkhyas and Pâṇini, Yâska and Pâṇini's Aṣhṭâdhyâyî, and Yâska and the Uṇâdi-sûtra. Enumerate the authorities quoted in each of these works. 10

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER,

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT, PAPER II.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

SARVA DARS'ANA-SANGRAHA AND S'ISUPÂLA-VADHA.

1. (*a*) Explain:— 14

भावरूपस्याज्ञानस्य ज्ञानाभावसमानयोगक्षेमत्वात्। तथा हि विषयत्वेनाश्रयत्वेन च ज्ञानस्य व्यावर्तकतया प्रत्यगर्थः प्रतिपन्नो न वा। प्रतिपन्नश्चेत्स्वरूपज्ञाननिवर्त्य तदज्ञानमिति तस्मिन्प्रतिपन्ने कथंकारमवतिष्ठेत। अप्रतिपन्नश्चेद्व्यावर्त्तकाश्रयविषयशून्यमज्ञानं कथमनुभूयेत। अथ विशदः स्वरूपावभास एवाज्ञानविरोधिना ज्ञानेनाभासित इत्याश्रयविषयज्ञाने सत्यपि नाज्ञानानुभवविरोध इति हन्त तर्हि ज्ञानाभावेऽपि समानमेतदन्यत्राभिनिवेशात्।

(*b*) Translate and annotate:— 12

न च रसवीर्यविपाकादि समानमाशामोदकानामुपार्जितमोदकानां च स्यादिति वेदितव्यम्। वस्तुतो वेद्यवेदकाकारविधुराया अपि बुद्धेर्व्यवहर्तृपरिज्ञानानुरोधेन विभिन्नग्राह्यग्राहकाकाररूपवत्तया तिमिरादुपहताक्षणां केशनाडीज्ञानभेदवदनादिवासनासामर्थ्याद्व्यवस्थोपपत्तेः पर्यनुयोगायोगात्।

(*c*) Write a Sanskrit commentary on the following:— 10

ये यस्मिन्सत्यपि कादाचित्कास्ते सर्वे तदतिरिक्तसापेक्षा यथाऽविवक्षत्यजिगमिषति मयि वचनगमनप्रतिभासा विवक्षुजिगमिषुपुरुषान्तरसंतानसापेक्षास्तथा च विवादाध्यासिताः प्रवृत्तिप्रत्ययाः सत्यप्यालयविज्ञाने कदाचिदेव नीलादिलेखनाः ।

(*d*) Explain the terms *Vâsanâ*, *pravritti vijnâna*, and *âlaya vijnâna* in the language of modern European metaphysics. State and compare the system to which the passage marked (*b*) refers with the Transcendental Idealism of Fichte, as set forth in the following extract:— 8

"The leading proposition of the system is this: that the *Ego* is absolute activity: that all which exists out of the *Ego* is produced by the Ego by means of *position*, *opposition*, and *limitation*. The *Ego* is the *subject-object*."

2. Is the philosophy of the Sânkhyas a system of Idealism or Realism? Give reasons for your answer. Explain *Sphoṭa*, *Jâti*, in a dialectical sense, *apûrva*, *Sat-kârya-vâda* and *pîlu-pâka*. To what Schools are the terms peculiar? Explain and justify the following definitions:— 14

द्रव्यत्वं नाम गगनारविन्दसमवेतत्वे सति नित्यगन्धासमवेतम् । गुणत्वं नाम समवायिकारणासमवायिकारणभिन्नसमवेतसत्तासाक्षाद्वाच्यजातिः ।

3. State accurately the distinction between the systems of S'ankara, Râmânuja, and Ânandatîrtha. What interpretations do these give of the *Mahâ-vâkya tattvamasi?* Where does it occur? Criticize these interpretations and Râmânuja's objections against that of Sânkara. To which of the first two systems does the Pantheism of Spinoza resemble more, and why? 14

4. Arrange the principal schools in a chronological order, giving reasons where you can, and classify them under the following heads:— 10

I.	II.
Theological, based on	Philosophical, (having an independent basis)
1 Brâhmanas. 2 Upanishads.	1 Orthodox. 2 Heterodox.

Show with reference to some of these that the absence of belief in the existence of God is not incompatible with a belief in future life, and with morality.

5. Translate:— 18

एतस्मिन्नधिकपयःश्रियं वहन्त्यः संक्षोभं पवनभुवा जवेन नीताः ।
वाल्मीकेररहितरामलक्ष्मणानां साधर्म्यं दधति गिरा महासरस्यः ॥ १ ॥

ददृशेऽपि भास्कररुचाह्नि न यः स तमों तमोभिरभिगम्य तताम् ।
द्युतिमग्रहीद् ग्रहगणो लघवः प्रकटीभवन्ति मलिनाश्रयतः ॥ २ ॥

भजते विदेशमधिकेन जितस्तदनुप्रवेशमथवा कुशलः ।
मुखमिन्दुरुज्वलकपोलमतः प्रतिमाच्छलेन सुदृशामविशत् ॥ ३ ॥

शब्दितामनपशब्दमुच्चकैर्वाक्यलक्षणविदोऽनुवाक्यया ।
याज्यया यजनकर्मिणोऽत्यजन् द्रव्यजातमपदिश्य देवताम् ॥ ४ ॥

अ भी क म ति के ने द्वे
भी ता न न्द स्य ना श ने ।
क न त्स का म से ना के
म न्द का म क म स्य ति ॥ ५ ॥

(*a*) Give the double sense in (1) and name and define all the *alankâras* in (1), (2) and (3).

(*b*) Explain *anuvâkyâ* and *yâjyâ*.

(*c*) What artificial arrangement of letters do you find in (5). What is it called?

WEDNESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT, PAPER III.—TRANSLATION.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Sanskrit:— 50

Princes or states cannot run into every corner of their dominions, to look out persons fit for their service, or that of the public; they cannot see far with their own eyes, nor hear with their own ears, and must for the most part do both with those of other men, or else choose amongst such smaller numbers as are most in their way, such, generally, as make their court, or give their attendance, in order to advance themselves to honours, to fortunes, to places and employments, and are usually the least worthy of them, and better servants to themselves than the Government. The needy, the ambitious, the half-witted, the proud, the covetous, are ever restless to get into public employments, and many others that are uneasy or ill-entertained at home. The forward, the busy, the bold, the self-sufficient, pursue their game with more passion, endeavour, application, and thereby often succeed where better men would fail. In the course of my observation I have found no talent of so much advantage among men towards their growing great or rich, as a violent and restless passion and pursuit for one or the other;

and whosoever sets his heart and thoughts wholly upon some one thing must have very little wit or very little luck to fail. Yet all these cover their ends with most worthy pretences, and those noble sayings, that men are not born for themselves, and must sacrifice their lives for the public, as well as their time and their health; and those who think nothing less are so used to say such fine things, that such who truly believe them are almost ashamed to own it.

2. Translate into English:— 50

(a) ईश्वरस्य प्रधानपुरुषयोरधिष्ठातृत्वेन जगत्कारणत्वं नोपपद्यते कस्मादसामञ्जस्यात् । किं पुनरसामञ्जस्यम् । हीनमध्यमोत्तमभावेन हि प्राणिभेदान् विदधत ईश्वरस्य रागद्वेषादिदोषप्रसक्तेरस्मदादिवदनीश्वरत्वं प्रसज्येत । प्राणिकर्मापेक्षितत्वाददोष इति चेन्न कर्मेश्वरयोः प्रवर्त्यप्रवर्तयितृत्व इतरेतराश्रयदोषप्रसङ्गात् । अनादित्वादिति चेन्न वर्तमानकालवदतीतेष्वपि कालेष्वितरेतराश्रयदोषाविशेषादन्धपरंपरान्यायापत्तेः । अपि च प्रवर्तनालक्षणा दोषा इति न्यायवित्समयः । नहि कश्चिददोषप्रयुक्तः स्वार्थे परार्थे वा प्रवर्तमानो दृश्यते । स्वार्थे प्रयुक्त एव च सर्वोजनः परार्थेऽपि प्रवर्तत इत्येवमप्यसामञ्जस्यं स्वार्थवत्त्वादीश्वरस्यानीश्वरत्वप्रसङ्गात् । पुरुषविशेषत्वाभ्युपगमाच्चेश्वरस्य पुरुषस्य चौदासीन्याभ्युपगमादसामञ्जस्यम् ।

(b) किमिदं पौरुषेयत्वं सिषाधयिषितं पुरुषादुत्पन्नत्वमात्रं यथास्मदादिभिरहरहरुच्चार्यमाणस्य

वेदस्य प्रमाणान्तरेणार्थमुपलभ्य तत्प्रकाशनाय रचितत्वं वा यथास्मदादिभिरेव निबध्यमानस्य प्रबन्धस्य। प्रथमे न विप्रतिपत्तिः। चरमे किमनुमानबलात्तत्साधनमागमबलाद्वा। नाद्यो मालतीमाधवादिवाक्येषु सव्यभिचारत्वात्। अथ प्रमाणत्वे सतीति विशिष्यत इति चेत्तदपि न विपश्चितो मनसि वैशद्यमापद्यते प्रमाणान्तरागोचरार्थं हि वाक्यं वेदवाक्यं तत्प्रमाणान्तरगोचरार्थप्रतिपादकमिति साध्यमाने मम माता वन्ध्येतिवत् व्याघातापातात्।

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN, PAPER I.

R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D.; G. B. REID, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

PERSIUS: TACITUS, HISTORIES I.—V.

1. Translate and explain, illustrating if you can from other Latin authors:— 35

(α) Jure etenim id summum, quid dexter senio ferret
Scire erat in voto: damnosa canicula quantum
Raderet: angustæ collo non fallier orcæ.

(β) Quæ Samios diduxit litera ramos.

(γ) Masuri rubrica.

(δ) Cretata ambitio.

(ε) ————————Turgescit vitrea bilis,
Finditur, Arcadiæ pecuaria rudere dicas.

(ξ) Nam quamvis prope te, quamvis temone sub uno
Vertentem sesé frustra sectabere canthum,
Quum rota posterior curras et in axe secundo.

Libertate opus est: non hac, quâ quisque Velina
Publius emeruit, scabiosum tesserula far
Possidet. Heu steriles veri, quibus una Quiritem
Vertigo facit! hic Dama est non trossis agaso,
Vappa et lippus, et in tenui farragine mendax,
Verterit hunc dominus, momento turbinis exit
Marcus Dama.

(η) ——————Missa est a Cæsare laurus
Insignem ob cladem Germanæ pubis, et aris
Frigidus excutitur cinis, ac jam postibus arma,
Jam chlamydes regum, jam lutea gausapa captis
Essedaque, ingentesque locat Cæsonia Rhenos.
Dis igitur, Genioque ducis contum paria ob res
Egregie gestas induco: quis vetat? aude;
Væ nisi connives! oleum artocreasque popello,
Largior, an prohibes? dic clare! "Non adeo," inquis:
"Exossatus ager juxta est."

(θ) Parthi ducentis ab inguine ferrum.

(ι) Quorsum hæc? aut quantas robusti carminis offas
Ingeris, ut par sit centeno gutture niti?
Grande loquuturi nebulas Helicone legunto,
Si quibus aut Progues, aut si quibus olla Thyestæ
Fervebit, sæpe insulso cænanda Glycori.

2. Describe the first battle of Bedriacum; the events that led to it, and its results. 5

3. Explain the phrases:—"Comitia imperii transigit." "Fatigabat alieni jam imperii deos." "Vacationes centurionibus ex fisco numerat." "Marcellus urnam postulat." "Legio classica." "Lustrata suove taurilibus area." "Ubique hasta et sector." "Speculator tesserarius." "Optio;" and state the context in which they stand. 10

4. What causes does Tacitus assign for the unpopularity of Galba? 6

"With Nero we bid farewell to the Cæsars; at the same time we bid farewell to the state of things which the Cæsars created and maintained. We turn over a page in Roman History."—What is the significance of these words of Merivale?

5. Translate:— 7

(α) Opus aggredior opimum casibus, atrox prœliis, discors seditionibus, ipsâ etiam pace sævum. Quatuor principes ferro interrempti. Trina bella civilia, plura externa, ac plerumque permixta. Prosperæ in oriente, adversæ in

occidente res, turbatum Illyricum; Galliæ nutantes; perdomita Britannia et statim missa; coortæ in nos Sarmatarum ac Suevorum gentes; nobilitatus cladibus Mutius Dacus; mota prope etiam Parthorum arma falsi Neronis ludibrio.

Explain *briefly* the allusions in this summary of the contents of the Histories.

6. Translate:— 27

Se memenisse temporum quibus natus sit, quam civitatis formam patresque avique instituerint; ulteriora mirari, præsentia sequi; bonos imperatores voto expetere, qualescunque tolerare. Non magis sua oratione Thraseam quam judicio Senatus afflictum: sævitiam Neronis per ejusmodi imagines illusisse, nec minus sibi anxiam talem amicitiam quam aliis exsilium. Denique constantia, fortitudine, Catonibus et Brutis æquarotur Helvidius: se unum esse ex illo senatu qui simul servierit. Suadere etiam Prisco ne supra principem scanderet, ne Vespasianum senem triumphalem, juvenum liberorum patrem præceptis coerceret.

Who was the speaker, what was the subject under discussion, and how was it decided? What do you know of Helvidius?

Fatali nunc igne signum cælestis iræ datum et possessionem rerum humanarum Transalpinis gentibus portendi, superstitione vana Druidæ canebant.

What is the allusion in this passage?

Addidit facinori fidem nobili gaudio, Blæsum visendo..... .....sanctus, inturbidus, nullius repentini honoris, adeo non principatus appetens, parum effugerat ne dignus crederetur.

Who was Blæsus, and with what families was he connected? Do you remember the speech imputed to the emperor on this occasion?

Infensa Lugdunensi colonia, et pertinaci pro Nerone fide. What was the reason of this?

7. The site and modern name of Colonia Agrippina, Mogontiacum, Remi, Augusta Trevirorum, Vienna, Brixellum, Rigodulum, and Vetera. What events happened at these places? 10

Or

Give some account of Suetonius Paullinus, Flavius Sabinus, Petilius Cerealis, Antonius Primus, and Claudius Civilis.

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN, PAPER II.

R. S. SINCLAIR, Esq., M.A., LL.D.; G. B. REID, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

CICERO.—EPIST. AD ATTICUM, BOOKS XIII.—XVI.

TERENCE.—EUNUCHUS.

1. Translate, and add notes :— 20

De republica multa cognovi ex tuis litteris, quas quidem multijuges accepi uno tempore à Vestorii liberto. Ad ea autem quæ requiris brevi respondebo. Primùm vehementer me Cluviana delectant. Sed quod quæris quid arcessierim Chrysippum; tabernæ mihi duæ corruerunt, reliquæque rimas agunt. Itaque non solùm inquilini, sed mures etiam migraverunt. Hanc cæteri calamitatem vocant: ego ne incommodum quidem. O Socrates et Socratici viri! numquam vobis gratiam referam. Dii immortales, quàm mihi ista pro nihilo! sed tamen ea ratio ædificandi initur, consiliario quidem et auctore Vestorio, ut hoc damnum quæstuosum sit. Hic turba magna est, eritque, ut audio, major. Duo quidem quasi designati consules, O Dii boni! vivit tyrannis, tyrannus occidit? ejus interfecti morte lætamur, cujus facta defendimus? itaque quàm severè nos M. Curtius accusat; ut pudeat vivere: neque injuriâ. Nam mihi millies præstitit quàm hæc pati, quæ mihi videntur habitura etiam vetustatem. Et Balbus hic est multumque mecum: ad quem a Vetere litteræ datæ pridie Kal. Januar. cùm à se Cæcilius circumsederetur et jam teneretur; venisse cum maximis copiis Pacorum Parthum: ita sibi esse eum ereptum, multis suis amissis: in qua re accusat Volcatium. Ita mihi videtur bellum illud instare. Sed Dolabella et Nicias viderint. Idem Balbus meliora de Galliâ. XXI die litteras habebat; Germanos illasque nationes re audita de Cæsare legatos misisse ad Aurelium, qui est præpositus ab Hirtio, se, quod imperatum esset, esse facturos. Quid quæris? Omnia plena pacis, aliter ac mihi Calvena dixerat.

2. Translate :— 10

Illud velim in bonam partem accipias, me agere tecum, quod tibi majori curæ sciam esse quàm ipsi mihi. Nomina mea, per deos, expedi, exsolve: bella reliqua reliqui. Sed opus est diligentia, coheredibus pro Cluviano Kal. Sext. per-

solutum ut sit. Cum Publio quo modo agendum sit videbis. Non debet urgere, quoniam jure non utimur, sed tamen ei quoque satisfieri plane volo. * * * De Gloria librum ad te misi: at in eo prœmium id est, quod in Academico tertio. Id evenit ob eam rem, quòd habeo volumen prœmiorum. Ex eo eligere soleo, cum aliquod *σύγγραμμα* institui. Itaque jam in Tusculano, qui non meminissem me abusum iste prœmio, conjeci id in eum librum, quem tibi misi. Cùm autem in navi legerem Academicos, agnovi erratum meum. Itaque statim novum prœmium exaravi; tibi misi. Tu illud desecabis, hoc agglutinabis. Piliæ salutem dices et Atticæ, deliciis atque amoribus meis.

3. Give a brief account of what you know of the works of Cicero. 10

4. Scan, and translate:— 10

GNATHO PARASITUS. PARMENO.

GN. Di immortales, homini homo quid præstat? stulto intelligens
Quid interest? hoc adeo ex hac re venit in mentem mihi;
Conveni hodie advenientem quendam mei loci hinc atque ordinis
Hominem haut impurum, itidem patria qui abligurricrat bona:
Video sentum, squalidum, ægrum, pannis annisque obsitum.
Quid istuc, inquam, ornati est? quoniam miser, quod habui, perdidi: en
Quo redactus sum! omnes noti me atque amici deserunt.

5. Scan, and translate:— 15

ANTIPHO. Heri aliquot adulescentuli coiimus in Piræo,
In hunc diem ut de symbolis essemus. Chæream ei rei
Præfecimus: dati anuli: locus, tempus constitutum 'st.
Præteriit tempus, quo in loco dictum 'st, parati nihil est.
Homo ipse nusquam 'st: neque scio quid dicam, aut quid conjectem.
Nunc mi hoc negoti ceteri dedere, ut illum quæram.
Idque adeo visam, si domi 'st. Set quisnam a Thaide exit?
Is est, an non est? ipsus est. Quid hoc hominis? quid hoc ornati 'st?
Quid illud mali 'st? nequeo satis mirari neque conjicere.
Nisi quicquid est, procul hinc lubet prius quid sit sciscitari.

6. Translate, and scan:— 10

(*a*) Labore alieno magno partam gloriam
Verbis sæpe in se transfert, qui habet[illegible]em,
Quod in te est.

Explain the use of "quod," and quote instances of a similar use of it.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH, PAPER III.—COMPOSITION.

The Rev. R. STOTHERT, M.A.; JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Prose. 50

The advantages of Foreign Travel to Natives of India.

Verse. 50

The Miseries of War.

BRANCH II.—HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

MONDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY, PAPER I.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enumerate those Osman Sultans of Constantinople, who in the XVI. century made war on Europe. What European powers were allied to the Turks? 12

2. Give an outline of the Map of Italy, showing the position of the Republics, the Feudal Principalities of the Empire, and of the Independent Kingdoms after the battle of Pavia. 15

3. Describe the battle of Muhlberg. 7

4. Detail the circumstances which led to the dismemberment from the German empire of Metz, Toul and Verdun. 8

5. Relate what you know of the confederacy of Smalkalde; its origin and dissolution. 8

6. What legal rights had the several competitors to the crown of Portugal after the demise of King Sebastian? 8

7. The state of Literature in England, Spain and Italy. Name the more prominent of each country, and their works; the nature of their efforts, as it appears from their works. 12

8. Relate in detail what Cardinal Ximenes did for the encouragement of literature and science. 8

9. What political influence had the spread of Protestantism in Switzerland and France? 12

10. State the results of the Council of Trent for the religious union of Europe? 10

MONDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY, PAPER II.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enumerate the hereditary dominions of Charles V. at his accession to the Imperial throne. 3

2. Show by a genealogical table the right of Francis I. of France to the French crown, and to the duchy of Milan. In whose right did he claim the kingdom of Naples? 10

3. How do you account for the division of the Hapsburg possessions into a Spanish and Austrian line? 5

4. Give an outline of the constitution of the Holy Roman Empire; what were the particular rights of the princes, the nobles, the clergy? 15

5. Detail the origin, the conditions, and the dates of the following treaties:— 9

Cambray.
Crespy.
Zsitva Tolok.
Passau.

6. The War of the Peasants. What was the immediate cause of the out-break? What were the ostensible grievances? and what the results? Do you remember of a similar rising in other parts of Europe, at about the same time? 15

7. Discuss the advantages which the princes, the nobles, and the common people derived from the change of faith in this century. What were its disadvantages, social and political? 13

8. State what part Queen Elizabeth of England took in the wars of the Netherlands. 5

9. Who were the "Humanists"? what was their aim? State what you know of Reuchlin and Von Hutten. 7

10. Give a short life of any two of the following:— 18

Francis of Sickingen and Bernardo Tasso;

or

Admiral Coligny and E. Spenser;

with your opinion on the style and nature of the works of the above-mentioned poets.

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A; The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. A short sketch of what you can conceive to have been the spontaneous organization of human society, and a statement of the earliest traces of voluntary organisation, *i. e.* the establishment of governments resting on consent, expressed or understood, among the Hindoos, Hebrews, and Hellenes. 12

2. What sciences would you include among the group called the "Moral and Political Sciences?" Give the definition of each, and its relations to Politics. 10

3. What is the exact domain or object-matter of Ethic and Politic, and the respective criteria and sanctions of Ethical and Political Laws? Show by examples that the domain of the latter is more restricted than the former, and subordinate. 10

4. Explain what you mean by Constitutional and International laws. What is their sanction; or what might it be? 8

5. Define the terms Laws, Government; and give a classification of Political Laws. 12

6. Describe the distinguishing characters of the following forms of government:—Constitutional Monarchy, Representative Monarchy, and Absolute Monarchy. Give illustrations from Modern History. 10

7. What is capital? What are the circumstances most favourable to its accumulation? And in what ways can a government assist or retard that accumulation? Give historical examples. 8

8. What are the grounds of the uneasiness or discontent so prevalent among the industrial classes of Europe? Review some of the most remarkable schemes that have been proposed in remedy of this discontent by Socialistic and Communistic theorists: and point out the weak and strong parts of these theories. 16

9. Give a sketch of the history of land-tenure in Ireland, and the origin and character of the evils against which the recent Irish Land Bill was directed. 14

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LOGIC.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State Fowler's principles of division for the various classes of terms which he enumerates. 4

2. Give the difference between contrary and contradictory propositions, and give the contrary and contradictory propositions of the following:— 14

(*a*) Peter and Paul died at Rome.

(*b*) Plato was not a good soldier but a sublime philosopher.

(*c*) A body is either in motion or at rest.

(*d*) Some are happy when they possess money.

3. Convert the following propositions, showing the correctness of your operation:— 15

(*a*) All dead were once alive;

(*b*) Silence reigns, not a voice is heard.

(*c*) Whoever laughs is a man.

4. (*a*) Show the validity of a proper inductive argument. 15

(*b*) Does Induction, as an argument, depend on the law of uniform causation?

(*c*) How do you meet the objection: the laws of nature not being known, cannot be depended upon in any single instance.

5. "By reasoning *new* truths are brought to light." Discuss this proposition. Can contradictory truths at any time be the result of the reasoning operations? 5

6. Is there any essential difference between probability and certainty? May any probability be said to be a fraction of certainty? 10

7. Why can a syllogism in Baroko and Bokardo not be reduced by conversion and transposition to the first figure? 7

Construct a syllogism in one of these moods and reduce it ostensively and by "reductio ad impossibile."

8. (*a*) Construct one or more syllogisms to prove that— 15

War is to be avoided.

N.B.—The premises to be either self-evident, or else to be proved to be evident in the argumentation.

(*b*) A Dilemma, from which to prove, in syllogisms or enthymemes, that—

"While I write, I am in hopes of passing the examination."

(*c*) Correct the following—if wrong,—stating your reasons:—

Either John or Peter is right,
But John is wrong;
Therefore Peter is right.

9. How does the mind *perceive* an object? how is it conscious that the object is a reality and not an illusion? by what process does it distinguish that particular object from any other object? 15

WEDNESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY OF GREEK PHILOSOPHY.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe fully, with historical illustrations, the characteristics of Greek morality and religious belief in the seventh and sixth centuries before Christ, and trace their subsequent modification or decomposition down to the period of the Sophistic schools. 20

2. A full history of the Eleatic school: quote any passages you can recall bearing on its fundamental doctrine. 15

3. An analysis of any one of the Platonic dialogues directed against the Sophists: and a list in chronological order of the most celebrated teachers so described. 15

4. An outline of the ethical system of Aristotle. 15

5. An account of the founders of Stoicism: and a statement of the relations, of resemblance or divergence, between that doctrine and Epicureanism. 15

6. An historical essay on the influences, social, political, and religious, of Greek Philosophy in the Roman world from the publication of the De Rerum Naturâ to the death of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius. 20

WEDNESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What materials from Ancient and Patristic Philosophy were employed by the Scholastic Doctors? 8

2. The age of St. Louis, with reference to Philosophy and Art. 15

3. An historical outline of the Italian Renaissance, with biographical notices of the principal cultivators of Platonism. 12

4. Write a life of Des Cartes, and state the leading principles and deductions of his system. 10

5. Give some account of the following books and their authors:—(1) The Consolations of Philosophy; (2) The City of God; (3) The Sic et Non; (4) The Leviathan; (5) The Vanity of Dogmatising; (6) The Research after Truth. 20

6. The philosophy of David Hume and the developments it received in France, and the corrections or limitations of it in the hands of Kant. 12

7. Describe fully, and compare, the moral systems of Butler and Paley. 13

8. Explain shortly what you mean by Eclecticism, Scepticism, and Dogmatism; define these terms, and illustrate them historically. 10

V.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS, 1870-71.

EXAMINERS.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A., C.S.

M. R. A. BRANSON, Barrister-at-Law.

Rao Saheb VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK.

MONDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

JURISPRUDENCE AND THE ROMAN CIVIL LAW.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.; M. R. A. BRANSON, Barrister-at-Law;

RAO SAHEB VISVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the terms, agnati, cognati, affines, res, res mancipi, dominium, emphytousis, nexum. 10

2. Explain fully the term obligatio. 7

3. When and why were the Prætors first appointed? What were their duties? 5

4. What was necessary to constitute a valid marriage in Roman Law? Was the marriage of a brother and sister-in-law valid? 5

5. What was *arrogatio*; adoptio plena; adoptio minus plena? Who could arrogate and be arrogated, and adopt and be adopted respectively? 5

6. What was peculium? How many kinds of peculia were there, and what was the power of the father over them? 10

7. Who could make a testamentum? State fully the formalities and other requisites of a valid testamentum. 10

(*a*) *A*, a Roman citizen, having a son under his power, makes a will which is executed with all the formalities required by Roman law, whereby he gives the whole of his property to his (*A*'s) brother. Is the will valid to any and what extent?

How could a will be invalidated under the Roman law?

8. Explain fully the terms acceptilatio: stipulatio Aquiliana novatio. 9

9. Describe the actio sacramenti. 9

10. Define and explain the terms confusio, commixtio. 5

11. What were urban and what were rural servitudes? and how were they created and extinguished? 10

12. Mention the instances in which a stipulatio is declared by Justinian to be void. 10

13. Who were the *heredes necessarii*, and *heredes sui*, and to what extent were they respectively liable for the debts of the person whose heredes they were? 5

MONDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSONAL AND PROPERTY LAW, INCLUDING THE HINDU AND MUHAMMADAN LAWS OF FAMILY AND SUCCESSION, AND THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT OF 1865.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.; M. R. A. BRANSON, Barrister-at-Law;

RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the various charges on Inheritance—(*a*) under the Indian Succession Act; (*b*) under the Hindu Law; and (*c*) under the Muhammadan Law. 7

2. Discuss the question of the capacity of a Hindu and a Muhammadan to alienate his property of different kinds under all possible circumstances. 7

3. How far is the law of Primogeniture applicable to India? 4

4. To what classes of persons is Act X. of 1865 applicable? Has there been any recent legislation on the subject? State the particular changes effected, if any, by such a measure. Is there any power reserved to limit the operation of this law generally? The extent of this power. 5

5. What are the rights of a husband to the property of his deceased wife—(*a*) under the English law; (*b*) under the Hindu law; (*c*) under the Muhammadan law; and (*d*) under the Indian Succession Act. 8

6. What is a partition? Who can claim it? In what respects can it be claimed? When can it be claimed? Who are incapacitated from claiming it? 7

7. What is a will? What are the different kinds of wills? Who can and who cannot make a will? State the extent of the testamentary capacity of—(*a*) a Hindu; (*b*) a Muhammadan; (*c*) a Parsi; and (*d*) a Portuguese Christian from Salsette, in respect to property of different kinds 10

8. What are the rights of a residuary legatee? 4

9. What are the liabilities of legatees in reference to the subjects of bequests—(*a*) under Act X. of 1865; (*b*) under the Hindu and Muhammadan law? 5

10. State the kinds of subsidiary sons known to the Hindu law. How far are they recognized at present, and where? Under what conditions can an adoption be made by a man, or by his wife in his life-time, or by his widow after his death. Can a Muhammadan or a Hindu-Christian adopt? Discuss the question whether a female can be adopted. 10

11. State fully how the property will be divided in the following cases:— 12

(a) *A*, *B*, *C* and *D* are four Hindu undivided brothers, having their mother *E*, their unmarried sisters *F* and *G*, and their paternal aunt *H*: the property consists of fields, *agrahara* villages, Inam allowances, officiating priestships, and revenue offices.

(b) *A* and *B*, two Mussulman brothers, *C* their widowed mother, *D* their paternal uncle, and *E* and *F* their sisters: the property is Zamindari and wuqf.

(c) A Salsette Portuguese family consisting of *A*, *B* and *C*, the sons, *D* the widow, and *E* and *F* the daughters of the deceased.

12. Who are entitled to maintenance under the Hindu law? How is the amount to be determined? What are the conditions, if any, attached to such a claim? 6

13. How many kinds of law are recognized as authoritative in Western India? State briefly the sources of each. 10

14. Is there any distinction in Hindu Law corresponding to that between real and personal property? Answer fully. 5

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CONTRACTS, TORTS, AND THE PENAL CODE.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.; M. R. A. BRANSON, Barrister-at-Law;

RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is the consideration necessary to support a simple contract? What constitutes a valid gift and a valid sale? What kind of consideration is marriage? 6

2. What is the liability of a common carrier who receives a parcel for carriage? 4

3. Discuss the maxim of "*Caveat emptor.*" Give examples. 5

4. A banker pays the forged Hoondee of a constituent: who bears the loss and why? 5

5. Compare and discuss the Hindu and English laws of bailment? 8

6. What are the liabilities arising out of contracts by married women and infants under the Hindu, Muhammadan, and English laws? 5

7. Illustrate the maxim ubi jus, ibi remedium. Mention cases in which it does not apply— 8

8. When is a master liable— 7

(α) For the wrongful acts of his servant?

(β) For injuries caused to his servant while acting as such?

9. What must be established in order to succeed in an action for— 8

(α) False imprisonment;

(β) Malicious prosecution;

(γ) Slander;

(δ) Libel;

(η) Against a judge or magistrate?

10. Explain fully what is meant by a *privileged communication*, with reference to an action for libel. 10

11. A European British subject, charged with having committed the offence of theft on board a British ship on the high seas, is found within the jurisdiction of the District Magistrate of Tanna. Under what penal law, and by what officers or Courts can he be proceeded against? 6

12. Define the following terms, as used in the Indian Penal Code:—"Servant of the Queen," "British India," "Wrongful gain," "Wrongful loss," "Document," and "Injury." 4

State the extent of the present territorial operation of the Indian Penal Code.

13. Enumerate the punishments to which offenders are liable under the Indian Penal Code, as originally passed. What addition has since been made to these punishments by any subsequent Act? 5

State the provisions of the Code as to the award of imprisonment in default of the payment of a fine.

Are these provisions applicable to fines imposed under the authority of other Acts, and, if so, with what restrictions?

14. When can the abettors of an offence be punished as principals? 7

A Hindoo woman marries again during her husband's lifetime. Such marriage being void, she is punishable under Section 494 of the Indian Penal Code. Two male and two female relations who had instigated her to marry the second husband were present during the ceremony. Are they liable to punishment? If so, how?

15. Define the offence of "giving false evidence." 6

Can a witness be punished for making contradictory statements in two depositions made on solemn affirmation before a Magistrate? If so, how would you frame the charge in such a case, and how record the conviction?

16. Distinguish between the offences of—(*a*) hurt, using criminal force, and assault; and (*b*) theft, dishonest misappropriation of moveable property, extortion, and robbery. 6

What must the prosecution be prepared to prove to obtain a conviction for—(*a*) cheating, (*b*) house-trespass, and (*c*) criminal intimidation?

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

THE CODES OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, AND THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.; M. R. A. BRANSON, Barrister-at-Law; RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the provision of the Code of Civil Procedure as to the suits of which Civil Courts can take cognizance.

In which of the following cases would the Civil Courts have jurisdiction:—

(*a*) A claim by a Hindoo for restoration to caste.

(*b*) A claim against an Independent Native Chief for debt contracted in British territory.

(*c*) A claim by an officer of the British army against his commanding officer for damages for illegal arrest and imprisonment.

(*d*) A claim for damages by an injured husband against an adulterer who has already been punished under the Indian Penal Code.

(*e*) A claim for money on a contract by which the defendant was to pay the money in consideration of the plaintiff's withdrawing a charge against the defendant of "wrongful restraint" under the Indian Penal Code.

(*f*) A claim for the immediate possession of land of which the plaintiff has been dispossessed by the defendant otherwise than by due course of law?

2. How must applications to a Civil Court be made by the parties in a suit? Who are the recognized agents of parties by whom applications and appearances can be made? 6

A summons intended for a partner in a firm who is out of the jurisdiction of the Court issuing it is served on a partner who is within the jurisdiction. Can such service be held to be a sufficient service? Discuss the subject fully.

3. What persons are exempt from appearance in Court? 5.

When a party claims the privilege of non-appearance in Court, and it is necessary in consequence to examine him by commission, are the costs of such commission costs in the cause, or how should they be adjudged?

4. When can a Court reject a plaint, and when return it for amendment? What course should be taken by a judge in each of the following cases:— 8

(*a*) A document which is insufficiently stamped is filed with a plaint.

(*b*) The document on which a plaintiff sues is not filed with the plaint, and subsequently, the plaint having been admitted, the plaintiff desires to use the document.

(*c*) A plaintiff relies upon a document which he fails to prove, and then endeavours to set up a fresh case.

(*d*) A plaintiff sues for land which, by mistake, he describes in his plaint as 36 acres in extent, it being in fact 44 acres. He desires to file a supplemental plaint, setting forth the true area?

5. Describe shortly the procedure on an application by a party for enforcing a decree made in his favour; and state the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure as to the investigation of claims and objections to the sale of property attached in execution of a decree. 6

6. How and within what periods must appeals be preferred—(*a*) to a District Court; and (*b*) to the High Court? When can an Appellate Court remand a case to the lower Court for retrial? From what decisions does a special appeal lie? 6

Can a special appeal be admitted on a point of jurisdiction or limitation not raised in the lower appellate Court?

7. Within what limits are the following Courts competent to pass sentences in respect of the offences triable by them:— 7

(*a*) The Court of Session; (*b*) an Assistant Sessions Judge in the Presidency of Bombay; (*c*) The Magistrate of the District?

What officers may pass sentences of whipping for the offences specified in Act VI. of 1864 (*An Act to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases*).

Under what circumstances can the Magistrate of the District refer a criminal case for inquiry or trial to a person who has been invested by a local government with the powers of a Magistrate?

8. What Courts are empowered to entertain cases either on complaint preferred directly to themselves or on the report of a Police Officer? 4

9. In what cases may a Police Officer arrest any person without orders from a Magistrate, and without a warrant? 4

10. When can a confession or admission of guilt made by any person whilst he is in the custody of a Police Officer be used as evidence against him? 5

11. When can a Magistrate tender a pardon to any one or more of the persons supposed to have been concerned in an offence triable by the Court of Session? 7

What is the amount of corroboration required to support the evidence of an accomplice when he speaks as to two or more persons concerned in the same offence?

12. State the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure as to the trial of offences before a Court of Session by jury. 6

Are offences tried by jury in any part of the Bombay Presidency; and if so, under what rules?

13. What are the chief points in which the provisions of Act II. of 1855 differ from the provisions of the English Law of evidence? 9

State exactly how much of the Indian substantive law of evidence is enforced by our Civil Courts.

14. Can a husband or wife give evidence against each other—(*a*) in Civil, and (*b*) in Criminal matters? 6

15. When only is presumptive evidence admissible against a person charged with crime? Is there any restriction as to its admissibility to disprove the *corpus delicti?* 7

State cases in point.

16. What are the requisites of the validity of a customary right? 6

Wherein do customary rights differ from prescriptive rights?

VI.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE, 1870-71.

EXAMINERS.

J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S., A.K.C.	In Anatomy, Descriptive and Practical.
W. P. Partridge, Esq.....	
F. S. Stedman, Esq	In Physiology, Histology and Comparative Anatomy.
W. Gray, M.B.	
I. B. Lyon, Esq.....	In Chemistry, including Practical Chemistry, General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.
D. S. Kemp, F.C.S.L.....	
Narayan Daji, G.G.M.C.	In Botany, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.
Surgeon J. Lalor, B.A.	

MONDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANATOMY.

J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S., A.K.C.; W. P. PARTRIDGE, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the pneumogastric nerve, giving its origin, its course and relations on the right and left sides, its distribution, and branches in the jugular fossa, neck, thorax, and abdomen; mention its ganglia, and the plexuses with which it is connected. 25

2. Describe the Sphenoid bone; mention the bones with which it articulates, and the parts in relation to its superior surface. 18

3. Give the origin and insertion of the following muscles:— 12

Flexor longus pollicis pedis.
Serratu magnus.
Extensor indicis
Constrictors of the Pharynx.
Digastricus.
Obliquus internus Abdominis.
Circumflexus Palati.

4. Give the names (in the order in which they occur) of the parts which have to be removed in order to expose the Cœliac Axis. 15

Mention the course and distribution of its different branches.

5. Give the dissection necessary to expose the contents of the Orbit. Describe the parts within it. 20

6. Describe the articulations of the Atlas with the Occipital bone. 10

MONDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PHYSIOLOGY, HISTOLOGY, AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

F. S. STEDMAN, Esq.; W. GRAY, Esq., M.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the mechanism of inspiration and expiration, and the nature of the process by which the interchange of gaseous constituents between the blood and the air is effected. 25

2. What is the normal quantity of Urea excreted in twenty-four hours? What are its sources, and what circumstances modify the amount excreted? What are the effects on the system of its non-excretion? 20

3. The composition of the Pancreatic juice, and its action on albumenoid, gelatinoid, fatty, and starchy substances? 15

4. Name and describe the preparations Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, seen under the microscopes on the table. 15

5. Describe— 15

(*a*) The locomotive apparatus of Star-fish.
(*b*) The modes of reproduction in Hydræ.
(*c*) The respiratory apparatus of an Insect.
(*d*) The digestive organs of a Bird.

TUESDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY, &c.

I. B. LYON, Esq.; D. S. KEMP, F.C.S.L.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is meant by the "Refraction of Light"? State the law of the sines. Enumerate the colors of the rays of the spectrum from the least to the most refrangible. Under what circumstances is the spectrum affected by the following substances, and what are the effects they produce?— 14

Sodium,
Potassium,
Thallium,
Rubidium.

2. What relation exists between the specific heat and the atomic weight of elementary substances? The specific heat of Iodine being ·05412, state roughly that of Sodium. 8

3. What are the Electro-positive and what the Electro-negative constituents of the following bodies, considered as binary compounds?— 10

Water,
Hard Stearine Soap,
Sulphate of Copper,
Chloride of Barium.

If they were mixed together what changes would result?

4. Mention some of the ways in which a bar of iron may be rendered magnetic, and point out briefly how the assumption of magnetism by the bar may be accounted for. 12

5. Explain the process of Dialysis and its applications. 10

6. Calculate the specific gravities of the following gases — 10

Nitric Oxide,
Phosphuretted Hydrogen,
Arseniuretted Hydrogen.

What expansion do they undergo by increase of temperature?

7. State what is known of the nature of Ozone. How may it be obtained, and what are its characters? 10

8. How can the following substances be prepared? Explain in formulæ the processes. 10

Chlorate of Potash,
Permanganate of Potash,
Ether,
Sulphurous Acid,
Hydrocyanic Acid,
Hydriodic Acid.

9. What classes of substances do the following terms indicate?— 16

Di-ureides, Glucosides, Glycols, Phenols. Give an example of each class.

TUESDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BOTANY, MATERIA MEDICA, AND PHARMACY.

NA'RA'YAN DA'JI, G.G.M.C.; Surgeon J. LALOR, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the parts of a flower essentially concerned in the reproductive process of Phanerogamia; and give an account of the process of fertilization among them. Explain also the fecundating process known as "conjugation," and state in what plants it occurs. 10

2. Explain the terms:—*Replum*, *siliqua*, *tricoccous*, *syngenesious*, *gymnosperous*, *locustæ*, *suffruticose*, *bijugate*, and *thyrsus*. In what natural orders are these terms used? Give examples of genera belonging to the local flora to which they are respectively applicable. 8

3. State to what natural orders the two plants before you (A, B) respectively belong; and describe them in strictly technical language, in the following order:— 13

Root,	Bracts,	Disk,	Fruit,
Stem,	Sepals,	Ovary,	Seed,
Leaves,	Petals,	Style,	Embryo.
Inflorescence,	Stamens,	Stigma,	

4. Refer the following fruits under their scientific designations, severally to their natural orders, and give their peculiarities of structure:— 8

Jack-fruit,	Strawberry,
Custard-apple,	Orange,
Tamarind,	Cucumber.

5. Describe the processes of the British Pharmacopœia for the preparation of *Tartar emetic* and *Hydrochlorate of Morphia*; and state the doses of the following officinal preparations:— 12

(*a*) Extractum Physostigmatis,
(*b*) Infusum Digitalis,
(*c*) Liquor Hydargyri Perchloridi,
(*d*) Liquor Atropiæ,
(*e*) Liquor Sodæ Arseniatis,
(*f*) Confectio Opii,
(*g*) Podophylli Resina,
(*h*) Acidum Carbolicum,
(*i*) Elaterium,
(*j*) Santoninum.

6. Describe the medicinal substances derived from the natural order Melanthaceæ; mention their officinal preparations, their uses in medicine, and the doses ordinarily prescribed. 12

7. Define *Escharotics*, *Epispastics*, and *Rubefacients*. Enumerate the drugs in the three classes. Explain the peculiarities in the action of each, and the purposes for which they are commonly employed. 12

8. What are the most convenient forms of Arsenic for administration, the precautions necessary in pushing the remedy, the indications to be looked for, and the best means of correcting them? 10

9. Enumerate the so-called anæsthetic agents. Explain their physiological action and therapeutic applications; and point out the circumstances which either favour or prevent their injurious effects, and the best mode of counteracting them. 15

VII.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE, 1870-71.

EXAMINERS.

W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P. J. T. Mackenzie, M.B., F.R.C.S	In Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology.
F. S. Stedman, Esq. W. F. Knapp, Esq.	In Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy, and Ophthalmic and Dental Surgery.
T. B. Beatty, M.D. E. K. Butler, M.D.	In Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
Sydney Smith, M.D Professor I. B. Lyon	In Medical Jurisprudence, including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene.

MONDAY, 19TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MEDICINE AND PATHOLOGY.

W. G. HUNTER, M.D., M.R.C.P.; J. T. MACKENZIE, M.B., F.R.C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the pathological anatomy of the Granular Kidney. Mention the symptoms which are usually associated with it, and describe particularly the chemical and microscopic characters of the Urine. 30

2. Enlargement and Diminution of the Liver. Mention their several causes, and explain the pathology of true cirrhosis of that organ. 30

3. What are the physical signs and symptoms of the second stage of Pneumonia? State what aid in diagnosis may be obtained from an examination of the Urine. 20

4. Mention the various forms of Paralysis, and describe the pathology, symptoms, and treatment of Reflex Paralysis. 20

MONDAY, 19TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SURGERY, SURGICAL ANATOMY, OPHTHALMIC AND DENTAL SURGERY.

F. S. STEDMAN, Esq.; W. F. KNAPP, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the several forms of Hydrocele connected with the Testicle and Spermatic Cord. 25

2. In wounds of the Abdomen with protrusion of injured Viscera—(intestines and stomach); describe the symptoms and treatment. 15

3. Describe the local appearances and treatment of the following diseases:—Carbuncle—Epithelioma—Syphilitic Onychia—Neuroma—Talipes Varus—Caries of a Tarsal bone—Syphilitic Iritis. 25

4. Enumerate the causes, and describe the appearance of the different varieties of Bubo. 15

5. Describe the Ophthalmoscopic appearance of Sclero Choroiditis Posterior, and give the symptoms and treatment of the progressive form of the disease. 20

TUESDAY, 20TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

T. B. BEATTY, M.D.; E. K. BUTLER, M.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the different forms of Amenorrhœa. The causes of each, and their treatment. Mention a few diseases that may result from this affection. 20

2. What are the indications for the application of the Forceps. State the conditions in which you would prefer the long to the short. 10

3. Mention the inflammatory diseases of the Uterus. For what affections they may be mistaken. What treatment you would adopt. Their pathological conditions and terminations. 20

4. What are the symptoms of Fibrous Tumour of the Uterus? Give the differential diagnosis between this disease, and other conditions with which it may be confounded. 20

5. Under what circumstances would you consider Turning advisable? Describe the method of performing the operation. 20

6. What different forms of Molar pregnancy are observed? State the origin and symptoms peculiar to each form of this disease. 10

TUESDAY, 20TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND HYGIENE.

SYDNEY SMITH, M.D.; Professor I. B. LYON.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How would you distinguish incised wounds inflicted before, from similar injuries produced after, death? **15**

2. What are the Post-mortem appearances presented by the brain, lungs, and heart in cases of death from Apnœa. **10**

3. State shortly the symptoms of poisoning by Opium. What process would you adopt for its detection in organic mixture? **15**

4. Describe the mode of employing the so-called Hydrostatic test in cases of alleged infanticide. What does it prove? What objections may be brought against its value? **20**

5. What (as far as is known) is the earliest period of gestation at which a viable child may be born with a capability of attaining adult age? **10**

6. Give a brief outline of the processes in use at the present day for the estimation of the quantity and nature of organic matter in potable waters. **20**

7. What is the least quantity of air which ought to be supplied for respiration per adult per hour? Show how your answer may be arrived at by calculation. **13**

VIII.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING, 1870-71.

EXAMINERS.

F. J. CANDY, M.A	In Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.
Professor KERU LAXUMAN CHHATRE	
Professor I. B. LYON	In Experimental and Natural Science.
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.	
Captain G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.	In Engineering and Engineering Drawing.
Lieut. E. L. MARRYAT, R. E.	

MONDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

F. J. CANDY, M.A.; PROFESSOR KERU LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If a cubical room contain 191102976 cubic inches; how many yards of paper, one yard wide, will be required to paper the walls and ceiling, supposing that the doors and windows take up one-fourth of the walls? and what will be the cost at 7 annas per dozen yards? **15**

2. *A*, *B*, and *C* rent a field for 113 Rs.; *A* puts in 70 cattle for 6 months, *B* 40 for 9 months, and *C* 60 for 7 months; what ought *C* to pay? **7**

3. Prove that $a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$ **8**

$$a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n}$$

and find the value of a^{-m} and a^0.

4. Define the Logarithm of a number to a given base. What are the two parts of a Logarithm? and what are they called? Write down $\log_{10} 2$, $\log_{10} 200$, $\log_{10} \cdot 2$, and and $\log_{10} \cdot 0000002$. **10**

5. Prove that **10**

$$\log_a m + \log_a n = \log_a mn$$

$$\log_a m - \log_a n = \log_a \frac{m}{n}$$

and show how to find the logarithm of a power and a root.

Ex. Find $\log_{10} \sqrt[5]{\cdot 002}$ and $\log_{10} \sqrt[6]{\cdot 0002}$.

6. A person gave away 1 pie the first day of the year, 2 pie the second day, 3 pie the third, and so on. How much did he give away in the whole year? **10**

7. There are four numbers in Arithmetical Progression; the sum of the squares of the two means is 2, and the sum of the squares of the two extremes 18; find the numbers. **10**

8. There are three numbers in Geometrical Progression; whose sum is 21, and the sum of their squares 189; find them. 10

9. If the Binomial Theorem is true when the index is positive and integral; prove that it is true when the index is fractional or negative. 12

10. Expand $\frac{1}{(1-x)^4}$ to 5 terms. 8

MONDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

F. J. CANDY, M.A.; PROFESSOR KERU LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Given the difference of the side and diameter of a square; construct it. 9

2. From a given point as centre, describe two circles, each of them touching a given circle. 9

How many different cases are there?

3. Find a fourth proportional to three given straight lines. 7

4. Define a Pyramid, Prism, Cone, and Cylinder. 8

5. If a straight line be at right angles to each of two straight lines, at the point of their intersection; it is also at right angles to the plane which passes through them, that is, to the plane in which they are. 9

Distinguish between a plane passing through a line, and a line passing through a plane.

6. If two straight lines be cut by parallel planes, they are cut in the same ratio. 8

7. Find all the other trigonometrical functions of an angle in terms of the tangent. Ex. $\tan\theta = \frac{5}{12}$. 10

8. Find the value of— 5

$$\frac{5\sin 5A + 6\sin 6A + 7\sin 7A + 6\sin 8A + 5\sin 9A}{5\cos 5A + 6\cos 6A + 7\cos 7A + 6\cos 8A + 5\cos 9A}$$

9. A man 6 feet high stands on the top of a wall built on the top of a rock: the rock subtends an angle a, the wall an 10

angle β, the man an angle γ; find the height of the rock and of the wall.

Ex. Let $\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$, $\tan \beta = \frac{1}{3}$, $\tan \gamma = \frac{1}{10}$.

10. Find the area and the three angles of a triangle whose sides are 6248·734, 5952·596, and 4436·172, by the help of the following 25

TABLE.

Number.	Logarithm.	Difference.
12577	·0995771	345
20700	·3159703	210
23661	·3740331	184
38825	·5891115	112
83187	·9200555	52

Angle.	L tan.	Difference.
21°16′	9·5901881	3736
32°34′	9·8053019	2784
36° 8′	9·8033848	2052

TUESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CONIC SECTIONS, AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

F. J. CANDY, M.A.; PROFESSOR KERU LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Prove that the tangent at any point of a Parabola bisects the angle between the focal distance and the diameter through the point. 9

2. Prove that the diameter through any point of a Parabola bisects the chords parallel to the tangent at that point. 9

3. Give two different definitions of the Ellipse, and prove that the curve defined is the same. 12

4. Prove that the rectangle under the lines intercepted between the centre and the intersections of the axis with the ordinate and tangent respectively, is equal to the square on the semiaxis major. (CN. CT = CA^2). 10

5. The rectangle under the abscissæ of any diameter is to the square of the semiordinate, as the square of the diameter to the square of the conjugate. (PV. VG : QV^2 :: CP^2 : CD^2.) 10

6. Transform $y + x\sqrt{3} - 4 = 0$ into such a form that the equation to the line may be expressed in terms of the length of the perpendicular from the origin and the inclination of this perpendicular to the axis of x. 8

7. Two straight lines passing through the given point (h, k) and making a given angle θ, cut from the axis of x, segments, which reckoned from the origin are in the ratio of $m : n$; find equations to these straight lines, and the segments they cut from the axis of y. 10

8. Show that the co-ordinates of the point of intersection of perpendiculars from the points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) on the lines $y = m_1 x + c_1$ and $y = m_2 x + c_2$ are 10

$$X = \frac{m_2 (m_1 y_1 + x_1) - m_1 (m_2 y_2 + x_2)}{(m_2 - m_1)}$$

$$Y = -\frac{(m_1 y_1 + x_1) - (m_2 y_2 + x_2)}{m_2 - m_1}$$

9. Show what different interpretations can be given to the equation 7

$$x h + y k = c^2$$

where c is the radius of a given circle.

10. $(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 - c^2 = 0$ is an equation to the circle. If the values of x and y be so taken that $(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 - c^2$ is not equal to nothing, what geometrical signification would you give to the result? 8

11. If the origin be on the circumference of a circle, and the diameter $(2c)$ through that point make an angle α with the initial line, show that the equation to the circle is 7

$$r = 2c \cos(\theta - \alpha).$$

TUESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STATICS.

F. J. CANDY, M.A.; PROFESSOR KERU LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Show that if a particle is acted upon by a number of forces, which can be represented by the sides of a polygon taken in order; the particle will be at rest. 6

2. Three forces acting in the same plane keep a point at rest; the angles between the directions of the forces are 135°, 120°, and 105°; compare their magnitudes. 7

3 Define, thrust, tension, and shear. 8

A frame of two bars joined to each other and loaded at that point with a given weight P, is supported by the connection of the bars at their farthest extremities with fixed bodies; find the stress on each bar, and the supporting forces at the extremities.

4. State the *Principle of the Lever*:— 8

If three parallel forces applied to a body balance each other, what should be their relative position, direction, and magnitude?

5. Define *Centre of Gravity*, and find the centre of gravity of a frustum of a pyramid. 8

6. A beam 30 feet long balances about a point at one-third of its length from the thicker end; but when a weight of 10 lbs. is suspended from the smaller end, the fulcrum must be moved 2 feet towards it in order to maintain equilibrium. Find the weight of the beam. 7

7. At what point of a tree must a rope of a given length be fixed, so that a man endeavouring to pull down the tree may have the greatest advantage. 10

8. How is a Danish steel-yard graduated? 10

Show that if a_n be the distance of the fulcrum from the end at which the weight n lbs. is suspended, then

$$\frac{1}{a_n} + \frac{1}{a_{n+2}} = \frac{2}{a_{n+1}}.$$

9. A weight W is sustained on an inclined plane by three equal forces, one acting vertically upwards, another parallel to 9

the plane, and the third parallel to the horizon; required the inclination of the plane.

10. A cubical box is half filled with water, and placed upon a rough horizontal board; if the board be slowly inclined to the horizon, determine whether the box will slide or topple over. 10

11. Show that in the third system of pullies, that is the system in which all the strings are attached to the weight, 10

$P : W :: 1 : 2^n - 1$.

12. What must be the length of a lever at the extremity of which a pressure of one pound will support a weight of 1000 lbs. on a screw, the distance between two contiguous threads being $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. 7

WEDNESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. 1 TO P.M.]

DYNAMICS AND HYDROSTATICS.

F. J. CANDY, M.A.; PROFESSOR KERU LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. In what time will a force which can support a weight of 5 lbs. move a mass of 10 lbs. through a space of 50 feet on a smooth horizontal plane. 7

2. *A* throws a ball to *B*. *B* endeavours to throw it back and projects it with exactly the same elevation as *A*, but the ball only reaches $\frac{7}{8}$ of the required distance; compare the strength of *A* and *B*. 8

3. A weight of 10 lbs. is attached to one end of a string; find the weight which must be attached to the other, in order that when the system is suspended from a fixed pulley the acceleration may be half that of gravity. 8

4. Show that in the collision of imperfectly elastic bodies *vis viva* is lost by impact. 9

5. An inelastic ball is projected from one angle along the side of a hexagon, and it moves in the interior of the hexagon, describing the different sides in succession: prove that the time of describing the first side is to the time of describing the last as 1 : 32. 8

6. Determine the motion of a heavy body falling down the upper surface of a semi-circular arc, and find the point at which it will leave the curve and describe a parabola. 10

7. What weights of mercury and tin should be mixed to form an amalgam of specific gravity 12, the specific gravity of mercury being 13·5 and that of tin 7·5 ? 6

8. Show that the pressure of fluid in any plane area below the surface of the fluid is proportional to the depth, irrespective of the form of vessel which confines the fluid. 6

9. A square is immersed in a fluid with one of its diagonals vertical; divide it by a horizontal line into two parts upon which the pressures shall be equal. 7

10. What law holds in an elastic fluid with respect to its density. 2

Suppose the pressure of atmospheric air to be 12 lbs. on the square inch, to what depth would a piston of 3 tons in weight sink in a cylinder of radius one foot, and height 3 feet, filled with atmospheric air. 10

11. In DeLisle's thermometer, the boiling point is marked 0°, and the freezing point 150°. Find the degree of Fahrenheit corresponding to 138° of DeLisle. 9

13. Give a description of the diving bell; and find the volume of the confined air when the mouth of the bell descends z feet into water. 10

WEDNESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY CHEMICAL PHYSICS, INCLUDING HEAT, ELECTRICITY, AND MAGNETISM, AND THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR I. B. LYON; JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the deportment of water when heated from 32° F. to 212° F. and state what difference there is between the total heat of water at 212° F. and that of steam at 212° F. 10

2. Distinguish between radiation, conduction, and convection of heat, and explain M. Prevost's theory of exchanges. 15

3. Describe Œrsted's experiment relative to the action of a current of electricity on a magnetic needle, and give a rule for determining the direction of the deflection. 15

4. Show how Electricity may be developed by heat. 10

5. State the effects of Magnetic induction—(1) on a bar of soft iron; (2) on a bar of hard steel. 10

6. $2\,KNO_3 + H_2\,SO_4 = K_2\,SO_4 + 2\,HNO_3$, calculate the weight of $H_2\,SO_4$ and of KNO_3 required for the production of 100 grains of HNO_3. The atomic weights of the elements being as follows:— 15

$$N = 14$$
$$H = 1$$
$$O = 16$$
$$S = 32$$
$$K = 39$$

7. Explain fully what is meant by the terms Atom, Molecule, Equivalent. 15

8. The Specific Gravity of Hydrogen is ·0692. Show how from this the Specific Gravity of Steam may be calculated. 10

THURSDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PROPERTIES AND STRENGTH OF MATERIALS, EARTH-WORKS, CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS.

Captain G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.;
Lieutenant E. L. MARRYAT, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define "puddle," "concrete," and explain the difference between cast-iron, wrought-iron, and steel. 12

2. Explain the process of brick-making and the properties of good bricks. 11

3. Find the scantling of teak beams, placed 3' apart from centre to centre, required for the floor of a lecture-room likely to be crowded with people, 24 feet wide by 40 feet long, the weight of the floor above the beams being 40 lbs. per square foot. The constant for teak 700. 10

4. Describe some of the means most commonly adopted to protect timber from the attacks of white ants. Which are found to be most effectual? 10

5. In raising a high earthen embankment, what are the main points to be attended to? 8

6. In making a high embankment on marshy ground, what chief precautions should be taken to guard against subsidence? 13

7. Name the descriptions of stone best suited for road metal. Of what size and shape should the pieces be? The metal having been laid down, what else requires to be done to complete the road? 10

8. Explain some of the main considerations which should influence an Engineer in deciding upon a line for an ordinary road between two distant towns. 12

9. Give cross sections, not to scale, but with dimensions, of a first class metalled road— 14

(*a*) In embankment for heavy traffic.

(*b*) On a ghaut in cutting.

(*c*) On a ghaut half in bank and half in cutting; and describe briefly the method of road construction.

THURSDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BRIDGES, OBLIQUE BRIDGE.

Captain G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.; Lieut. E. L. MARRYAT, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define "soffit," "cut-water," "spandril," "haunches," "abutment piers." 6

2. Draw plan, elevation, and cross section of a Bridge of two arches of 30′ span, giving dimensions. 14

3. Give a sketch of the Centreing to be used in turning the arches, and explain how to lower it. 10

4. What are the advantages or disadvantages of building Brick arches in concentric rings, or with continuous joints through the thickness of the arch. What method would you adopt in a brick arch of 35′ span. 10

5. Describe some of the means most frequently employed to render weak soils capable of bearing such heavy loads as the Piers or Abutments of Bridges, or to make artificial foundations for such works. 14

6. What is generally considered to constitute the greatest ordinary weight by which a girder road bridge can be uniformly loaded, and at what is it generally calculated per superficial foot? 8

7. In calculating the strength of cast-iron, wrought-iron, or timber girders for a road bridge, what proportion should their breaking weight bear to the greatest load that can be placed on them? 8

8. What effect has the measured tread of troops marching across a suspension bridge. Is the effect greater or less than that of an equal stationary load, and to what extent? 8

9. Explain the circumstances which have to be considered before deciding upon the position, description and materials of a bridge. Mention some of the chief advantages of masonry, iron, and suspension bridges respectively under certain circumstances. 14

10. Explain what you mean by the term "Skew Bridge," and why such an arrangement is necessary. 8

What do you mean by the "Angle of Skew?"

FRIDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CONSTRUCTION OF THE STEAM ENGINE, ELEMENTARY CARPENTRY, SURVEYING WITH COMPASS AND CHAIN, AND LEVELLING WITH THE DUMPY OR Y LEVEL.

Captain G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.;
Lieut. E. L. MARRYAT, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define "safety valve," "vacuum," "fly-wheel," "wall-plate." 6

2. Explain fully the respective advantages of condensing and non-condensing Engines. To which class does a Railway Locomotive belong. 10

3. Draw to scale a King Post Truss, giving dimensions for a teak truss of 18′ span for a double-tiled roof, and draw on a large scale the joints connecting the different timbers. 14

4. Investigate the horizontal strain on the tie beam of a King Post Truss. 10

5. Explain, and show by sketches, the difference between single, double, and framed flooring. 10

6. Describe a method of laying out a curve the centre of which is invisible, without an angular instrument. 6

7. Show by sketches (not to scale) the modes of scarfing timbers usually adopted. Also a mortise and a tenon. As a general rule what proportion in a rectangular beam should the breadth bear to the depth? 7

8. It is desired to ascertain the distance of an inaccessible object from a certain point. The ground to the right and left of and behind the observer, when looking towards the inaccessible object, is clear and level. How with compass and chain would you most simply ascertain the distance required? 9

9. Give a specimen page of the form of Field Book which you have been accustomed to use, filling in the different columns, and plotting the longitudinal and cross sections to scale. 12

10. In the Y level what are the chief points to be attended to? Explain how each of these is tested, and, if found incorrect, remedied? Which do you prefer, the Y or the Dumpy level, and why? 16

IX.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, 1870-71.

EXAMINERS.

H. M. Birdwood, M.A.	In Mathematics.
J. Burgess, M.R.A.S.	
R. S. Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.	In Applied Mathematics.
Professor Kero Laxuman Chhatre.	
Professor I. B. Lyon.	In Experimental and Natural Science.
James Scorgie, F.C.S.	
J. H. E. Hart, Esq., C.E.	In Architecture, Engineering, and Engineering Drawing.
Lieut. R. A. Sargeaunt, R.E., Assoc. Inst. C.E.	

MONDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND GEOMETRIC CONIC SECTIONS.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A., C.S.; J. BURGESS, M.R.A.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

N.B.—In the answers to the questions in Euclid, no algebraic symbols should be employed (except in the answer to the second part of question 2).

1. Define a 'plane superficies,' a 'right angle,' a 'circle,' and 'parallel lines.' 7

Triangles upon equal bases and between the same parallels are equal.

A B C D is a parallelogram, and the straight line P Q, cutting B C in P and A D in Q bisects it. Prove that the triangle P B Q is equal to the triangle P Q D.

2. If a straight line be divided into any two parts the squares of the whole line and of one of the parts are equal to twice the rectangle contained by the whole and that part together with the square of the other part. 6

Prove this algebraically.

3. From a given point without a given circle draw a right line which shall be a tangent to the given circle. 7

Draw two tangents to a given circle which shall contain an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.

4. The angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to each other. 7

A P B and A Q B are any two angles in the segment of a circle subtended by the straight line A B. A P and B Q produced, meet in R, and A Q and B P intersect in S. Prove that if a circle can be described about the quadrilateral P R Q S, the line A B is the diameter of the circle A P Q B.

5. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle. 9

A series of triangles is described on the same base with equal vertical angles. Find the locus of the centre of the inscribed circle.

6. Define 'ratio,' 'duplicate ratio,' 'equality of ratio.' 7

Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

7. Define the 'inclination of a straight line to a plane.' 7
If two straight lines be at right angles to the same plane, they shall be parallel to each other.

8. If a right cone is cut by a plane which is parallel to a line in its surface, and perpendicular to the plane containing that line and the axis, the section is a parabola. 6

9. Prove that, in the parabola, the subnormal is equal to half the latus rectum. 12

Through the focus of a parabola a straight line is drawn parallel to any tangent, prove that the locus of its intersection with the corresponding normal is another parabola.

10. If S Y be the perpendicular drawn from the focus S of an ellipse on a tangent P Y, prove that the locus of Y is the auxiliary circle. 12

If S Y, H Z be the perpendiculars from the foci S, H, to the tangent, and P N the ordinate at P, show that an ellipse can be described having Y and Z for foci and touching the major axis in N and that this ellipse has the same eccentricity as the given ellipse.

11. Define conjugate diameters. Show geometrically that, in an ellipse, if C P be a diameter conjugate to C D, then C D is conjugate to C P. 8

12. Define a 'hyperbola' and 'an asymptote to a hyperbola.' 12

If from any point P of a hyperbola, P H and P K be drawn parallel to the asymptotes, and meeting them in H and K, the rectangle P H, P K is constant.

Show that the part of any tangent to a hyperbola intercepted by the asymptotes is bisected at the point of contact.

MONDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

TRIGONOMETRY AND ANALYTICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A., C.S.; J. BURGESS, M.R.A.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Prove that— 11

(*a*) $\sin A - \cos B = 2 \cos \left\{ \frac{1}{2}(A - B) + 45^\circ \right\} \times \sin \left\{ \frac{1}{2}(A + B) - 45^\circ \right\}$;

(b) $\sin 2(A - B) - \sin 2(A - C) + \sin 2(B - C)$
$= 4 \sin (A - B) \sin (A - C) \sin (B - C)$.

2. If $a \sin^2 \theta + b \cos^2 \theta = c$, and $b \sin^2 \phi + a \cos^2 \phi = d$, show that—

$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{d};$$

and prove that—

$$2 \tan^{-1} \tfrac{1}{3} + \tan^{-1} \tfrac{1}{7} = 45°.$$

3. Find the radius of a circle touching one of the sides of a triangle and the other two sides produced; and show that if r be the radius of the inscribed circle and r_1, r_2, r_3, the radii of the three escribed circles— 9

$$\text{Area of the triangle} = \sqrt{r r_1 r_2 r_3}.$$

4 State Napier's Rules for Circular Parts, explaining what the parts are. 4

With what modifications are these rules applicable to Quadrantal triangles?

Prove one of these rules. 6

5. At what distance from the east point does the sun rise at Bombay in Latitude 18°55′ N. on the 17th November when the sun's declination is 18°. 54′. 28″ S.? 5

18°	54′	log sin	9·5104343,	log cos	9·9759303
18°	55′	,,	9·5108031	,,	9·9758870
72°	8′	,,	9·9785334	,,	9·4868595
72°	9′	,,	9·9785741	,,	9·4864674

(Draw a diagram to explain the solution.)

6. The moon's Right Ascension 4

at	0h	was	11°.	26′. 19″
	12h	,,	17.	18. 50
	24h	,,	23.	21. 51,

find its value at 9h.

7. Explain how a curve can be represented by an equation. 8

Find the locus of a point such that its distance from the straight line $A x + B y = C$ may be equal to its distance from the origin.

Explain by means of figures the geometrical signification of the following equations :—

$$(1)\quad \frac{x-a}{\cos a} = \frac{y-b}{\sin a}$$

$$(2)\quad (a\,x + b\,y + c)^2 + y^2 = 0$$

$$(3)\quad y = \cos x + \sqrt{-1}\,\sin x$$

8. Find the angle between two straight lines referred to oblique co-ordinates. 9

Write down the equations to the two lines which pass through a given point and are perpendicular to the co-ordinate axes.

9. Find the conditions that the general equation of the second order may represent 10

(1) two straight lines.
(2) a parabola.

The equation to a conic section referred to rectangular axes is

$$(a\,x + b\,y)^2 + f^2 = c\,x + d\,y,$$

the origin being on the directrix and the co-ordinate axes tangents to the curve. Show that the co-ordinates of the focus are

$$\frac{a\,f}{a^2 + b^2} \text{ and } \frac{b\,f}{a^2 + b^2}$$

10. Find the equation to the normal at any point of a parabola, and determine the point where it meets the curve again. 9

A straight line is drawn making a given angle with the axis of x and cutting the parabola in two points P and Q. Prove that the locus of the intersections of the normals at P, Q, is a straight line.

11. Find the polar equation to an ellipse, the focus being pole. 8

Find also the polar equation to a chord of an ellipse the angular co-ordinates of the extremities of which are $\alpha - \beta$ and $\alpha + \beta$ respectively.

12. Show that the equation to a hyperbola referred to its asymptotes as axes assumes the form $x\,y = c^2$, and that the equation of the tangent at a point $(x'\ y')$ is then 9

$$\frac{x}{x'} + \frac{y}{y'} = 2.$$

Show that the two points in which any tangent meets the asymptotes and the two foci lie on a circle.

TUESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A., C.S.; JAMES BURGESS, M.R.A.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define a differential coefficient, and from the definition, find the differential coefficient of— 6

$$u = \frac{1 - x^2}{1 - 2x}.$$

2. Given $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{1.2.3.} + \frac{x^5}{1.2.5} -$ &c., find the expression for $\cos x$., and differentiate 8

$$\frac{xy^n}{x^2 - y^2}.$$

3. Differentiate $\log (\cos x + \sqrt{-1} \sin x)$. 10

$$\sin^{-1} \frac{1 - x}{1 + x}, \text{ and } x^{\log x}.$$

4. Find the value of $\frac{1 - \log x}{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}$, when $x = 0$, 10

and of $(a - x)^{-(a-x)}$ when $x = a$.

5. Determine the conjugate diameters of an ellipse which contain the greatest angle. 7

Give the construction by which their positions are determined.

6. A person being in a boat 3 miles from the nearest point of the beach, wishes to reach, in the shortest time, a place 6 miles from that point along the shore; supposing he can walk 4 miles an hour, but row only 3 miles,—required the place where he must land. 7

7. Prove directly that— 10

$$f(x + h) = f(x) + h f'(x \quad \theta h)$$

and show that the first and second approximate values of θ are respectively

$$\tfrac{1}{2} \text{ and } \tfrac{1}{2} + \frac{h}{12} \frac{f''(x)}{f'''(x)}.$$

8. Apply Taylor's Theorem to approximate to a root of the equation $x^3 - 12x - 28 = 0$. 9

9. Enunciate Maclaurin's Theorem; and expand $\sec^{-1} \frac{1}{2x^2 - 1}$ by Maclaurin's Theorem. 8

10. If $\tan \frac{y}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}$, find $\frac{dy}{dx}$. 6

11. Find the values of $\int \frac{dx}{1+5x^2}$ and $\int \frac{x^5\,dx}{1+x^2}$. 9

12. Integrate $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{x\,dx}{(x+a)(x+b)}$, and $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{x^2}{a+bx^2}$. 10

TUESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STATICS, DYNAMICS, AND THE THEORY OF THE ARCH.

R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D.; PROFESSOR KERU LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) If three forces not in the same plane meet in a point, how do you find their resultant by a geometrical construction? 8

(*b*) How do you find generally the component in any direction of any number of forces, whose points of application, magnitudes, and directions are given? Give the construction, and the algebraic expression.

2. (*a*) Define a moment, and give its physical interpretation. 10

(*b*) Prove that any number of forces applied to the points of an invariable system are reducible to a single force and a couple.

3. A horizontal bar of iron of uniform thickness, 8 feet long and weighing $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., and carrying a weight of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. at a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet from an extremity, is supported at its extremities. 8

(*a*) Find the pressures at the points of support.

(*b*) Find the position of the fulcrum on which the whole would rest.

4. Neglecting friction, rigidity of the cords, and the weight of the blocks, calculate the power required in a Burton of the first kind with four moveable pulleys, to sustain a weight of 20 tons. 7

5. Show how the laws of Adhesion have been obtained. Define the coefficient of friction, and derive its value in terms of the angle of friction. 8

6. The diameter of a screw-press being 12 feet, the interval of the threads 1 inch, the diameter of the screw 10 inches, and the coefficient of friction $\frac{1}{3}$; calculate the effort exerted by a force of 15 lbs. 7

7. Derive the fundamental formulas in Dynamics. 8

8. (*a*) Derive the expression for Centrifugal Force. 9

(*b*) If a railway carriage of 8 tons' weight, and moving at the rate of 25 miles an hour, describe a part of a circle whose radius is 500 yards, calculate the centrifugal force in tons.

9. Define an arch, and all the terms employed in connexion with the arch. (Make a diagram.) 5

10. Explain how an arch is supported when the voussoirs are supposed smooth, and calculate the conditions of equilibrium. 10

11. Prove that an arch in which a tangent right line drawn at the highest point of the intrados and produced to the abutments lies wholly within the voussoirs, will sustain any weight placed on any part of the extrados, without breaking; and if the arch be of greater span than this, it will bear any weight placed on those points of the extrados from which right lines can be drawn through the voussoirs to both abutments. 20

WEDNESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS, HYDRAULICS, AND OPTICS.

R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D.; PROFESSOR KERU LUXUMAN CHIATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the terms: *Line of rupture*, and *Natural slope*. 10

A retaining wall is 40 feet in height, sustaining the pressure of the earth, which weighs 100 lbs. per cubic foot; find the thickness of the wall, one cubic foot of which weighs 120 lbs.

2. A cast-iron pipe is 6 inches in diameter in the bore, and one inch in thickness, required the weight of a running foot. 6

3. A conical vessel containing a given quantity of fluid has its axis vertical and another cone with the same vertical angle floats in it with its vertex downwards; find how much the fluid will rise in consequence? 10

4. A closed vessel is filled with water containing in it a piece of cork which is free to move; if the vessel be suddenly moved forwards by a blow, it is found that the cork also shoots forward relatively to the water. Explain this. 6

5. Describe the construction of the common water-pump, and find the height to which the water will rise in the feeding-pipe after any given stroke. 8

6. When a stream of water impels a plane perpendicular to its action, find the force with which it strikes against it. 7

7. A water-wheel is moved by a stream of water 4 feet by 3, moving with a velocity of 20 feet per minute and the fall is 30 feet; what is the horse-power of the wheel, its modulus being $\frac{1}{4}$, and how many bushels of corn will the wheel grind in a day of 14 hours, one horse power being able to grind a bushel of corn per hour? 10

8. Water is brought to supply the city of Bombay from Vehâr lake, the surface of which is nearly 200 feet above the level of the Bombay flats, by a pipe 14 miles in length and 14 inches in diameter; required the cubic feet of water discharged per minute in Bombay. 10

9. State the law of the propagation of light from one medium into another. 6

The image of a stick immersed in water is inclined to the horizon at an angle of 45°; find the inclination of the stick, $\frac{4}{3}$ being the index of refraction from air into water.

10. Trace the relative change of positions of the conjugate foci of a pencil of light, refracted through a thin convex lens. 7

11. The object-glass of an astronomical telescope has a focal length of 50 inches, and the focal length of each lens of the Ramsden's eye-piece is 2 inches; find the position of the eye-piece when adjusted for ordinary eyes, and the magnifying power of the telescope. 10

12. Explain the formation of a primary rain-bow and find its radius. 10

WEDNESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELECTRICITY, MAGNETISM, AND INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR I. B. LYON; JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State and discuss Ohm's Law as to the intensity of the current of a Voltaic battery. 15

2. Describe Rhumkorff's coil. 10

3. The Earth is said to bear a complete analogy to a Magnet: explain this. 10

4. Describe briefly the general principles upon which the discovery of faults in a line of telegraphic communication and the estimation of their distance from a given point depend. 15

5. Describe the preparation of the following substances:— 16

Sulphuric acid.
Nitre.
Chloride of lime.
White lead.

6. What are the chief ores of iron. What are the general principles of the process in use in England for the production of Cast-Iron from clay iron-stone. 14

7 Sketch out briefly the process you would employ for the analysis of an insoluble Silicate of Lime, Magnesia and Iron. 10

8 How is the illuminating power of coal-gas estimated? 10

THURSDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HEAT, AND ELEMENTARY GEOLOGY.

PROFESSOR I. B. LYON; JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the construction and the use of Daniell's Pyrometer. 8

2. Distinguish between super-heated, saturated, and wet steam; and find the total and potential heat of steam at 400°F. 12

3. Define specific heat, and show how the ratio of the specific heat of iron to that of water may be found. 12

4. Explain fully what is meant by the mechanical equivalent of heat; and state how the mechanical equivalent of unit of heat has been determined experimentally. 18

5. Name six of the most important substances that enter into the composition of Rocks. 8

6. What is a fossil? Mention the earliest known organic remains, and mention in what strata the earliest remains of land plants have been found. 12

7. Give a concise account of the development of life on the globe, and state the evidence in favour of a general progression. 14

8. What is coal? Where are the coal fields of India situated, and to what formation are they supposed to belong? Give a list of the chief industrial products found in the carboniferous system. 16

THURSDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

THE CLASSIC ORDERS; THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GOTHIC, SARACENIC, AND HINDU ARCHITECTURE.

J. H. E. HART, C.E.; Lieut. R. A. SARGEAUNT, R.E., Assoc. Inst. C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the three great divisions of Christian Architecture? 6

2. What is meant by the term Gothic as applied to Architecture, and whence the name? 5

3. Distinguish between the drop, regular, and pointed Arch. Explain the terms Rood-loft, Transept, Corbel, Trefoil, Zigzag, and Ogee. 9

4. What are the chief characteristics of the Perpendicular style? At what date was it introduced? 10

5. Explain the origin and peculiar construction of fan-vaulting. 9

6. How came Saracenic Architecture to be introduced into Europe? Give some account of its introduction into India. 6

7. At what period did the Architectural History of India commence? What are the subdivisions of Hindu Architecture? Give the Geographical limits of each. 10

8. What are the chief differences between the Hindu Architecture of the South and that of the North? 8

9. What is the difference as regards prominence of the Mahometan Mosques and Tombs in Persia and India? Give a description with sketches of the pendentives found in Indian Mosques. 8

10. Explain the difference in construction between the Jaina and Roman dome, showing the advantages of one method over the other. How in Mahomet's tomb at Beejapore is the outward thrust of the dome counteracted? 10

11. How was light admitted into the Grecian temples? Illustrate your answer with a section of the Parthenon at Athens. 9

12. Enumerate some of the Architectural expedients by which the defects in the proportions of a building can be remedied. 10

FRIDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GEOMETRICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWING AND DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY; TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEYING; TRAVERSING WITH THE THEODOLITE; LEVELLING WITH A SPIRIT-LEVEL, AND THE ADJUSTMENTS AND USE OF INSTRUMENTS; METHOD OF FINDING AZIMUTH, LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE AT A PLACE.

J. H. E. HART, C.E.; Lieut. R. A. SARGEAUNT, R.E., Assoc. Inst. C.E.

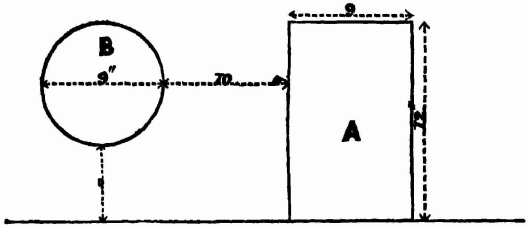
[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Find the intersection of the planes containing the points A B C and D E F respectively. 5

Co-ordinates.

A = 1	D = 6
B = 2	E = 3
C = 4	F = 7

2. Draw on a scale of ½ the shadow projected on the cylinder A by the sphere B. The rays of light being parallel to a line joining their centres. 7



3. In what does the topographical delineation of a country differ from the geographical? 5

4. In fixing the stations for a triangulation what points should be kept in view? 8

5. Describe the method of traversing a road with a theodolite in a trigonometrical survey. 9

6. What is the use of the Vernier? How is it constructed? 9

7. How does refraction affect the apparent zenith distance of an object? By what means can its effect be nullified in taking a line of levels? 5

8. Describe briefly the different spirit levels you are acquainted with. 9

9. What is the difference between the sensible and the rational horizon? Define Meridian, Equator, Latitude and Longitude. 7

10. What is the object of finding the azimuthal bearing of a side of a triangle in a survey? How can it be obtained by observations of the sun with a theodolite? 8

11. Describe the method of finding the latitude of a place by observations of the sun with a sextant before or after noon. 11

12. Show how the latitude can be obtained from observations of the pole-star. 8

13. Enumerate the various methods of finding the longitude of a place. 9

FRIDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

DESIGNING AND ESTIMATING; SPECIFICATION, SETTING OUT WORKS ON THE GROUND.

J. H. E. HART, C.E.; Lieut. R. A. SARGEAUNT, R.E., Assoc. Inst. C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If called upon to furnish plans for a Town Hall, what information would you acquire before commencing the actual design? 10

2. Design for a conspicuous situation in a town, a masonry bridge to carry a road 35 feet wide over a double line of rails, Indian gauge; the rail level being 5 feet below the ordinary surface of the road. 12

3. Give an estimate for the bridge in last question, including the embankments for the approaches. 12

4. Draw the ground plan of a single-storied Barrack suited for the unmarried men of half a Company of British Infantry, and state what height you would make the rooms. 11

5. Specify in detail, for both the workmanship and materials, of walling of ashlar, backed with rubble masonry; and in wrought and cast iron work, such as for girders and bed-plates of bridges? 14

6. What is the object and use of a Specification, and what essential points should be attended to in framing one? What is a "Schedule of Prices," and its chief uses? 9

7. Detail your method of setting out on the ground an ordinary Road Bridge with splayed wing-walls. Mention what permanent marks you would leave on the ground for the guidance of your foreman, and how you would arrange that lines disturbed during the progress of the works should be readily recovered. 10

8. Suppose that on a straight line of Railway an obstruction occurs which necessitates a deviation of 200 feet; how would you connect the straight portions with 3 curves of 8,500 feet radius, each? Give your calculations and an outline of your operations on the ground. 11

9. Describe in detail the various steps in the operation of laying out the work of a straight Tunnel under a hill— 11

(a) When setting out the line before the works commence.

(b) When giving the workmen lines and levels during the actual progress of the work.

SATURDAY, 3rd DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

IRRIGATION; CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS AND RAILWAYS; MORTARS AND CEMENTS; QUARRYING AND BLASTING ROCKS.

J. H. E. HART, C.E.; Lieut. R. A. SARGEAUNT, R.E., Assoc. Inst. C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks].

1. Water is to be impounded by damming up a stream passing through a gorge among hills. How would you determine the height of dam required, the length of waste-weir, the dimensions of outlet pipe? 12

The ground under the site of your dam is compact gravel, overlying clay at a depth of 6 feet. Sketch the cross section of your dam, supposing the crest of your waste-weir to be 40 feet over the level of the base of the dam. Show also the arrangement you would adopt for carrying the outlet pipe to the outside of the work.

2. What is considered to be the fair irrigating duty of water flowing at the rate of one cubic foot per second? What are the safe maximum and minimum velocities of currents in irrigation canals, and what considerations determine those limits? If an open masonry channel be required to carry 104 cubic feet of water per 2½ seconds, what would be the most economical dimensions—when the section is circular, rectangular, and trapezoidal? 10

3. Describe four methods by which a water-course crossing the line for a canal may be disposed of. Give neat hand-sketches of the works at what are termed "Super-passages" and "Inlets." 9

4. Mention the materials used in India to form Road-surfaces. State what you consider the best metal as regards material, size, and shape. Relate briefly how you would order the repairs (annual) of a metalled road to be carried out? 8

5. Give reasons why gradients on a Railway should be less steep than on a road. What is the maximun gradient that has been adopted on Indian Railways worked by locomotives? What is the maximum in Europe? and state the peculiarities of the system adopted in such cases. Show the action of gradients in reducing or increasing the tractive power of a locomotive. 11

6. What works are necessary at Level-crossings? Show the special arrangements of the Permanent Way at such. State what items would enter into your calculations in comparing the cost, present and prospective, of a Level crossing with that of a Bridge. 10

7. A large Railway viaduct of spans of 50 feet and rises of 20 feet crosses a valley the depth of which is 60 feet below the level of the rails. Suppose the structure to be entirely of stone-masonry what dimensions would you give the following parts? and what class of masonry would you use in each instance?:— 12

(*a*) Arch-ring.
(*b*) Piers.
(*c*) Abutments.
(*d*) External Spandril Walls.
(*e*) Internal do. do.
(*f*) Wing Walls (supposed 30 feet high) at top and base.

What depth of material would you use over the crown, and how would you cover over the spandril spaces?

8. Describe the process of making mortar. Give the proportions of materials you would use with, for example, Deccan lime. What qualities would you require in the sand? State the precautions necessary to preserve the mortar from injury both before and after it has been put into the work. 8

9. How would you judge of the quality of a sample of Portland Cement? What conditions as to strength and weight should it fulfil? And in what proportion would you mix it with sand to form good mortar? and with shingle or ballast to form reliable concrete for works under water? 10

10. In ordinary Rock-blasting operations, what Tools are used? and how is the process conducted? What charge of powder would you use in a hole 1½ inches in diameter, and "jumped" 3 feet into trap rock? What in one 6 feet deep? stating generally the law regulating the charge required. 10

SATURDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CONSTRUCTION OF THE STEAM ENGINE AND OTHER MACHINERY; PRINCIPLES OF FRAMING IN WOOD AND IN IRON.

J. H. E. HART, C.E.; Lieut. R. A. SHARGEAUNT, R.E., Assoc. Inst. C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Mention the leading types and forms of boilers used in Land or Stationary Engines, Marine Engines, and Locomotives. What are supposed to be the causes of boiler-explosions, and give the precautions to be taken against such accidents? Give the rule for the proper thickness of the outer shell of a cylindrical boiler to resist a given internal pressure. Also, that for the area of the stays in boilers having flat ends or sides. 12

2. What is the technical value of a "Horse power?" What is an "Indicated Horse power?" If required to pump 5612·2 gallons of water 100 feet high per minute, what would be the horse-power of the engine if the modulus of the pump be 90? 9

3. Describe by aid of a diagram the "Double-beat Valve" and the "Slide Valve," with their objects and uses. What is "lead" and "lap"? 9

4. What is the object of an indicator? and what do we learn regarding the construction of the engine from its diagram? 10

5. On what does the power and speed of a Locomotive depend? Give an expression for the tractive force and resistances in a Railway train of a given speed and weight. 8

6. What are the chief essentials and advantages of Hydraulic hoists or lifts for warehouses? and in such machines why does the valve-gear differ from that in use in Steam Engines? 10

7. Sketch neatly the cross section of a Coffer-dam for the foundations of a Dock wall, when the rise of tide is 12 feet, the depth of water at low tides is 6 feet, and the foundations to be excavated to moorum, through 12 feet of clay. Show the dimensions of the timbers, the weight of the rings and shoes of piles, and give detailed dimensions of the principal bolts and straps. 12

8. Show in detail, with dimensions, the arrangments you would adopt for the timbers of a plank floor of a Barrack-room 24′ × 30′ which has a fire-place at one end. Sketch on a large scale the details of the crossings or junctions of the wood work, and the bearings on the masonry. 10

9. Give the form of truss usually adopted in Iron-roofs of from 30 to 60 feet spans. State briefly the principles that would guide you in calculating the dimensions of the members of the truss. Give hand-sketches showing in detail the junctions of the principal rafters with each other, and with the tie rod. 10

10. Describe briefly, aided by sketches, how the platforms of Railway Iron-girder Bridges may be supported. Mention what arrangement has been proved to be the most economical. 10

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